

# **CALL TO ACTION** **on Protection from** **Gender-based Violence** **in Emergencies**

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Road Map 2016–2020  
2018 Progress Report

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The Government of Canada is the current global lead of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies until December 2020. The information and views set out in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Canada.

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# Acronyms

AoR	Area of Responsibility
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBViE	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPC	Humanitarian Program Cycle
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IRC	International Rescue Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territories
REGA	Regional Emergency GBV Advisors
RTAP	Real-Time Accountability Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission



# Foreword

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive and life-threatening power, health, human rights and protection issue. Deeply rooted in gender inequality, GBV is a reality in every society; it disproportionately affects women and girls and is exacerbated in humanitarian emergencies. Addressing GBV from the earliest stages of a humanitarian response saves lives. The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) aims to drive change and foster accountability of the humanitarian system to address GBV from the earliest phases of a crisis.

The Steering Committee of the Call to Action is pleased to present the 2018 Progress Report. In 2018, states and donors, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) all took important steps to advance the six outcomes of the 2016-2020 Road Map. This report explains why each outcome is crucial to driving change within the humanitarian sphere so that every humanitarian effort prevents, mitigates and responds to GBV from the earliest phases of a crisis. It provides concrete examples of accomplishments and highlights the challenges partners face in advancing the issue.

For the first year, as an additional step in enhancing accountability, [Partner Self-Reports](#) have been published online.<sup>1</sup>

We encourage you to read this Progress Report along with the Partner Self-Reports for a comprehensive understanding of key actions taken in 2018.

We would like to thank the European Union, the [Call to Action lead in 2018](#),<sup>2</sup> for advocacy on the need to prevent and respond to GBV through awareness-raising events in Brussels, Geneva and New York; for bringing the Call to Action to the field via Road Map pilots in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and [Northeast Nigeria](#)<sup>3</sup> and the delivery of 10 country and regional [workshops](#);<sup>4</sup> and for their continued support for the implementation of the 2016-2020 Road Map, including the publication of the [2017 Progress Report](#).<sup>5</sup>

While this report reviews accomplishments in 2018, progress continues to be made. At the Ending Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Humanitarian Crises [conference](#)<sup>6</sup> that took place in Oslo in May 2019, 21 donors announced a total of US\$363 million to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV. This also marked a new advocacy milestone for Call to Action partners in the issuing of the first-ever [Joint Statement](#)<sup>7</sup> ahead of the Conference.

In 2019, we look forward to working strategically with partners under Canada's leadership to shape the next phase of the Call to Action. The process of updating the Road Map, which begins in 2019 and concludes in 2020, offers an opportunity to reflect on the progress made, current needs and challenges for a strengthened collective way forward.

We invite everyone to read this report. We hope you will be encouraged by the illustrations of progress. Partners, we hope you will be inspired to strengthen the delivery of your commitments. We hope that others will be inspired to do more to address GBV and consider becoming a partner of the Call to Action. We recognize how challenging—and incremental—change can be. We believe in the impact of joint action, and collaboration, and our ability to accomplish more together than we each can accomplish alone.

## Call to Action Steering Committee 2019

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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and Cooperation SDC



Department  
for International  
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## Call to Action Lead January 2019 - December 2020

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# Canada



# Overview

The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) is a groundbreaking global initiative that aims to ensure that gender-based violence (GBV) is effectively addressed from the very start of every humanitarian operation. At the end of 2018, there were 82 global Call to Action partners committed to achieving this transformational change in humanitarian response. Partners are states and donors, international organizations and NGOs.<sup>8</sup>

The work of the Call to Action is vital. GBV remains a horrific reality in crises, particularly for women and girls. The number of countries experiencing some form of violent conflict is at a 30-year high. Conflict-related displacement is at record levels.<sup>9</sup> At least one in five displaced or refugee women has experienced sexual violence, and this is likely an underestimate.<sup>10</sup> The Secretary General of the United Nations has pointed to GBV, including sexual violence, as a principal obstacle to inclusive and durable peace.<sup>11</sup>

To secure tangible improvements in GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings, Call to Action partners have developed a [2016-2020 Road Map](#)<sup>12</sup> that lays out priority outcomes and actions to meet three objectives:

1. Establish specialized GBV services and programs that are accessible to anyone affected by GBV and available from the onset of an emergency.
2. Integrate and implement actions to reduce and mitigate GBV risk across all levels and sectors of humanitarian response from the earliest stages of emergencies and throughout the program cycle.
3. Mainstream gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls throughout humanitarian action.

Collective action and accountability are central to the success of the Call to Action. Global partners are expected to make measurable commitments under the Road Map and to report annually on their progress in meeting those commitments.

This report on the Call to Action's collective progress draws from the 2018 reports submitted by 47 partners, as well as data collected on the Road Map's indicators<sup>13</sup> and additional materials provided by partners. In keeping with the commitment to accountability, annual partner reports are now publicly available on the [Call to Action website](#).<sup>14</sup>

2018 was a landmark year for the Call to Action. Under the continued leadership of the European Union (through the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations [DG ECHO]), 17 new partners joined the global Call to Action.<sup>15</sup>

Implementation of the Call to Action was significantly strengthened at the country level. The European Union, in collaboration with the GBV Coordinators, GBV Advisors (REGA) and other partners, organized 10 awareness-raising workshops that reached more than 500 humanitarians. In Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, innovative Road Map pilot projects moved forward supported by the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) through a dedicated REGA. Several Call to Action partners implemented a Gender-based Violence Accountability Framework in Northern Iraq and South Sudan, and many partners supported regional workshops on implementation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action*.



Recognizing the critical importance of leadership support within organizations and across the humanitarian system, Call to Action partners held high-level events in Brussels, Geneva and New York. The Berlin High-Level Conference on the Lake Chad Region in September 2018 featured a side event on the Northeast Nigeria Call to Action Road Map.

A review of partner reports shows that progress was made under all six outcome areas of the Road Map in 2018. A number of partners also developed valuable tools and guidance in 2018. Of note, the revised IASC Gender Handbook, the IASC's Gender with Age Marker and the GBV Guidelines Pocket Guide were published in 2018 (see Annex C for links to resources developed by partners).

At the same time, it is clear that more intensive and sustained work must be done to achieve the transformational change the Call to Action seeks. In their 2018 reports, partners highlighted these areas as key to continued progress:

- more dedicated specialized human resources and increased and predictable funding;
- deeper organizational accountability, including senior management engagement and support;
- improved global support for Call to Action efforts at the country level; and
- strengthened partnerships with local women and local women's organizations and support of their knowledge, capacities and experience.

The purpose of this report is to strengthen the work of current Call to Action partners, inspire other key actors to join the initiative and inform the process now underway of developing the post-2020 Road Map.

***“We need to address the issues that continue to resurface—improved accountability, greater leadership and targeted resources—to ensure our individual and collective policies and commitments translate into action in the field.”***

- Diane Jacovella, Deputy Minister of International Development, Government of Canada, September 2018



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# The Challenge

**“Gender-based violence is not just another form of violence. It is a threat to human life. It is a denial of human dignity. Prevention and response to GBV in emergencies remains ever critical. The Call to Action needs to continue translating our common political commitments, determination and unity into inspired actions on the ground. All this works needs to make a difference in the lives of survivors and populations at risk.”**

-Monique Pariat, European Commission, Director-General, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), December 2018



WHO estimates 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime<sup>1</sup>



All forms of violence against women increase during disasters and displacement<sup>2</sup>



In some crisis-affected countries, more than 70 percent of women have experienced GBV<sup>3</sup>



Of the 10 countries with the highest rates of child marriage, 9 are fragile states<sup>4</sup>



Millions of displaced people have a disability; women with disabilities are 2 to 4 times more likely to experience intimate partner violence<sup>5</sup>



Between 2016 and 2018, only 0.12 percent of all humanitarian funding was tracked directly to GBV work; two-thirds of GBV projects were unfunded<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> WHO, Violence against women: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>.

<sup>2</sup> UN Women, Facts and figures: Humanitarian action (website). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/humanitarian-action/facts-and-figures>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, Ending Child Marriage: Progress and prospects. [https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child\\_Marriage\\_Report\\_7\\_17\\_LR..pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Child_Marriage_Report_7_17_LR..pdf).

<sup>5</sup> What Works to Prevent Violence, Women with Disabilities are 2 to 4 times more likely to experience Intimate Partner Violence. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/ending-child-marriage-progress-and-prospects/>.

<sup>6</sup> Voice/IRC, Where Is the Money? <https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/3854/whereisthemoneyfinalfinal.pdf>.

# The Response

The Call to Action seeks to transform the way gender-based violence is addressed in humanitarian settings. To achieve this transformation, Call to Action partners have developed a multi-year Road Map with six priority outcomes:

GBV and Gender Equality Policies in Place



GBV Efforts Effectively Coordinated



Assessments, Analyses and Planning Processes Integrate GBV and Gender Equality



Sufficient Funding for GBV Prevention and Response



Targeted Programs to Address GBV



Risk Mitigation and Promotion of Gender Equality in All Humanitarian Sectors



***“I recognize efforts by all actors forming part of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies to strengthen accountability, collective action and locally driven programming.***

-United Nations Secretary-General, Report on Women, Peace and Security, October 2018

Call to Action grows from 50 founding partners in 2013 to 82 global partners in 2018



Call to Action profile deepens in field in 2018 with 2 country road map pilots; piloting of GBV Accountability Framework in 2 countries; awareness-raising workshops in 10 countries



# Progress on Road Map outcomes

When a state or organization joins the Call to Action, they are required to make at least two measurable commitments under the Road Map, one of which must be under the foundational Outcome 1. Many partners have made commitments across several outcomes.

Partners have indicated that the commitment-making process and annual reporting requirement have helped to catalyze action internally and externally. Notably, in 2018, partners made progress in key action areas under all six Road Map outcomes.

## Outcome 1: Humanitarian actors adopt and implement institutional policies and standards to strengthen gender equality, prevent and respond to GBV, and enhance accountability for taking action.

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It is essential that organizations, states and donors have policies, tools, guidance and human resources to inform and implement their work on GBV and gender equality in humanitarian contexts. Call to Action partners also have an important role to play in advocating for the inclusion of GBV and gender equality in various fora, including high-level meetings and processes. Taken together, these actions are the building blocks for accountability and implementation within partner organizations and ultimately across the humanitarian system.

### Policies

In 2018, Call to Action partners made steady progress in updating or establishing policy frameworks; 24.5 percent (14/57) of non-state partners and 40 percent (10/25) of state partners now have policies on both GBV and gender equality on which to base their work. Although the Road Map does not specifically reference policies related to prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, a number of partners reported progress on establishing systems to prevent and respond to these abuses. And as the 20th anniversary of United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security approaches, several state partners have revised or are in the process of revising their National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security.

### Tools and Guidelines

Partners from all stakeholder groups<sup>16</sup> rolled out new or updated tools and guidelines in 2018. These included inter-agency resources such as the revised [IASC Gender Handbook](#)<sup>17</sup> and the [IASC Gender with Age Marker](#).<sup>18</sup>

**Islamic Relief Worldwide** piloted an inclusion and protection framework using the 6 A's Marker Tool. The 6 A's stand for Analysis, Adapted assistance, Attention to negative details, Adequate participation, Accountability and Adequate capacity. The tool brings together several thematic areas – gender, child protection, and age and disability.

In 2018, the **International Rescue Committee (IRC)** released [new guidance](#) on mobile and remote GBV service delivery. The humanitarian community has been challenged to develop replicable, scalable and quality mobile and remote service delivery models and document best practices. These mobile and remote gender-based violence service delivery guidelines address these gaps and provide guidance to support the development of GBV mobile and remote service delivery in acute and protracted crises.

## Capacity building

Insufficient capacity in the humanitarian system to address GBV is a core challenge that the Road Map seeks to remedy. Much work remains to be done. Call to Action partners continue to report that capacity gaps negatively affect progress on their Road Map commitments. However, a range of partners made considerable efforts in 2018 to strengthen capacity, including training staff and partners, deploying experts via new or expanded rosters, and providing remote technical support to staff and partners.

## Feature: GBV help desks

In the field, expertise is not always available on site, and issues may arise that require additional support. To address these needs, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) utilize help desks.

Following a successful year-long internal pilot of a GBV in Emergencies Helpdesk, UNICEF in late 2018 expanded the helpdesk to serve as a resource for the entire GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR). The [Helpdesk<sup>19</sup>](#) consists of a wealth of technical experts on GBV in emergencies who are available to respond on demand to requests from the field.

DFID also supports a Violence Against Women and Girls helpdesk, which provides demand-led services to DFID and other government departments. This includes a team of experts from Social Development Direct to respond to short-term queries, undertake more detailed country assignments and produce guidance notes and evidence digests, in both development and humanitarian contexts.

The International School on Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies is a new initiative launched in 2018 by the [University College Dublin Centre for Humanitarian Action](#) and the [Irish Consortium on Gender-Based Violence](#) in collaboration with a number of partners, including the [International Rescue Committee](#), and the [GBV AoR](#), with funding from **Irish Aid**. It aims to increase capacity to respond to, prevent and mitigate risk of GBV in humanitarian contexts.

## Enhanced accountability

Accountability is a cornerstone of the Call to Action and is embedded in the goal of the Road Map. As the document states, “Sustained political will and robust systems and processes are required to establish, monitor, and enforce accountability for action.” Multiple partners reported they made progress last year on internal systems for enhancing accountability on GBV prevention and response.

In 2018, **UNICEF** made additional progress to develop accountability systems to promote adherence to the IASC GBV guidelines. Rather than establishing separate or parallel mechanisms for accountability on this particular issue, UNICEF has aimed to make GBV risk mitigation an integral component of existing systems, such as planning processes, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

## Advocacy

Partners were very active on the advocacy front. As noted earlier in this report, high-level events were held in Brussels, Geneva and New York to build support for the Call to Action. In June 2018, G7 members, under Canada’s presidency, issued the [Whistler Declaration on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action](#).<sup>20</sup> Gender and GBV considerations were integrated into the [Global Compact on Refugees](#)<sup>21</sup> adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2018. Call to Action members involved in the [Grand Bargain](#)<sup>22</sup> process successfully advocated for the inclusion of voluntary reporting on gender in Grand Bargain annual reporting. This led to more attention to gender and GBV issues in signatories’ 2018 self-reports. Due to the advocacy of the GBV AoR and other Call to Action partners, the outcome document of the [Berlin Conference on the Lake Chad Region](#)<sup>23</sup> “underlined the need for enhanced protection against gender-based violence and welcomed the Northeast Nigeria Call to Action Road Map.”

*“As IASC Champion for protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, ending gender-based violence in emergencies is at the top of my agenda.”*

- Henrietta Fore, Executive Director,  
UNICEF, September 2018



## Outcome 2: All levels within the humanitarian architecture promote effective and accountable inter-agency/inter-sectoral GBV leadership and coordination.

The Call to Action goal and objectives cannot be achieved without timely and robust coordination of GBV prevention and response efforts globally and in the field at every phase of humanitarian response. This includes coordination within the Protection Cluster/sector and its GBV sub-cluster and coordination across all humanitarian clusters and sectors.

### Coordination

In 2018, the GBV AoR, led by UNFPA, supported coordination capacity remotely and through the deployment of experts. The experts provided on-the-ground support to 18 countries, working closely with GBV coordinators, national governments and humanitarian leadership. Successes include a revised GBV strategy in Somalia, a GBV risk mitigation strategy in the Whole of Syria response and the official launch of the new GBV coordination group in Libya.

*“With the Call to Action, the voices of CSOs are increasingly being heard and more opportunities for CSOs to develop and be recognized to do more are opening up.”*

- Ambassador Ahmed Shehu, President, Network of Civil Society Organizations in Borno State, Nigeria

### Support to local leadership

The Call to Action recognizes that full engagement with local civil society—in particular women’s groups—is critical to transforming work on GBV in humanitarian settings. The Road Map notes that, “This means taking specific action to promote and support local leadership, along with amplifying the voices and meaningful engagement of women and girls, from the earliest stages of emergencies.”

In this year’s reporting process, it was mainly international NGOs that highlighted work in this area. The collective Call to Action membership also acknowledged the need for much greater attention to national and local partnerships at their annual meeting in June 2018.

The Road Map pilot projects in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the work of the GBV AoR’s new Localization Task Team and follow-up on the European Union-organized country workshops, should provide valuable opportunities for stronger engagement with local organizations in 2019.

Local leadership of GBV coordination is also an important component of this Outcome. In 2018, 38 percent of country-level GBV Sub-Clusters/Sectors were led or co-led by national government or a civil society organization.

**CARE’s** Women Lead in Emergencies project aims to increase the voice, participation and decision making of women affected by crisis even when there are no existing women’s rights organizations in place. The approach was tested in Tonga and is now being used in Uganda with South Sudanese refugees. External evaluation of the project reported positive outcomes and gains in terms of women’s voice and participation and increased respect from other members of the community about women’s participation in decision making.



## Outcome 3: Needs assessments, analyses and planning processes support effective and accountable integration of GBV prevention and response and gender equality in humanitarian response efforts.

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The absence of GBV and gender equality considerations in assessments and key planning processes has long been a major impediment to early and effective GBV programming. If the issues are not identified at the start of the humanitarian response and are not included in planning documents and funding appeals, they remain unaddressed or very poorly addressed.

In 2018, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) launched a number of tools to enhance planning processes and the integration of GBV and gender equality into humanitarian response. For example:

- A new project registration platform, Humanitarian Program Cycle ([HPC](#)) [Projects Module](#), enables humanitarian organizations and country teams to explicitly flag gender mainstreaming work. HPC tools enable the GBV Working Groups (or Areas of Responsibility) to register GBV-specific projects and activities, as well as to track funding in the Financial Tracking Service.
- [The IASC Gender with Age Marker](#),<sup>24</sup> formally launched in 2018, examines the extent to which essential programming actions address gender- and age-related differences in humanitarian response.

With the inclusion of GBV as a priority area of responsibility for Humanitarian Coordinators and Humanitarian Country Teams, there should be steady progress against this outcome. It is encouraging that there are more references to GBV in Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) and to the differing impacts that crises have on women, girls, men and boys. According to OCHA, 95 percent of HNOs in 2018 included references to gender issues. However, OCHA also points out in its report that it is not clear whether and how data on gender were used. Further, there appears to be a disconnect between the HNOs and the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) they are meant to inform. A recent study by Voice and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) analyzed 2016-2018 data from 23 HRPs across eight countries and found that GBV was not consistently incorporated in the Plans.<sup>25</sup> The Women's Refugee Commission's review of 22 2018 HRPs<sup>26</sup> found that there was insufficient integration of GBV and gender equality in all reviewed documents.

That said, it is encouraging that actions were undertaken in several settings in 2018 to ensure GBV is better integrated in 2019 HNOs and HRPs. Partners highlighted such efforts in South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and the Whole of Syria.

*“Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are at the very core of principled and effective humanitarian action.”*

- Mark Lowcock, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action, Second Edition

## **Outcome 4: Funding is available for GBV prevention and response for each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.**

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GBV is one of the most underfunded areas of humanitarian work. The Road Map aims to address barriers to funding, particularly for local organizations and improve the quality and content of funding proposals. It also aims to facilitate the development of mechanisms and processes for funding work on GBV in emergencies, including for prevention, response and risk mitigation, and accurately tracking this money. But progress is uneven, and partners consider insufficient funding a major impediment to their work.

The lack of a reliable mechanism for tracking the funding complicates efforts to specify the precise allocations for GBV in emergencies—both for GBV-specific programming and for GBV risk mitigation activities in other sectors. The tracking challenges are well documented in the study by Voice and the IRC. Based on the limited data that are available, the study found that between 2016 and 2018, only 0.12 percent of all humanitarian funding was directed to GBV work and two-thirds of GBV projects were unfunded.<sup>27</sup> Such inadequate funding levels may be due in part to ongoing challenges with HRPs as noted above.

There are some promising developments that should lead to improved funding. Many Call to Action donors now require or encourage their partners to integrate gender and GBV considerations into their proposals and project planning. A number of donors provided good examples of programs funded in 2018. Several indicated they had increased their funding for GBV and gender equality-related programming in real terms and as a percentage of their overall humanitarian funding. With a few exceptions, however, donor states did not clearly indicate the total amount of funding they allocated for this programming in the reporting period.

**UN Women** serves as the Secretariat of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), a multi-partner trust fund that supports women's rights and women-led civil society organizations working on women's participation, protection, leadership and empowerment in humanitarian response and peace and security settings. In 2018, the Fund supported 24 additional civil society organizations, bringing to 55 the number of civil society organizations supported overall by the Fund in five settings—Burundi, Colombia, Jordan, Iraq and the Pacific Islands—with an overall investment of US\$10 million.

**Canada's** funding for sexual and gender-based violence and abuse increased by 117 percent from fiscal year 2016-2017 to 2017-2018. During the same period, humanitarian assistance programming that integrated gender equality increased from 53 percent to 93 percent.



## **Outcome 5: Specialized GBV prevention and response services are implemented in each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.**

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Specialized services for GBV survivors in emergencies are lifesaving. Partners agree that having a set of core services for programming designed to help survivors would greatly improve humanitarian response. Some sectors and organizations have already established elements of this package, but the comprehensive set of core services is yet to be defined and adopted.

The Road Map identifies a path for building on existing work to finalize this package of core services. Under Outcome 5, it also calls for having the relevant technical expertise to support the provision of core services, and for research and evaluation to ensure that GBV work in emergencies is evidence-based.

### **Development of package of core services**

The GBV AoR's inter-agency Minimum Standards task team, facilitated by UNFPA, with co-coordinators UNICEF and IRC, is leading efforts to develop a core package of specialized GBV services. In 2018, 13 consultations were held on the draft standards to provide substantive feedback. A final resource is expected in late 2019.

### **Specialized services**

Partners implementing GBV programs directly provided or supported a range of services for GBV survivors in humanitarian contexts around the world. Services included health care, legal aid, case management and psychosocial support.

In 2018, United Nations Relief and Works Agency (**UNRWA**) frontline staff helped more than 4,880 GBV survivors among Palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank receive assistance.

In 2018, the equivalent of 51 months of dedicated support from **UNHCR** Senior SGBV Specialists was provided to prevent, mitigate risk of and respond to SGBV at the onset of emergencies in 10 country operations.

## Building the evidence base

Partners from all stakeholder groups supported or published the findings of research in 2018. Examples include:

- **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent** [research](#) on the responsibility to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in disasters and crises.<sup>28</sup>
- **A World Food Programme** [multi-country study](#) on the potential of cash-based interventions to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.<sup>29</sup>
- **European Union** support for [research](#) on barriers to services for survivors of sexual violence in humanitarian settings.<sup>30</sup>
- **International Rescue Committee** [research](#) into the impact of cash transfers on intimate partner violence in northeastern Syria.<sup>31</sup>
- **Oxfam** support for research in South Sudan on local humanitarian leadership and women's leadership in the humanitarian sector.
- **UNICEF's** [evaluation](#) of its Community Cares program, which aims to provide compassionate care to survivors and prevent GBV by working with communities to shift harmful social norms.<sup>32</sup>

**DFID's** groundbreaking £25 million [What Works to Prevent Violence](#) research and innovation program has generated an extensive body of evidence from 23 studies across 15 countries in Africa and Asia that have the potential to be taken to scale. It is also researching the prevalence, drivers and effective responses to violence against women and girls in conflict and humanitarian emergencies.

## **Outcome 6: Those managing and leading humanitarian operations have and apply the knowledge and skills needed to foster gender equality and reduce and mitigate GBV risk.**

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To achieve the goal of the Call to Action, all humanitarian actors must be fully engaged in efforts to prevent and mitigate the risks of GBV. The revised IASC *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings* are a vital tool for all sectors. The Guidelines provide specific information by sector on how to design and implement effective risk mitigation programming.

Partner reports show how the Guidelines were used in 2018 to support GBV risk mitigation in various humanitarian responses and by different sectors, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and shelter.

In 2018, the GBV Guidelines Implementation Support Team launched a capacity-building initiative on GBV risk mitigation in emergencies. Regional workshops were held in Amman and Nairobi for field-based practitioners, and in Belgrade and Berlin for government and institutional actors. More than 120 colleagues—the vast majority national participants—received the training, after which many completed “[practicum projects](#)”<sup>33</sup> to integrate what they had learned into their day-to-day work.

UNHCR also engaged in targeted GBV risk mitigation capacity development and project support activities in 2018. In April and May 2018, it held regional workshops in Amman and Nairobi and national workshops in seven countries.

Efforts to roll out and build capacity on the Guidelines are beginning to have an impact. A review of projects in 13 2018 HRPs found that in seven Plans more than 50 percent of projects integrated at least one recommendation from the Guidelines. In Sudan, 76 percent of projects did so.

In 2018, the GBV Guidelines Reference Group released a “[Pocket Guide](#)” on how individuals working in other (non-GBV) sectors of humanitarian response can support a survivor who discloses an experience of GBV. This Pocket Guide is available in both booklet form and as a smartphone application.

## Feature: Integration of GBV mitigation in the work of Clusters

Clusters and sub-clusters made exciting advances in GBV integration at the global and field levels during 2018, including the integration of GBV considerations into:

**Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster** – Camp Management Standards and revised training.

**Global Education Cluster** – Education Cluster Strategy Toolkit and corresponding training package.

**Global Nutrition Cluster** – Coordination Handbook and ongoing revision of four core training packages.

**Global WASH Cluster** – Global Quality Assurance and Accountability Project.

**Global Shelter / Non-food Item Cluster**  
– Revision of sector-specific tools, guidance and materials.

**Food Security Cluster** – Country-level workplans in selected settings to ensure systematic mainstreaming of GBV prevention and response and integration of risk mitigation measures in programs.

**Child Protection Sub-Cluster** – A five-day workshop for Coordinators and Information Management Officers from seven countries to build capacity on the HNO.

In South Sudan, the **WASH Cluster** defined relevant indicators for the HRP 2019, integrated GBV risk mitigation into the criteria for allocation of pooled funds, and developed a cluster checklist on accountability to affected populations, which draws on the IASC GBV guidelines.

# Reflections on keys to success

In their reports, partners called attention to key lessons learned from their individual and collective work on GBV and gender equality. The elements they consider essential to the Call to Action's success include:

- **increased and dedicated human and financial resources;**
- **deeper organizational accountability, including senior management engagement and support;**
- **improved global support for Call to Action efforts at the country level;**
- **greater efforts to build on and support local women's strengths, capacities, knowledge and experience;**
- **stronger partnerships and collaboration at all levels.**

## Feature: Partnerships

Partnership and collective actions are cornerstones for the Call to Action. Here are some examples from 2018.

**Elrha** worked with the **GBV AoR** Task Team on localization to identify ways to enable local actors to apply for funding from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund.

**The Real Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP)** comprises Call to Action partners **CARE, DFID, IOM, IRC, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance**. The centrepiece of the initiative is a framework that identifies the actions that donors, coordinators, humanitarian country teams, cluster leads, GBV coordination leads and NGOs should take to prioritize and coordinate GBV response services and integrate GBV prevention across sectors. The framework was piloted in South Sudan and northern Iraq. In November 2018, the Call to Action Steering Committee endorsed this GBV Accountability Framework as a central tool to reinforce Call to Action in the field.



# Challenges

As they worked on their commitments, many partners reported experiencing significant challenges that impeded their progress. These included:

- **Lack of resources:** As in previous years, the challenges most frequently cited in partner reports relate to insufficient financial and human resources. Partners pointed to the impact of funding constraints on implementation of their commitments and on existing programming. Insufficient human resources at headquarters and in the field also impede progress. Meeting the growing demand for staff with expertise on GBV and gender equality is a serious recruitment issue.
- **Funding priorities:** Several partners found it challenging, given donor priorities, to secure funding for research and for specific areas of GBV program work, such as child marriage.
- **Tracking funding:** Partners highlighted challenges in tracking funds for GBV-related programming, especially when the activities included risk mitigation activities embedded in the work of other sectors. They also reported on the difficulty of tracking funding provided to local organizations.
- **Data issues:** The overall lack of data is an ongoing issue—in particular collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data. And even when the data are collected, it is not clear whether it is used to inform program design and implementation.
- **Work in complex settings:** Some partners spoke of the growing challenges associated with work in conflict-affected settings—for example, lack of access due to security concerns.
- **Linkages between gender equality and GBV:** Last year, WRC [documented](#) the issues partners face in advancing the gender equality objective of the Road Map.<sup>34</sup> The need to strengthen linkages between gender equality and GBV work also surfaced during the annual partners' meeting.

# Looking forward

In the partner reports available on the [Call to Action website](#),<sup>35</sup> there is helpful information on each partner's planned activities in the year ahead. Below are initiatives particularly relevant to the collective work of the Call to Action.

**Finalization of core package of GBV services:** The core package of services for specialized GBV prevention and response will be finalized in 2019. This is key to the achievement of Outcome 5 of the Road Map.

**Inter-agency thematic evaluation on gender:** The Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Steering Group will undertake its first thematic evaluation in 2019. The evaluation will focus on gender and assess the extent to which gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are an integral part of humanitarian responses across the globe.

**Strengthening awareness and implementation of the Call to Action in the field:** Implementation of the Road Map pilot projects in Nigeria and the DRC is ongoing, with funding support from the European Union and technical assistance from the GBV AoR, UNFPA and WRC. A toolkit on developing country-specific Road Maps will be launched in late 2019. The learning from these pilots and other initiatives will inform the development of a Call to Action country-level strategy. The strategy will be produced by WRC in consultation with partners and with support from Canada. It will be reviewed at the November 2019 partners' meeting.

**Addressing data management and ethics:** Several Call to Action partners plan to build on work done over the last 10 years to develop standardized guidance and tools for safe and ethical GBV data management by further strengthening these resources and promoting best practices in 2019. This will be done in partnership with key actors, such as the GBV AoR and the GBV Information Management System Steering Committee—UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, International Medical Corps and IRC.

**Better tracking of funds:** Following discussions during the Oslo conference, Ending Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Humanitarian Crises, on the importance of accurately tracking GBV funding, OCHA is now working on ways to strengthen these mechanisms. Also, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed a new sector code that will track official development assistance in support of ending violence against women and girls. The OECD will use its data and international leverage to track and publish Development Co-operation Directorate member funding for GBV programming, strengthen policy attention for closing financing gaps and advocate globally for funding GBV work in emergency contexts.

**Post-2020 Road Map:** Under the leadership of Canada, discussions have begun about the next iteration of a Road Map for the Call to Action. This report, along with surveys, in-person consultations and other resources, will inform the revision process.

# Conclusion

The question of whether GBV is a lifesaving humanitarian priority has been answered. As a matter of humanitarian policy, the answer is an unequivocal yes. The challenge—and the opportunity—for the Call to Action is to ensure that policy becomes the standard way of working for all actors in all phases of humanitarian response. To achieve the system-level change the partnership seeks, it will take additional human and financial resources, committed leadership, a sharp focus on field implementation and

increased support for local partners, including women-led organizations. This transformation must continue to inspire and drive the Call to Action partnership in the remaining years of this Road Map and through the development of the post-2020 Road Map.



# Annex A: Call to Action partners

## States and Donors (25)

- Australia
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Peru
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- USA

## Non-governmental Organizations (42)

- ABAAD
- Action Against Hunger
- ActionAid UK
- American Refugee Committee
- CARE International
- Christian Aid
- Coalition for Humanity
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors of the World
- Genderforce
- Geneva Call
- Global Communities
- Handicap International
- Heartland Alliance International
- HelpAge
- InterAction
- International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief
- Legal Action Worldwide
- Marie Stopes International (MSI)

### **Non-governmental Organizations (Continued)**

- NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- PAI
- Plan International UK
- Refugees International (RI)
- Save the Children
- Tearfund
- Trócaire
- WAHA International
- War Child Canada
- War Child UK
- WaterAid
- Women Deliver
- Women Empowerment Organization (WEO)
- Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)
- World Vision International
- Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)

### **International Organizations (15)**

- Elrha / Humanitarian Innovation Fund
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations World Health Organization (WHO)

# Annex B: Progress on high-level indicators

Indicator		Baseline	2017	2018
1a	% of partner organizations that have established enforceable institutional policies/standards on GBV and on gender equality for programming in humanitarian settings.	N/A	6.5% (3/46)	24.5% (14/57)
1b	% of State partners with national policies and implementation plans on GBV and on gender equality.	N/A	18% (4/22)	40% (10/25)
2a*	% of global-level GBV AoR members satisfied with leadership, performance and accountability of the global humanitarian GBV coordination mechanism.	19% (3/16)	47% (7/15)	74% (14/19)
2b	% of new crises with a country-level humanitarian GBV coordination mechanism established within 14 days of cluster activation.	N/A	100% (2/2)	100% (1/1)
2c	% of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator that have a national-level humanitarian GBV coordination co-led/led by a national actor.	17% (4/23)	35% (12/34)	38% (11/29)
3a	% of selected inter-sector/inter-cluster and sector/cluster assessment tools that integrate GBV and gender equality.	N/A	20% (1/5)^	20% (1/5)^
3b	% of Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) countries where GBV <b>and</b> gender equality are integrated into HPC processes and reflected in documents.	N/A	0% (0/18)^	0%

4a	# projects to implement core GBV services in strategic response plans, by country.	N/A	<b>Measurement of this indicator is scheduled to begin with the 2019 HRPs.</b>	
4b##	# humanitarian crises where a funding tracking mechanism for GBV is in place.	N/A	<b>Measurement of indicator scheduled to begin in 2018.</b>	0
5a	Set of core GBV services for all crisis phases is established and agreed to by Call to Action partners.	N/A	N/A	Being finalized
5b	Finalization and implementation of a comprehensive capacity development strategy targeting national and international GBV specialists.	Strategy adopted by AoR	Some progress	Progress
6a	% of projects in Strategic Response Plans that incorporate actions from the revised IASC <i>Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Action</i> , by country.	See Below	N/A	N/A
		Burkina Faso:16.4%; Cameroon:13.1%; Chad:16.7%; Iraq: 8.1%; Mali:11.5%; Mauritania:14.6; Niger: 7.4%; Nigeria: 12.2%; oPt:** 8.5%; Sahel: 0%; Senegal: 0%; Somalia: 0.8%; South Sudan: 19.4%; Syria: 8.0%; Ukraine: 11.4%		

^ Reporting on 2018 HRPs. Iraq 2018 HRP not available at time of analysis.

## per GBV AoR – OCHA FTS has a sector for GBV. Please note that some GBV funding would also be captured under the broader sector of Protection and the GBV search likely underrepresents GBV funding.

\* Represents only those GBV AoR members that chose to complete the survey.

\*\*47 oPt projects were not accessible so were excluded.

N/A= not available

# Annex C: Selected tools, resources and reports published in 2018

Partner	Title	Link
ActionAid UK	Not What She Bargained For? Gender and the Grand Bargain	<a href="#">Link</a>
CARE International	Gender Equality and Women's Voice Guidance Note	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Women Responders: Placing Local Action at the Centre of Humanitarian Protection Programming	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Intersections of Violence Against Women and Girls with State-Building and Peace-Building: Lessons from Nepal, Sierra Leone and South Sudan	<a href="#">Link</a>
	A New Analytical Framework for Addressing the Intersections of Violence Against Women and Girls with Post-Conflict State-Building and Peace-Building Processes	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Ways Forward on Gender and Women's Participation in Humanitarian Action	<a href="#">Link</a>
Elrha / Humanitarian Innovation Fund	The Use of Small-Scale Sampling Surveys on Gender-Based Violence	<a href="#">Link</a>
	What We Learned: Sensemaker as a Monitoring and Evaluation Tool for Gender-Based Violence Programs and Services in Lebanon	<a href="#">Link</a>
European Union	2017 Annual Implementation Report of GAP II	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Call to Action EU Leadership Report 2017-2018	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Bringing Call to Action Closer to the Field: An Overview of Awareness-Raising Workshops	<a href="#">Link</a>
	DG ECHO Gender-Age Marker Assessment Report	<a href="#">Link</a>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	How Can We Protect Men, Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence? Addressing GBV in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector	<a href="#">Link</a>
GBV AoR	Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) Helpdesk	<a href="#">Link</a>
GBV Guidelines Reference Group	GBV Guidelines Reference Group Pocket Guide	<a href="#">Link</a>
Inter-Agency Standing Committee	2018 IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action	<a href="#">Link</a>
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters and Crises	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Alone and Unsafe: Children, Migration and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies	<a href="#">Link</a>
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Guidance for Addressing Gender in Evaluations	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Distribution: Shelter Materials, NFI & Cash (first edition)	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Site Planning and GBV Booklet (third edition)	<a href="#">Link</a>
Islamic Relief	Don't Force Me!: A Policy Brief on Early and Forced Marriage	<a href="#">Link</a>
	One Cut Too Many: Islamic Relief's Policy Brief on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Violence against Women and Girls: Re-Evaluating Mainstream Islamic Understandings	<a href="#">Link</a>
Oxfam	Shining a Light: How Lighting in or Around Sanitation Facilities Affects the Risk of Gender-Based Violence in Camps	<a href="#">Link</a>
Plan International	Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Voices from the Lake Chad Basin	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Voices from South Sudan	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Voices of the Rohingya	<a href="#">Link</a>



UN Women	UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women Annual Report 2017: Generating Sustainability	<a href="#">Link</a>
	A Guide for Gender-Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Empowerment and Accountability for Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action and Crisis Response	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Women's Meaningful Participation in Negotiating Peace and the Implementation of Peace Agreements	<a href="#">Link</a>
	A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Young Women in Peace and Security: At the Intersection of the YPS and WPS Agendas	<a href="#">Link</a>
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	GBViE Operational Guide and Programme Resource Pack	<a href="#">Final link pending</a>
UNHCR	Developing Capacity on Mainstreaming Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response in UNHCR	<a href="#">Link</a>
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Staying the Course: Delivering on the Ambition of the World Humanitarian Summit	<a href="#">Link</a>
Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)	Mainstreaming GBV Considerations in Cash-Based Initiatives and Utilizing Cash in GBV Response	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Shadows to Spotlight: Making Adolescents Visible in Already-Collected Data	<a href="#">Link</a>
	2018 Inter-Agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Crises	<a href="#">Link</a>
	Where Do We Go from Here? Moving Forward with the Gender Equality Objective of the Call to Action Road Map	<a href="#">Link</a>

# Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/general-documents>.
- <sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/booklet\\_eu\\_leadership\\_c2a.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/booklet_eu_leadership_c2a.pdf).
- <sup>3</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z4hoxya1ocVhgVYbJUOmjq4eFTbLaPcV/view>.
- <sup>4</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/field\\_workshops\\_c2a\\_echo\\_2018\\_overview.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/field_workshops_c2a_echo_2018_overview.pdf).
- <sup>5</sup> [https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/acf51c\\_22e8bb587e984d138de6e7008c158248.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/acf51c_22e8bb587e984d138de6e7008c158248.pdf).
- <sup>6</sup> <https://www.endsgbvoslo.no/>.
- <sup>7</sup> [https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/486f7d\\_fb9d58d0ee124865808ef7188273d7e0.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/486f7d_fb9d58d0ee124865808ef7188273d7e0.pdf).
- <sup>8</sup> See Annex A for the list partners as of December 31, 2018.
- <sup>9</sup> [Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on women, peace and security](#). October 2018. Page 2
- <sup>10</sup> Vu, A. et al. [The Prevalence of Sexual Violence among Female Refugees in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis](#). 2014.
- <sup>11</sup> [Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on women, peace and security](#). Page 16.
- <sup>12</sup> <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/what-we-do>.
- <sup>13</sup> See Annex B.
- <sup>14</sup> <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/general-documents>.
- <sup>15</sup> In April 2019, the EU published a booklet detailing all activities undertaken during its 2017-18 leadership of the Call to Action. Please see: [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/gender-sensitive-aid\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/gender-sensitive-aid_en).
- <sup>16</sup> The Call to Action partnership organizes its work under three Stakeholder Working Groups. Stakeholders are States and Donors; International Organizations; Non-governmental Organizations.
- <sup>17</sup> [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2018-iasc\\_gender\\_handbook\\_for\\_humanitarian\\_action\\_eng\\_0.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2018-iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf).
- <sup>18</sup> <https://iascgenderwithagemarker.com/en/home/>.
- <sup>19</sup> <http://www.sddirect.org.uk/our-work/gbv-in-emergencies-helpdesk>.
- <sup>20</sup> [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/assets/pdfs/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/g7/2018-05-31-whistler-gender\\_equality-egalite\\_genres-en.pdf](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/assets/pdfs/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/2018-05-31-whistler-gender_equality-egalite_genres-en.pdf).
- <sup>21</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/the-global-compact-on-refugees.html>.
- <sup>22</sup> <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/grand-bargain-hosted-iasc/>.
- <sup>23</sup> <https://lakechadberlin.de/>.
- <sup>24</sup> <https://iascgenderwithagemarker.com/en/home/>.
- <sup>25</sup> Voice & International Rescue Committee, [Where's the Money? How the Humanitarian System is Failing to Fund an End of Violence Against Women and Girls](#). 10 June 2019. Page 15. Available at: <https://www.rescue.org/report/wheres-money-how-humanitarian-system-failing-fund-end-violence-against-women-and-girls>
- <sup>26</sup> These were the 2018 plans listed by the Financial Tracking System: Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory (part of 2018-2020 HRP), Republic of South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, Syria regional refugee and resilience plan, Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan, Yemen.
- <sup>27</sup> Voice and International Rescue Committee (see note 25).
- <sup>28</sup> <https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/responsibility-prevent-respond-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-crises/>.
- <sup>29</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/potential-cash-based-interventions-promote-gender-equality-and-women-s-empowerment>.
- <sup>30</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding-evaluations/funding-humanitarian-aid/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-humanitarian-settings\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding-evaluations/funding-humanitarian-aid/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-humanitarian-settings_en).
- <sup>31</sup> <https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/reports/item/600-cash-transfers-in-raqqa-governorate-syria>.
- <sup>32</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5791214/>.
- <sup>33</sup> <https://gbvguidelines.org/en/documents/improving-safety-for-women-and-girls-practical-examples-from-multiple-field-settings-and-sectors/>.
- <sup>34</sup> [https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/66f2a2\\_2556d3474c6d4342a80292aa5f36a2ac.pdf](https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/66f2a2_2556d3474c6d4342a80292aa5f36a2ac.pdf).
- <sup>35</sup> <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/general-documents>



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