



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

INTRODUCTION & ORIENTATION

Learning Objectives

1. To underscore the importance of addressing GBV in emergencies
2. To introduce the “Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies”

Overview

1. What is GBV in emergencies?
2. Why is addressing GBV an urgent priority?
3. What is the purpose of the Standards? Who are they intended for?
4. How were the Standards developed & how do they relate to existing guidelines?
5. How can the Standards be used and applied? What tools are available to support roll-out?



What is Gender Based Violence?

“Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.

Includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty.”

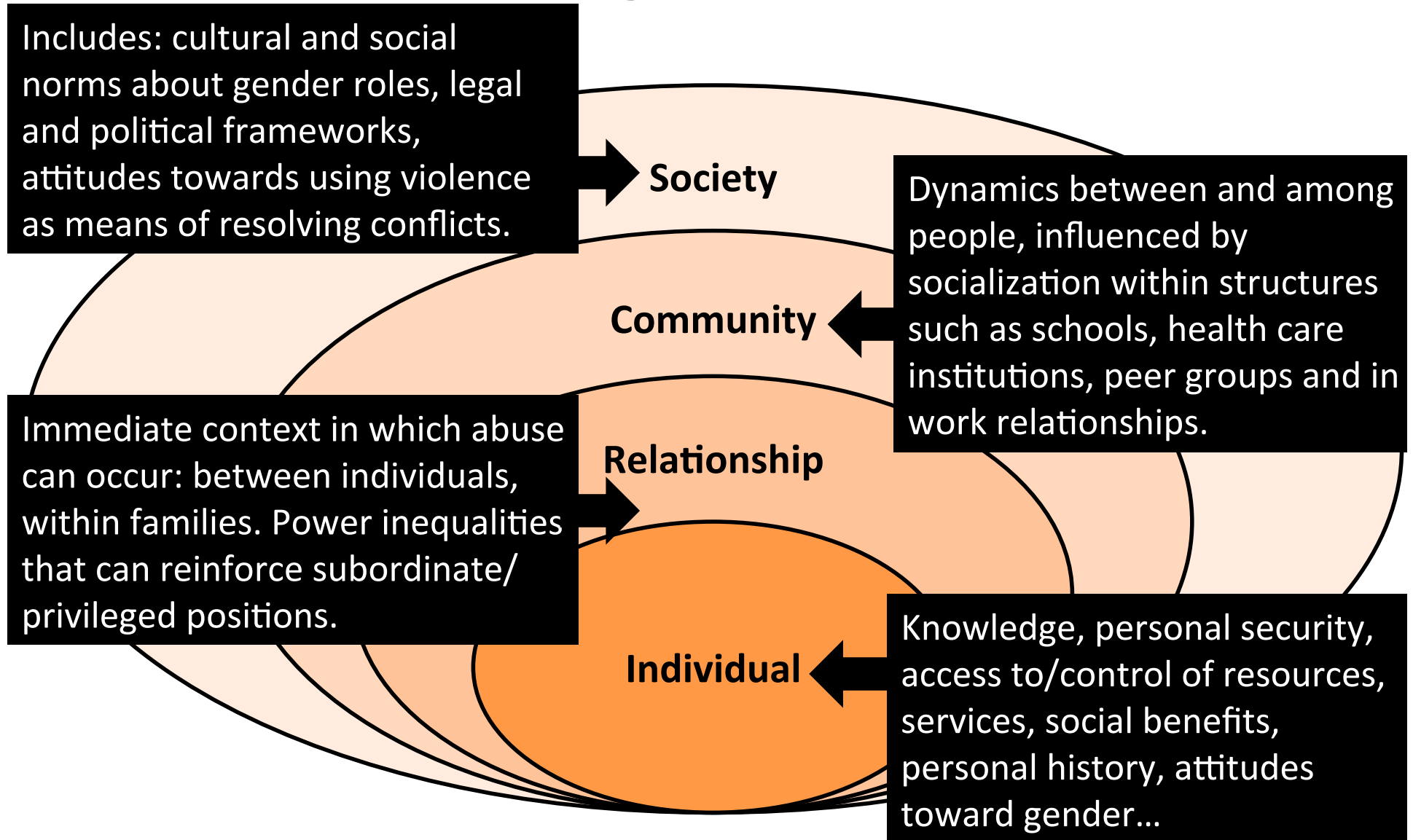
IASC GBV Guidelines (2015)



Why is addressing GBV an urgent priority?

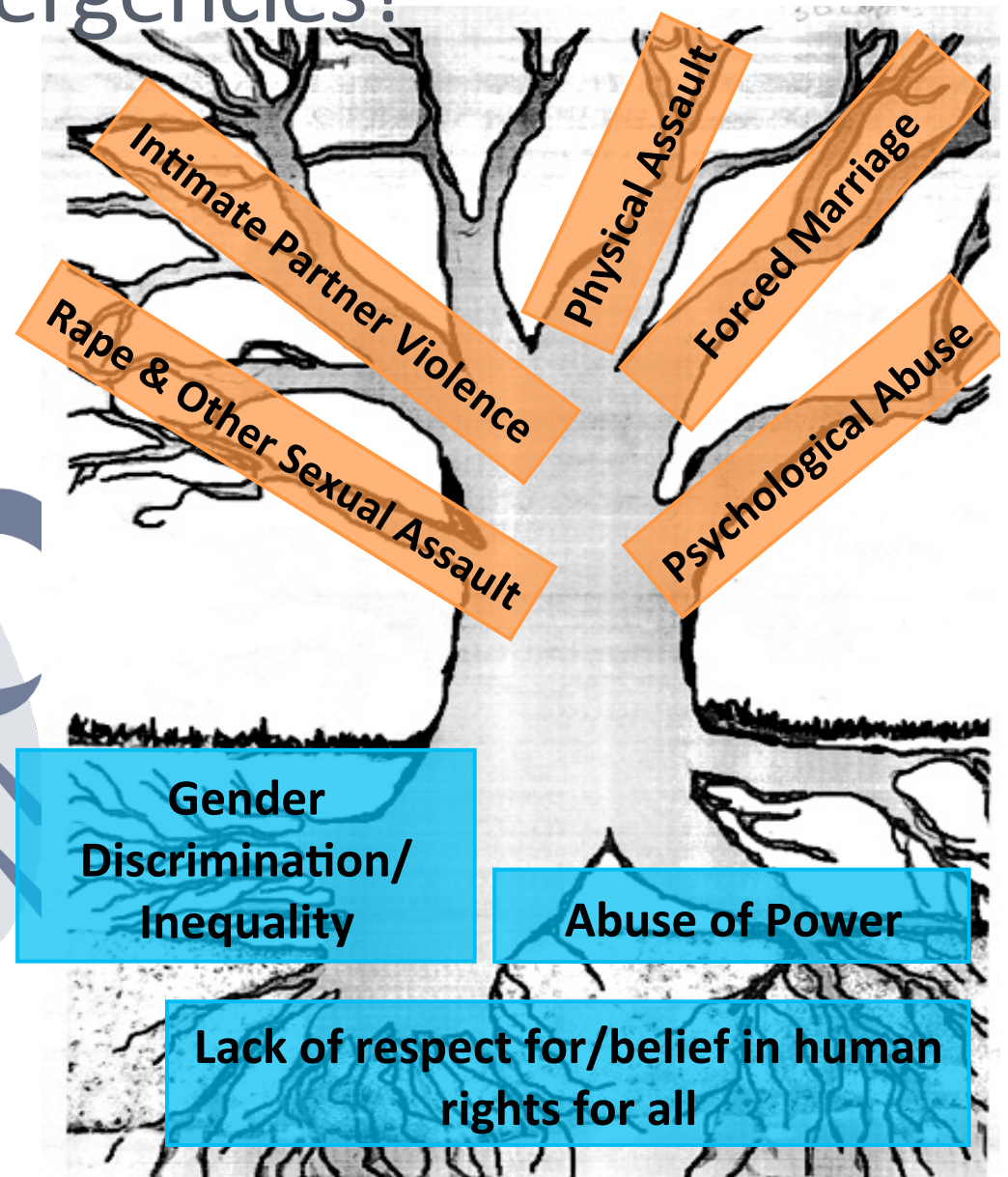
- GBV is a life-threatening, global health and human rights issue
- GBV violates international law & principles of gender equality
- UN Member States have called for urgent action
- Protection must be central to *all* humanitarian response

Focus on Context: The Ecological Framework



What is GBV in Emergencies?

- Breakdown in community/family support systems and family separation
- Changes in social norms/social structures
- Weakened or non-existent institutions (such as health systems, justice, police)
- Increased vulnerabilities of certain high-risk groups
- Physical environment: site layout, local environment





Evidence not required for Action

“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)



Addressing GBV: A UNFPA Priority

“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.”

Babatunde Osotimehin, UNFPA Executive Director

What is the purpose of the Minimum Standards?

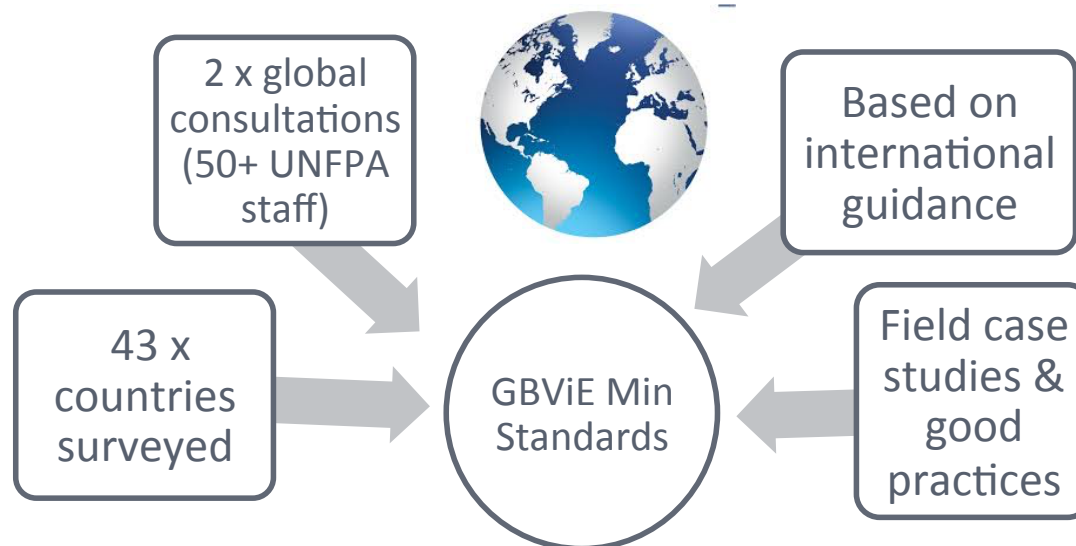


To promote safety of women & girls

To provide clear guidance and tools to prevent & respond to GBV in emergencies

To increase accountability – to make addressing GBV *unquestionable*

How were the Minimum Standards developed?



December 2014

Nairobi
consultation

July 2015

Panama
consultation

October 2015

Endorsed by
UNFPA HSC

**November
2015**

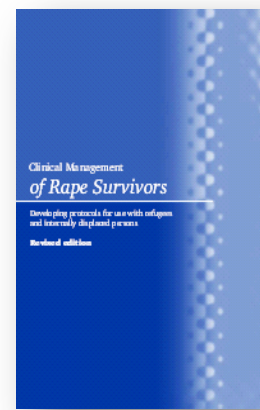
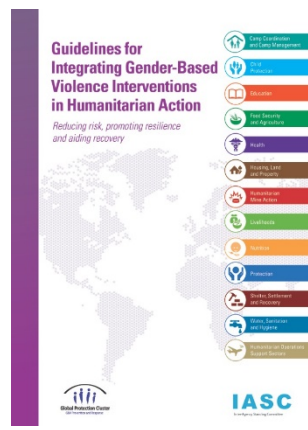
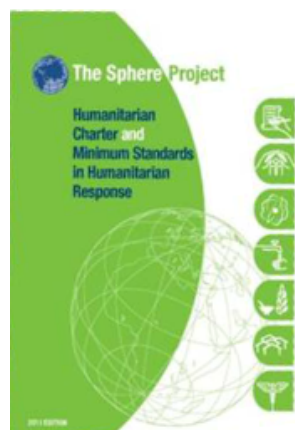
Launch begins

March 2016
Global Launch

How do the MS relate to existing guidelines & policies?

The Standards:

- ✓ Integrate key inter-agency standards & guidelines
- ✓ Align with UNFPA policies
- ✓ Fill a niche





Who are the Standards intended for?

The Minimum Standards are primarily for:

- ✓ UNFPA Staff & partners

The Standards may also be a useful resource for:

- ✓ National authorities
- ✓ Other UN agencies
- ✓ International, local & community organizations
- ✓ Implementing partners

To inform development of inter-agency Standards

Principles and Approaches underpinning the 18 Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies

Survivor-Centered

Safety, confidentiality, respect, non-discrimination

Community-Based

Affected populations engaged as partners in response

Rights-Based

Analysis in accordance with principles of human rights law

Humanitarian Principles

Humanity, impartiality, independence, neutrality

Do No Harm

Avoid exposing people to further harm



Structure of Each Section

- Standard
 - Universal and applicable across all humanitarian contexts; what UNFPA and partners can achieve to prevent GBV and deliver multi-sector services to survivors in humanitarian settings
- Key Actions
 - Core activities to achieve each Standard. May not always apply to all settings.
- Indicators
 - Sample indicators (not meant for all situations). Users are expected to adapt the sample indicators to their particular situation, as appropriate.
- Guidance Notes
 - The 34 Guidance Notes contain good practices, practical suggestions and tips on priority issues & overcoming common programming challenges.
- Tools
 - Additional guidance /resources to help fulfill the standard



What are the GBViE Minimum Standards?

Minimum Standards for Prevention & Response to GBV in Emergencies

<u>Foundational Standards</u>	<u>Prevention & Response Standards</u>	<u>Operational Standards</u>
1. Participation	5. Healthcare	13. Preparedness & Assessment
2. National Systems	6. Mental Health & Psychosocial Support	14. Coordination
3. Positive Social & Gender Norms	7. Safety & Security	15. Advocacy & Communication
4. Data Collection & Use	8. Justice & Legal Aid	16. Monitoring & Evaluation
	9. Dignity Kits	17. Human Resources
	10. Socio-economic Empowerment	18. Resource Mobilisation
	11. Referral Systems	
	12. Mainstreaming	



Foundational Standards

- 1. Participation:** Communities, including women and girls, are engaged as active partners to end GBV and promote survivors' access to services
- 2. National Systems:** Actions to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV in emergencies, strengthen national systems and build local capacities
- 3. Positive Gender & Social Norms:** Emergency preparedness, prevention and response programming promotes positive social and gender norms to address GBV
- 4. Collecting & Using Data:** Quality, disaggregated, gender-sensitive data on the nature and scope of GBV and on the availability and accessibility of services informs programming, policy and advocacy



Prevention, Mitigation & Response Standards

5. **Health Care:** GBV survivors, including women, girls, boys and men, access quality, life-saving healthcare services with an emphasis on clinical management of rape
6. **Mental Health & Psychosocial Support:** GBV survivors access quality mental health and psychosocial support focused on healing, empowerment and recovery
7. **Safety & Security:** Safety and security measures are in place to prevent and mitigate GBV and protect survivors
8. **Justice & Legal Aid:** The legal and justice sectors protect survivors' rights and support their access to justice, consistent with international standards

Prevention, Mitigation & Response Standards

9. **Dignity Kits:** Culturally relevant dignity kits are distributed to affected populations to reduce vulnerability and connect women and girls to information and support services
10. **Socio-Economic Empowerment:** Women and adolescent girls access livelihood support to mitigate the risk of GBV, and survivors access socio-economic support as part of a multi-sector response
11. **Referral Systems:** Referral systems are established to connect women, girls and other at-risk groups to appropriate multi-sector GBV prevention and response services in a timely and safe manner
12. **Mainstreaming:** GBV risk mitigation and support are integrated across humanitarian sectors at every stage of the programme cycle

Operational & Coordination Standards

- 13. Preparedness & Assessment:** Potential GBV risks and vulnerable groups are identified through quality, gender-sensitive assessments and risk mitigation measures are put in place before the onset of an emergency
- 14. Coordination:** Coordination results in effective action to mitigate and prevent GBV and promote survivors' access to multi-sector services
- 15. Advocacy & Communication:** Coordinated advocacy and communication lead to increased funding and changes in policies and practices that mitigate the risk of GBV, promote resilience of women and girls and encourage a protective environment for all



Operational & Coordination Standards

- 16. Monitoring & Evaluation:** Objective information, collected ethically and safely, is used to improve the quality and accountability of GBV programmes
- 17. Human Resources:** Qualified, competent, skilled staff are rapidly recruited and deployed to design, coordinate and/or implement programmes to prevent and respond to GBV in emergencies
- 18. Resource Mobilization:** Dedicated financial resources are mobilized in a timely manner to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV in emergencies

How can the GBViE MS be used and applied?

To guide GBV humanitarian prevention and response strategies

To ensure that GBV prevention & response is prioritized in emergencies

To establish common and measurable expectations

To guide GBV program interventions

To induct and train new staff and partners

As a tool for GBV coordination & advocacy



What tools are available to support roll-out?

The MS Roll-out package includes:

- Multiple language versions of Standards in print & web-format (English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Russian)
- Training materials & tools
- FAQs, poster, brochure etc.

Available at: www.unfpa.org/GBViEStandards