

REAL-TIME ACCOUNTABILITY PARTNERSHIP

Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies

The Real-Time Accountability Partnership (RTAP) convenes key humanitarian agencies to work toward system-wide accountability for gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response in emergencies. **Our goal as a partnership is that all actors prioritize and coordinate GBV response services and integrate GBV prevention across sectors from the outset of an emergency.**

THEORY OF CHANGE. RTAP's intended long-term impact is that **women and girls are free from all forms and threats of GBV in emergencies.** RTAP supports progress toward that impact by ensuring action required to achieve the prioritization, integration and coordination of GBV across humanitarian assistance and protection (see figure 1).

ACTION FRAMEWORK. RTAP has captured responsibilities related to leadership and prioritization of GBV in an Action Framework. This matrix pulls into one place priority actions that are the responsibility of donors, humanitarian coordinators, humanitarian country teams, cluster leads, GBV coordination leads, and non-governmental organizations.

RTAP stakeholders in a specific context use the Action Framework to help them identify the most critical and challenging areas for action to ensure that GBV response and prevention are prioritized, integrated and coordinated in humanitarian assistance; and then to plan to address those gaps.

RTAP in the FIELD. RTAP is being piloted through January 2019 in Iraq and South Sudan. In-country stakeholders in these contexts are using the Action Framework as a tool to plan and take action. Agencies using the Action Framework to inform their internal and sector-wide planning have shared that they feel clearer about the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders across the humanitarian system on GBV.

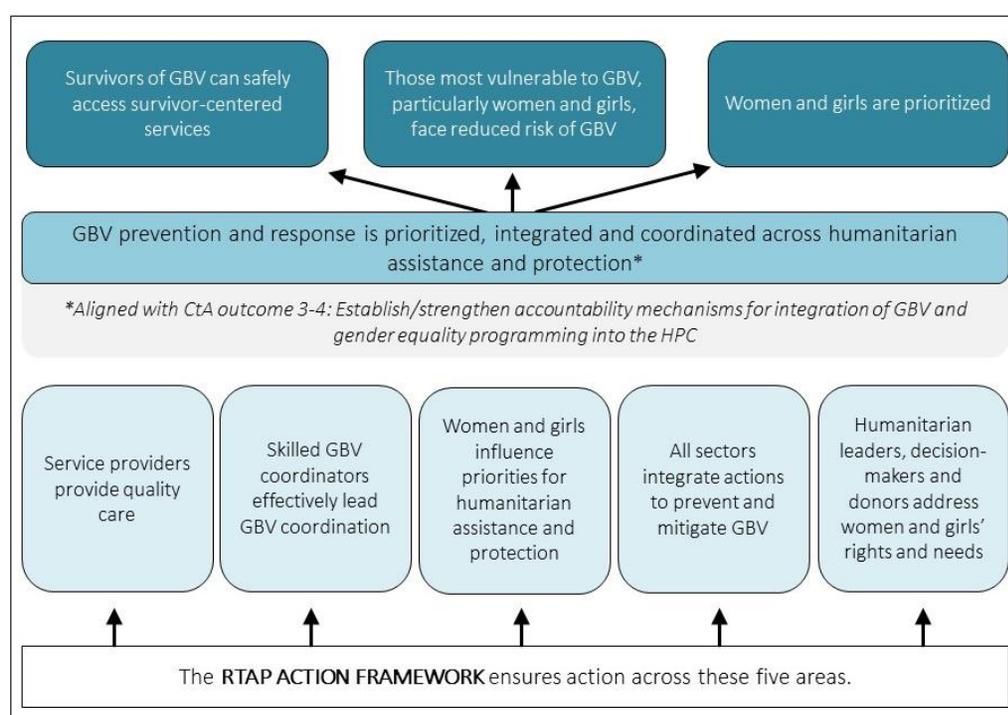


Figure 1: RTAP theory of change

South Sudan Survey respondents note **examples of progress** since launching RTAP:

- The Humanitarian Country Team has included a specific GBV commitment in the HCT Compact.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator held a high-level dialogue on GBV with senior UN and government actors as part of his own commitment to GBV response within the Action Framework.
- The WASH cluster has launched an operational framework on GBV to guide the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2018 concept notes.

After the second quarter of implementation in South Sudan:

- 75% said they collaborated or coordinated with partners three or more times to achieve the key actions in the Action Framework;
- 100% said they used the Action Framework in strategic planning (i.e., inclusion in HNO/HRP);
- 25% strongly agreed and 75% agreed that the Action Framework improved their ability to prioritize actions to address GBV.

In Iraq, after the first quarter of implementation:

- 31% said they collaborated or coordinated with partners three or more times (and 46% once or twice) to achieve the key actions in the Action Framework;
- 69% said they used the Action Framework in strategic planning (i.e., inclusion in HNO/HRP);
- 25% agreed that the Action Framework improved their ability to prioritize actions to address GBV.

RTAP Q&A

Is RTAP duplicative of the GBV sub-cluster?	Where are local civil society and government within RTAP?	What is the donor role within RTAP?
No. GBV coordination leads represent one of the six stakeholder groups within the Action Framework. RTAP is not a coordination function, and does not seek to duplicate or replace the work of the GBV Sub-Cluster. To the contrary, the process of identifying priorities for GBV coordination leads within the Action Framework should support that body by laying out clear benchmarks for the GBV Sub-Cluster's success. Priorities within the Action Framework that undertaken by other stakeholders ultimately	Depending on the role they play, local civil society and government actors can be considered within various stakeholder groups in the Action Framework – those with a responsibility to mainstream GBV, or those with specialized GBV programming and expertise. In addition, across the Action Framework there are specific commitments that stakeholders make to local civil society and government. For example, the Action Framework requires that donors allocate resources to strengthen emergency response capacity of local organizations and women's groups; and that GBV coordination leads ensure that the GBV	Donors are one of the six stakeholders in the Action Framework and should deliver on the commitments outlined within the tool. In addition, there may be resource needs related to priorities within the Action Framework that are not being achieved in a specific context where RTAP is implemented. In these cases, using the Action Framework as a tool for planning and prioritization should help the humanitarian community to identify and

advance and support the work of the GBV Sub-Cluster.	coordination mechanism(s) explicitly engage local government, local organizations and women's groups, and facilitate their active participation at the table.	highlight gaps with donors, within cluster plans, and within the overall Humanitarian Response Plan.
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RTAP & CALL TO ACTION. RTAP is well positioned to enhance the impact of the Call to Action at the field level. The RTAP Action Framework provides a guide for humanitarian actors on the concrete steps they can take to move the Call to Action's action areas forward and achieve desired results. Within Call to Action rollout in the field, the Action Framework helps identify which actions need to be sustained, strengthened or better coordinated. It sets out concrete, field-facing benchmarks for the collective work within Call to Action.

If the Call to Action Road Map is the "what," the RTAP Action Framework can be seen as the "how."

HOW ARE WE LEARNING? RTAP member agencies carried out a baseline assessment looking at GBV programming across five country contexts – Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Syria – in 2017. The results of this process directly informed the development of the RTAP Action Framework, grounding the content of this tool in the real barriers and opportunities faced in the field.

Today, during the 12-month RTAP pilot in Iraq and South Sudan, partners are monitoring progress on the Action Framework. At the end of 12 months, RTAP stakeholders in both contexts will participate in an end-line evaluation carried out by an independent consultant. Lessons learned from implementation of the partnership will inform efforts to promote accountability during and beyond the project period, and specifically will help set the direction for RTAP and further application of the Action Framework.