

GBV RESPONSE AND PREVENTION PROJECTS

This Tip Sheet addresses stand-alone – i.e. targeted action - GBV response and prevention (R&P) projects. For guidance on incorporating GBV prevention measures and activities into all other sectors – CCCM, coordination, emergency shelter & NFIs, food security, health, protection and WASH – refer to those sector-specific tip sheets.

The IASC Gender Marker (GM) is required in all Consolidated Appeals Processes (CAPs) and other humanitarian appeals and funding mechanisms. Cluster/sub-Cluster leads should support their partners in the use of the GM so that all cluster/sub-cluster projects ensure that ALL segments of the affected populations have equal access to quality services and that targeted support to advance gender equality is based on gender analysis. This makes GBV response services and prevention activities more effective.

By uploading gender codes on the global Online Project System (OPS) and Financial Tracking System (FTS), donors are able to select high quality, gender-informed projects to fund.

This Tip Sheet aims to support partners addressing GBV response and prevention to design quality projects that identify and address the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men.

WHY GENDER EQUALITY MATTERS IN GBV RESPONSE & PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS

Conflicts and natural disasters have different impacts on women, girls, boys and men; access to services and resources is different for each; they face different risks and, accordingly, may experience different vulnerabilities; relationships, roles and responsibilities within society can also change. Humanitarian actors should understand these differences and ensure that services and support assist all segments of the population and do not put some at risk. Beyond the obvious importance of meeting basic needs, access to adequate and appropriate services and facilities plays an important role in the protection and dignity of the displaced population, particularly girls and women. GBV R&P projects that analyse and take into consideration the needs, priorities and capacities of both the female and male population increase their potential to contribute to their own and their community's wellbeing and to enhance their security and safety.

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE PROJECT SHEET

The GM allows Cluster/sub-Cluster Vetting Teams code GBV projects **0, 1 or 2b¹**, representing the degree to which the project is designed well enough to meet the different needs of various segments of the population and/or to target specific groups.

Designing – and subsequently implementing – a GBV project that achieves a gender code of 2b makes sense as it can enhance both project performance and funding potential.

GETTING PROJECT DESIGN RIGHT

There are three entry points for GBV prevention and response actors to address gender equality in their project sheets: **GENDER ANALYSIS IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT → ACTIVITIES → OUTCOMES**

The **Title, Objectives** and **Beneficiaries** sections of the project can also provide useful additional information in order to indicate how well the different needs of women, girls, boys and men are mainstreamed into the projects.

VETTING FORM:

To code projects correctly and consistently, Cluster Vetting Teams are encouraged to use the GM Vetting Form:

Gender analysis in NEEDS ASSESSMENT	Gender in ACTIVITIES	Gender in OUTCOMES	No. of Checkmarks	GENDER CODE
✓	✓	✓	3	2b
✓	✓	-	2	1
-	✓	✓	2	1
✓	-	✓	2	1
✓	-	-	1	1
-	✓	-	1	1
-	-	✓	1	0
-	-	-	0	0

¹ All stand-alone GBV R&P projects are coded on the 0, 1, 2b (targeted action) scale. However, this is NOT to say that GBV projects should not be gender mainstreamed (2a); a well-designed GBV project considers the needs of women, girls, boys and men as survivors and as agents in decisions about the response to their needs; and, in GBV prevention activities, well-designed projects consider both women/girls and men/boys as partners and allies. **Projects must explore the gender dimensions of the GBV being addressed and design appropriate responses for females and males or explain the targeted focus on one group.**

Stand-alone GBV R&P projects are also coded on the 0, 1, 2b scale so as to acknowledge such violence as brutal manifestations of gender inequality and to give GBV R&P projects greater visibility in terms of donor prioritisation and funding.

GENDER MARKER	DESCRIPTION
<p>NOTE: The essential starting point for any humanitarian project is to identify the number of women, girls, boys and men that are the target beneficiaries. This information is required in all project sheets.</p>	
<p>GENDER CODE 0 <i>No visible potential to contribute to gender equality</i></p>	<p>Gender is not reflected anywhere in the project sheet or only appears in the outcomes. There is risk that the project will unintentionally miss meeting the needs of some population groups and possibly doing harm. These projects are considered gender-blind.</p>
<p>GENDER CODE 1 <i>Potential to contribute in some limited way to gender equality</i></p>	<p><i>The project has gender dimensions in only one or two components of the critical three components 1): needs assessment, activities and outcomes*</i>. The project does <i>not</i> have all three: 1) gender analysis in the needs assessment which leads to 2) gender-responsive activities and 3) related gender outcomes *Note: Where the gender dimension appears in outcomes only, then it is still considered gender-blind.</p>
<p>GENDER CODE 2B – TARGETED ACTION <i>The principal purpose of the project is to contribute significantly to gender equality and/or advance gender equality</i></p> <p>Note: for visibility purposes, all GBV prevention and/or response projects will be coded on the 0 – 2b spectrum.</p> <p>(Equivalent to Code 3 for UNDP and UNICEF Projects)</p>	<p>The gender analysis in the needs assessment justifies this project in which <u>all activities and all outcomes seek to advance gender equality by building gender-specific services or more equal relations between women and men.</u></p> <p>A GBV targeted action project is based on gender analysis. The analysis identifies imbalances in male-female relations that generate violence against and undermine the wellbeing of certain segments within affected populations – usually but not always or exclusively women and girls.</p> <p>In the needs analysis of stand-alone GBV projects, it is critical that the FOUR Ds are incorporated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DISAGGREGATE data by sex and age <i>insofar as is possible</i> – avoid making assumptions about the sex of victims of certain forms of GBV. Using evidence-based analysis from pre-crisis information if necessary, specify who among the crisis-affected population is most at-risk to various form(s) of GBV, e.g. females of all ages or of specific age - adolescent, young girls, elderly women - boys, men.** • DEFINE the forms of GBV that are to be addressed by the project, e.g. rape and other forms of sexual violence, domestic violence, early/forced marriage, trafficking, forced prostitution, abduction/forced recruitment into armed groups, etc.** • DISTINGUISH the risk factors of the form(s) of GBV to be addressed; while gender inequality and discrimination are the root causes of GBV, various other factors determine the type and extent of violence in each setting: Be specific about the factors that increase women’s, girls’, boys’ and men’s risk of exposure to the form(s) of GBV to be addressed by the project. Examples might include proximity to armed groups, unsafe routes for firewood and/or water collection, overcrowded camps/collective centres, family separation and/or being unaccompanied, etc. • DESCRIBE the type of action(s) proposed – preventative, responsive, environment building.

NEEDS ASSESSMENTS → ACTIVITIES → OUTCOMES

A **NEEDS ASSESSMENT** is the essential first step in providing effective GBV programming. A gender analysis is critical to understand the social and gender dynamics that could help or hinder GBV programming effectiveness. Generally, the needs assessment – through data collection or [existing] data analysis - should establish some of the following key issues*;

1. Demographic information, including sex- and age-disaggregated data**
2. Description of population movements (to understand risk of sexual violence (SV) and/or other forms of GBV)
3. Description of the setting(s), organisations present and the types of services and activities already underway
4. Overview of SV and other identified forms of GBV (populations at higher risk, any available data about incidents of SV and other forms of GBV)**
5. Security, legal and community systems for traditional justice or customary law in place
6. Existing multi-sectoral prevention and response action (coordination, referral mechanisms, etc.)
7. **Where particular risk factor(s) have been identified and should be addressed through a particular sector, e.g. WASH, Food Security, Shelter, Education, etc., then refer to the relevant chapter in the Gender Handbook and the GBV Guidelines* for the issues to be included in the needs assessment.**

* IASC Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings – Focusing on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies (Sept. 2005)

** ALL references to the collection, analysis and reporting of information on sexual violence and other forms of GBV must be addressed with the utmost caution in order to protect the confidentiality and safety of survivors. GBV R&P practitioners are referred to WHO Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies, WHO, 2007.

Examples of ways to incorporate gender concerns into GBV response and prevention projects: The gender analysis in the needs assessment will identify gender gaps that need to be addressed. These should be integrated into **ACTIVITIES**.

Gender Analysis in Needs Assessment (Response)	Activities
The most frequently recorded group of survivors of sexual violence are IDP women and girls between 13 and 24 years, though survivors as young as three years and women older than 60 years have also been affected. Presently, the referral systems are weak or non-existent and service providers have limited capacity to respond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Organise single-sex focus group discussions to illicit perceptions of sexual violence and, from women and girls, the kinds of services that they require and which would be culturally appropriate. ✦ Train male and female medical staff in [health clinic x] and [hospital x] in the clinical management of rape.

Gender Analysis in Needs Assessment (Prevention)	Activities
While there is limited statistical data available on the prevalence of the various forms of gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, intimate partner violence, early marriage and dowry violence, in [location], anecdotal evidence suggests it is very high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Establish village protection committees that include men and women from the affected communities ✦ Establish advocacy forums with local (male and female) and religious leaders to denounce these forms of GBV ✦ Provide training sessions for clan, traditional, religious and male and female community leaders on GBV and its consequences for the whole of the community.

OUTCOMES should capture the change that is expected for female and male beneficiaries. Avoid outcome statements that hide whether or not males and females benefit equally. Examples of gender outcomes include:

- Women, youth (M&F) and men involved in developing culturally-appropriate messages for radio, poster campaigns, etc.
- Safety in the camp has been enhanced: peer monitors report a decrease in rape and sexual violence and harassment against women/girls, boys/men in the camp than reported at project launch.
- NGOs who implement GBV prevention and response activities have participated in interview and interpretation skills building for same-sex interviews (% M/F trainees).

THE ADAPT & ACT-C FRAMEWORK: A PRACTIAL TOOL TO DESIGN/REVIEW GBV RESPONSE AND PREVENTION PROJECTS WITH A GENDER EQUALITY LENS:

The ADAPT & ACT-C Framework is a tool to use during the design or vetting of a project to integrate gender dimensions. The order of the steps in the framework may vary; the point is that a number – in an ideal world, all nine - steps of the framework should be taken into account in the design of humanitarian assistance and protection projects to ensure that the services they provide and support they give meet the needs and concerns of women, girls, boys and men equally.

A	ANALYSE the impact of the crisis on women, girls, boys and men and what this entails in terms of changes in task division, workload and access to services and how this might increase exposure to various forms of GBV.
D	DESIGN services to meet the needs of women/girls and men/boys equally. GBV R&P actors should review the way they work to ensure women/girls and men/boys can benefit equally from the services and facilities available.
A	Make sure that women and men can ACCESS services equally. A continuous monitoring of who – disaggregated by sex and age - is using the facilities and of who is accessing decision forums will help to ensure all are accessing the service.
P	Ensure women, girls, boys and men PARTICIPATE equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all GBV R&P activities, as appropriate.
T	Ensure that female and male service providers and beneficiaries benefit equally from TRAINING or other capacity-building initiatives offered by the project.

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A	Make sure that the project takes specific ACTIONS to prevent risks of GBV. The IASC Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings should be used as a tool for planning and coordination.
C	COLLECT and analyse all data by age and sex - analyse and develop profiles on the different needs and realities of males and females in at-risk populations and how and whether their needs are being met by the response. E.g. sex- and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage are regularly collected, analysed and reported on.
T	Based on the gender analysis, make sure that women, girls, boys and men are TARGETED with specific actions when appropriate. Where one group is more at-risk than others, for example, to sexual violence, abduction/recruitment, special measures should be taken to protect that group.
C	Ensure COORDINATION of all areas of work. In particular, GBV R&P actors should coordinate with other protection partners and other Clusters for effective response to and/or prevention of sexual violence and other forms of GBV.

DESIGNING MINIMUM GENDER COMMITMENTS FOR GBV RESPONSE AND PREVENTION:

In order to translate the sub-cluster's/organisation's commitments to gender-responsive projects into reality, minimum gender commitments can be developed with the aim of being applied systematically in field response. The commitments must be phrased in a way that can be understood clearly by all, both in terms of value added to current programming and in terms of the concrete actions which need to be taken to meet these commitments. They should constitute a short body of core actions and/or approaches to be applied by all partners in the cluster. They should be practical, realistic and focus on improvement of current approaches rather than on a drastic programme reorientation. Finally, they should be measurable for the follow-up and evaluation of their application.

The commitments should be the product of a dialogue with cluster members and/or within the organisation. A first list of commitments should be identified and then discussed, amended and validated by the national cluster and sub-clusters and/or organisation's staff working in the sector. It is important to note that commitments need to reflect the key priorities identified in a particular setting. *The commitments, activities and indicators below, which are drawn directly from the 'disaggregate – define – distinguish- describe' framework set out above, are provided as samples only:*

- 1. Disaggregate data –there can be no assumptions without analysis of the sex of victims of GBV. Use evidence-based analysis to specify who among the crisis-affected population is most at-risk of the form(s) of GBV to be addressed, e.g. females of all ages or of specific age - adolescent, young girls, elderly women - boys, men, etc.**

Sample Activity	Sample Indicator
<i>Organise single-sex focus group discussions with women and men to illicit an understanding about sexual violence in [camp/area] and, from women and girls, the kinds of services that they require and that would be culturally appropriate.</i>	<i>Single-sex focus group discussions on the nature, extent, risk factors and response to sexual violence have been conducted with women, adolescent girls, adolescent boys and men in x and x IDP camps Analysis for risks and vulnerabilities by sex and age group has been undertaken</i>

- 2. Define the forms of GBV that are to be addressed by the project, e.g. rape and other forms of sexual violence, domestic violence, early/forced marriage, trafficking, forced prostitution, etc.**

Sample Activity	Sample Indicator
<i>Conduct a coordinated rapid situational analysis (in accordance with Action Sheet 2.1 of GBV Guidelines)</i>	<i>A coordinated rapid situational analysis involving female and male assessors and affected persons is conducted by [date] and defines the nature and extent of GBV in [camp/region].</i>

- 3. Distinguish the risk factors of the form(s) of GBV to be addressed. Be specific about the factors that increase women's, girls', boys' and men's risk of exposure to the form(s) of GBV to be addressed.**

Sample Activity	Sample Indicator
<i>Through a series of meetings, liaise with other Clusters such as WASH, CCCM, Shelter & NFIs, Protection, Health, etc., to discuss the possible risk factors that may increase exposure to sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, as well as other forms of GBV.</i>	<i>Meetings have been conducted with each of the Clusters to discuss possible factors that could contribute to an unsafe environment for women/girls and men/boys in [name of camp/area] and recommendations made to address these.</i>

- 4. Describe the type of action(s) proposed – preventative, responsive, environment building.**

Sample Activity	Sample Indicator
<i>Consolidate and analysis data from coordinated rapid situational analysis, single-sex focus discussions, secondary data and reports on GBV in [area], mapping exercises, meetings with other Clusters, etc., and confirm specific focus – prevention, response and/or environment building of the project.</i>	<i>All available data has been consolidated and analysed and a clear strategy confirmed for the focus of the project.</i>

For more information on the **Gender Marker** go to www.onereponse.info

For the e-learning course on **"Increasing Effectiveness of Humanitarian Action for Women, Girls, Boys and Men"** see www.iasc-elearning.org