



UNFPA – Gender based violence in emergencies

IFRC Regional Resilience Initiative workshop

22 February 2018

A few key messages

- **In emergencies all women and girls are at risk of GBV**
- **Addressing GBV in emergencies requires a survivor centred, comprehensive multisectoral approach**
- **One is too many:** Evidence of GBV in emergencies is not required for action
- **GBV in emergencies is everyone's business:**
“All humanitarian personnel have the responsibility to assume GBV is taking place, to treat it as a serious and life-threatening protection issue, and to take action described in to minimize GBV risk through their sectoral interventions, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete “evidence”.
- Revised GBV Guidelines (2015)

Advocating to prevent risk of GBV in evacuation camps following the Mount Agung eruption, Indonesia



Working with communities to prevent and respond to GBV in the Marawi conflict, Mindanao



Integrating SRH and GBV services in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

UNFPA is responding in Cox's Bazar where:



1.2 million people affected



294,000 women of reproductive age



58,800 pregnant women (NPM 6, IOM, Oct)



1,580 likely to experience obstetric complications during delivery in the next 3 months



All women and girls, including adolescent girls at risk of GBV

UNFPA is providing:



Deployment of Midwives



Mobile Reproductive Health Camps



Reproductive Health Kits



Clinical Management of Rape



Dignity Kits



Psychosocial Support

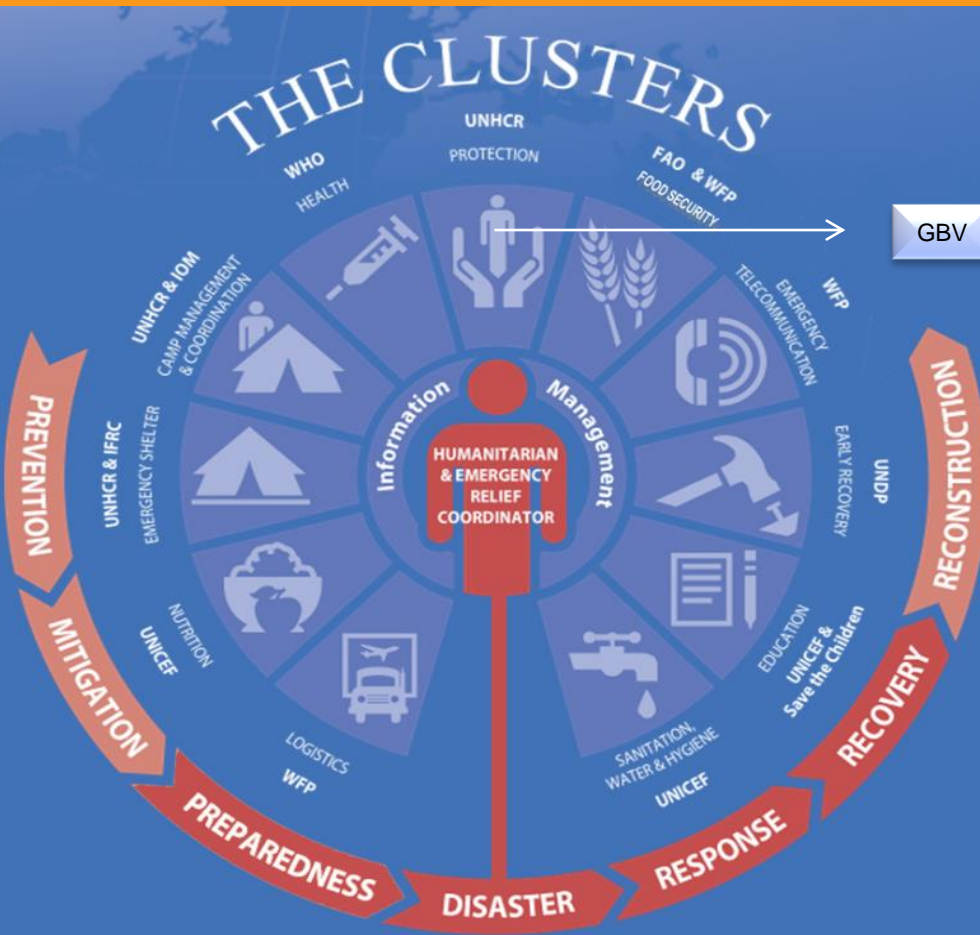


Women Friendly Spaces



Protection & Awareness Messaging

GBV in emergencies coordination





Preventing and responding to GBV from the frontlines

- **Coordination:** Participate in GBV sub-clusters and task teams
- **Provision of multi sectoral services:** Know who is doing what
- **Referrals for Life-Saving Care:** including accompaniment to emergency medical services for survivors of sexual assault
- **Emergency Case Management:** services and referrals by service providers.
- **Outreach and Community Mobilization:** mitigate risk of GBV through support and engagement of community watch groups
- **Interlink with other services:** for example integration of SRH and GBV services
- **Advocate for GBV**

Useful tools

Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery



- Camp Coordination and Cluster Management
- Cash Assistance
- Education
- Food Security and Agriculture
- Health
- Housing, Land and Property
- Nutrition and Food Security
- Livelihoods
- Logistics
- Protection
- Shelter, Settlement and Recovery
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Wound Care, Trauma and Psychosocial Support Services



Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies

- 1. INTERSECTORAL COOPERATION**
Ensure that all actors working in emergency contexts coordinate and collaborate to address GBV risks and respond to survivors' needs.
- 2. NATIONAL SYSTEMS**
Ensure national systems are strengthened to address GBV risks and respond to survivors' needs.
- 3. SOCIAL AND GENDER NORMS**
Address social and gender norms that contribute to GBV risks and respond to survivors' needs.
- 4. COLLECTIVE & COMMUNITY LEVELS**
Address GBV risks and respond to survivors' needs at the community level.
- 5. HEALTHCARE**
Ensure that survivors have access to healthcare services, including mental health and psychosocial support.
- 6. MENTAL HEALTH & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**
Ensure that survivors have access to mental health and psychosocial support services.
- 7. SAFETY & SECURITY**
Ensure that survivors have access to safe and secure environments.
- 8. JUSTICE & LEGAL AID**
Ensure that survivors have access to justice and legal aid services.
- 9. SAFETY RISK**
Ensure that survivors have access to safety risk assessment and management services.
- 10. SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**
Ensure that survivors have access to socio-economic empowerment services.
- 11. NATIONAL SYSTEMS**
Ensure national systems are strengthened to address GBV risks and respond to survivors' needs.
- 12. RECOVERY SERVICES**
Ensure that survivors have access to recovery services, including housing, land and property.
- 13. PREVENTION & ASSESSMENT**
Ensure that survivors have access to prevention and assessment services.
- 14. COOPERATION**
Ensure that survivors have access to cooperation services, including inter-agency coordination.
- 15. ADVOCACY & COMMUNICATIONS**
Ensure that survivors have access to advocacy and communications services.
- 16. MONITORING & EVALUATION**
Ensure that survivors have access to monitoring and evaluation services.
- 17. HUMAN RESOURCES**
Ensure that survivors have access to human resources services, including training and capacity building.
- 18. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**
Ensure that survivors have access to resource mobilization services, including fundraising and grant writing.

"Together we must ensure that action to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is a priority — a systematic and unquestionable part of our humanitarian response, at the heart of UNFPA's work to improve the health, safety, and well-being of women and girls in emergencies."

— Babalunde Osotirhin, UNFPA Executive Director

MEDIA GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN HUMANITARIAN CONTEXTS¹

I. Purpose and Audience

At its best, media reporting on sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) in emergency contexts facilitates advocacy with decision makers and communities to ensure protection for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups and supports fundraising for comprehensive GBV programs. However, media reporting on GBV in emergency contexts – when it fails to take into account basic ethical and safety principles – can also put GBV survivors, their families and those who are helping them at risk.

The guidelines are intended to ensure that all actors who play a role in facilitating or engaging in





Thank you



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