

IFRC's – RCRC National Societies' Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Crises Appeal 2019 - 2022

For the SGBV Oslo conference, 23 - 24 May 2019

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Overview

This appeal to support the work on ‘Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Humanitarian Crises’ is in line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies’ commitment to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in disasters and other emergencies as outlined in the 32nd International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Resolution (32IC/15/R3) on “Sexual and gender-based violence: Joint action on prevention and response” adopted in 2015. The appeal seeks USD 17 million over a period of 4 years (2019 - 2022) to cover the activities that the IFRC and National Societies will carry out at global, regional and country level in **Bangladesh, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, Syria, Yemen** and for the **Venezuela** crisis to continue implementing the commitments made in the aforementioned Resolution.

The IFRC is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 190-member National Societies and around 12 million volunteers. Through its National Societies, the IFRC benefits from community-based expertise and has unique reach and access to work on SGBV prevention and response, including in humanitarian crises. The IFRC supports National Societies longer-term in building their capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV. This enables them to leverage their expertise to be important local actors in tackling SGBV, including more ‘hidden’ types of SGBV such as domestic violence and child marriage which are exacerbated by complex emergencies, and working to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). To effectively support National Societies’ work on SGBV and SEA prevention and response in humanitarian crises, the IFRC also appeals for funding for regional coordinator and officer positions. In addition, the appeal covers the establishment and strengthening of a register of highly skilled professionals (both at National Society and IFRC level) ready to be deployed at short notice, nationally, regionally or globally to ensure protection, gender and inclusion, including SGBV and SEA prevention and response measures, are mainstreamed from the onset of humanitarian crises.

The IFRC’s and National Societies’ approaches to prevent and respond to SGBV

1) Localisation: Volunteerism

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Society volunteers are in every community, reaching 160.7 million people annually through long-term services and development programmes, as well as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes. Among the volunteers, half are youth and approximately 50% are women. National Societies are therefore well placed to prevent and respond to SGBV before, during and after humanitarian crisis situations, in areas and communities where no official services, other civil society organisations or international actors are present.

2) Knowledge/Implementation of standards

In line with international standards for SGBV prevention and response, IFRC and National Societies strive to ensure that their work is based on the survivor-centred approach which encompasses safety, confidentiality, respect and non-discrimination and a holistic understanding of the individual’s multisectoral needs. National Societies work across the broad spectrum of prevention, mitigation and response to SGBV in humanitarian crises. With IFRC and peer-to-peer support, training of National Society staff and volunteers will continue to integrate the guiding principles of the survivor-centred approach to ensure, as a minimum, safe and confidential referrals to service providers, as well as mainstreaming of IFRC’s Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across all sectors of intervention. Training on professional standards for providers of clinical health care and psychosocial support, legal assistance, protection services or social inclusion will also continue being supported.

3) Gender and diversity sensitive structures

Working on prevention and response to SGBV is sensitive, and often challenging. For National Societies to be sufficiently robust to carry out the work in a sustainable and responsible way, the organisations need to have a solid basis in place. IFRC supports National Societies at the organisational level to ensure their policies, human resources routines and project cycle systems are gender and diversity mainstreamed. Transparent, non-discriminatory and proactive recruitment and retention of staff and volunteers with the right competencies, especially women, is essential to working on SGBV prevention and response in crisis settings. In addition, strong emphasis is placed on conducting participatory community assessments and analyses to understand the different and intersectional needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of affected persons, which serve to inform all stages of the project cycle management.

4) Keeping People Safe

IFRC and National Societies are committed to the “do no harm”-principle and will continue to improve internal policies and mechanisms to safeguard the communities they serve. IFRC will also support National Societies in developing Codes of Conduct and zero tolerance policies on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) of community members by RCRC staff and volunteers. Support will also be provided to put in place structures and mechanisms to implement the policy and Code of Conduct, such as training human resources staff to provide briefings on these documents in recruitment and induction routines, disseminate information about these mechanisms and establish feedback channels for communities, as well as confidential and reliable reporting mechanisms with effective investigation procedures and expertise.

The IFRC Appeal (2019 – 2022)

SGBV prevention and response plans: Global and regional support

1) SGBV expertise included in emergency deployments

A register of highly skilled professionals (from the IFRC and National Societies) on PGI, ready to be deployed at short notice, nationally, regionally or globally, has been established through the development of a solid training programme and thorough selection processes. This system has recently been used in the emergency responses in Cox’s Bazar and Mozambique. These delegates are the focal points for PGI, and function as advisors to Heads of Operations, trainers for National Society staff and volunteers, and coordinate with the wider humanitarian sector. As there is growing awareness of the need for PGI expertise in emergency deployments, more people are interested in becoming part of the PGI delegates register and in being deployed to humanitarian crises settings. IFRC would like to develop a more comprehensive capacity building system for the delegates and diversify the PGI delegates register by including staff from different National Societies to ensure global coherence.

2) National Society capacity building

Expertise will be established through three regional IFRC Coordinator positions and two PSEA Officer positions to support the National Societies in the Asia-Pacific, Africa and MENA regions, as well as in the Americas region (focused on the Venezuela crisis). Comprehensive tools and materials already exist to build the capacity and knowledge of National Society staff and volunteers, which will enable responsible SGBV work in the respective countries and communities, but coordination from the IFRC at the regional level is required to support the roll-out of the trainings and the development and use of tools. IFRC will support the National Societies on the following:

- Strengthening gender and diversity aspects in National Societies' organisational structures, notably policies and strategies, organisational culture, resources, project cycle and community engagement mechanisms
- Facilitating PGI trainings, in addition to specialised trainings on SGBV in crisis situations at regional and country levels for National Society staff and volunteers
- Scaling-up the ongoing work to develop policies, establish structures and carrying out trainings on PSEA including looking at response and investigative mechanisms and support for survivors
- Organising regional SGBV fora where National Societies will share lessons learnt and good practices, as well as foster mutual learning, peer-to-peer support and coordination. Four such fora have already successfully taken place in the past years. These fora will continue on an annual basis to sustain regional networks and collaboration
- Continuing and expanding support to National Societies to strengthen gender-sensitivity and provisions related to SGBV prevention and response in national disaster laws based on IFRC's "The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters and Crises" research

SGBV prevention and response plans: National Societies country plans

1) Bangladesh

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Support to ensure inclusive and protective disaster response operations based on a gender and diversity analysis. Mainstreaming of standards which include establishing and strengthening SGBV referral pathways and ensuring access to multisectoral response services will be included in trainings to ensure integration in emergencies
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Support to the implementation of recommendations from IFRC's "The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters and Crises" research to continue strengthening gender and SGBV in national disaster laws
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Greater emphasis on stand-alone protection areas including anti-trafficking assessments, piloting projects to protect adolescent girls on the move from SGBV and upholding of sexual and reproductive health rights and services during emergencies
- Increase local capacities to implement community-based protection assessments to identify context specific protection concerns, risks and needs of girls, boys, women and men and analyse their intersection with other diversity conditions

2) Burundi

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)

- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors

3) Democratic Republic of the Congo

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Ensure referral pathways are in place and understood by Gender and Diversity Focal Points (GDFP) in all provinces where the DRC Red Cross has active programmes
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Develop National Society psychosocial support capacity by training volunteers in immediate psychological support response to SGBV, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Strengthening gender and SGBV in national disaster laws through research (based on previous research conducted on disaster law in other contexts) and implementation of recommendations from the research

4) Myanmar

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Greater emphasis on stand-alone protection areas including anti-trafficking assessments, piloting projects to protect adolescent girls on the move from SGBV and upholding of sexual and reproductive health rights and services during emergencies
- Increase local capacities to implement community-based protection assessments to identify context-specific protection concerns, risks and needs of girls, boys, women and men and analyse their intersection with other diversity conditions

- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Support to ensure inclusive and protective disaster response operations based on a gender and diversity analysis
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors

5) Somalia

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors

6) Syria

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination with and complementary to ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination with and complementary to ICRC and other actors

7) Yemen

IFRC and National Society action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors

8) Venezuela crisis

IFRC and National Societies action

- Assessment of organisational capacities related to SGBV work of countries in the region
- Organisational capacity building (including development of PSEA policy and safe reporting mechanisms, advocacy capacities in relation to authorities and disaster law)
- Comprehensive mapping of available SGBV services, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response (development and testing of referral pathways and related procedures, support in coordinating with other actors, ensuring Minimum Standards for PGI are mainstreamed in all sectors), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- SGBV prevention activities (awareness raising activities in communities, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms), in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors
- Assistance and technical support to survivors provided in accordance with guiding principles and standards, in coordination and cooperation with ICRC and other actors

Budget (USD)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
IFRC Global	200 000	200 000	200 000	100 000
IFRC regional	1 140 000	1 140 000	1 140 000	400 000
Bangladesh	400 000	400 000	400 000	140 000
Burundi	350 000	350 000	350 000	150 000
DRC	430 000	430 000	430 000	200 000
Myanmar	300 000	300 000	300 000	150 000
Somalia	300 000	300 000	300 000	150 000
Syria	440 000	440 000	440 000	200 000
Yemen	440 000	440 000	440 000	200 000
Venezuela crisis	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	310 000
Total per year	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	2 000 000
Total				17 000 000

Pledging and reporting mechanism

The IFRC encourages States to provide funding to the overall appeal. If specific contributions to National Society country plans or regional activities are preferred, this can be accommodated. However, as all country-level activities involve an IFRC regional or global coordination and support component, a percentage of the earmarked funds will automatically be allocated to this.

As per IFRC's usual pledging mechanism, States can make their pledges to the IFRC through the National Societies in their countries. In case of earmarking funds for specific country plans or regional activities, this should be clearly indicated by the State. The IFRC then signs project agreements with the National Societies who are implementing the activities in their country, and the funding is subsequently transferred to them. As the IFRC works on National Society development and support, it operates in countries solely through the respective National Societies.

The IFRC will provide quarterly activity reports and an annual financial report.