

Understanding Safety Audit II

Q: *Where does the GBV risk score come from and what does it mean?*

The GBV risk score has been determined by the GBV sub-cluster in conjunction with IOM DTM. Each answer of the Safety Audit is coded with a point. Higher points are allocated for high risk issues. The overall score of the site is a compilation of all these points: the higher the overall score, the higher the level of GBV risk in that site. Also the raw data of the Safety Audit offers scores allocated per sector. These are totals of the relevant indicators stressing sector needs by location.

The total possible points for a site is 209 points. The significance of the scores are broken into four categories paired with recommended response as indicated in the table below:

IOM DTM Safety Audit II Thresholds For Level of GBV Risk		Recommended Action
Very High Risk	> or = 80	Urgent action must be taken to mitigate issues in this site
High Risk	61-79	Immediate actions are needed for this site
Medium Risk	40-60	Response recommended to occur as soon as possible
Lower Risk	< or = 39	Sites to be included for response

Q: *When was the Safety Audit II collected and how was it collected?*

- February 1, 2017- March 25, 2017
- It was collected in the same methodology of our previous rounds of Safety Audits. Please look on the Methodology page of the DTM portal: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/methodology>

Q: *Which governorates have been covered by the Safety Audit II?*

Second round of data collection for Safety Audits have been done in the following governorate of Central and South of Iraq: Baghdad, Diyala, Najaf, and Salah al Din. IOM selected the mentioned governorates due to the presence of key response mechanisms and operational CCCM actors in the ground.

Q: *How does the Safety Audit II relate to the CCCM RASP assessment?*

In Feb-March 2017, IOM and REACH jointly implemented the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) in order to assess all informal sites hosting five or more families in the Central and South of Iraq (total of 14 governorates). The CCCM RASP is the informal site assessment tool for the cluster. In parallel, IOM DTM carried out the Safety Audits in the same informal sites in order to provide operational partners with the level of GBV risk in the site. IOM DTM has SOPs with the Protection and Child Protection sub-cluster, ensuring similar dialogues and relations to incorporate those risks within DTM tools.

For more information and access to the CCCM RASP data: <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/rasp3>

Q: *How can Safety Audit data be accessed?*

The Safety Audit data for round II will be made publically available through IOM DTM's geoportal in April 2017. The geoportal will also provide printable site profiles, governorate overviews, and display the raw data in a downloadable version.

For further questions on the Safety Audit please contact: iraqdtm@iom.int