

CALL TO ACTION **on Protection from** **Gender-based Violence** **in Emergencies**

Road Map 2016–2020
2020 Progress Report

Acknowledgments

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**CALL
TO
ACTION**

**ON PROTECTION FROM
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
IN EMERGENCIES**



DENMARK
*Global lead
2021–22*

**WOMEN'S
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The Government of Denmark is the current global lead of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies until December 2022. The information and views set out in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Denmark.



Acronyms

AoR	Area of Responsibility
CAR	Central African Republic
CBPF	Country-based Pooled Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australia
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EDG	Emergency Directors Group
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
GAM	Gender with Age Marker
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GBViE	Gender-based Violence in Emergencies
GEDSI	Gender, Disability, and Social Inclusion
GEEWG	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls
GenCap	Gender Standby Capacity Project
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IAHE	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LAW	Legal Action Worldwide

MdM	Médecins du Monde
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPAG	Operational Policy and Advocacy Group
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
ProCap	Protection Standby Capacity Project
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
PSS	Psychosocial Support
REGA	Regional Emergency GBV Advisors
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees
USG	Under-Secretary-General
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Spaces
WHO	World Health Organization
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission

Foreword

2020 was a year that most will remember for a long time. With the COVID-19 pandemic, a shadow pandemic of gender-based violence (GBV) followed, which exacerbated existing inequalities, putting millions at heightened risk. GBV is a health, human rights, and power issue. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a terrible effect on women's and girls' rights, health, and protection. However, the pandemic has also highlighted the critical role that local women-led and women's rights organizations play—including as service providers.

In 2020, partners of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) came together to address this shadow pandemic and develop a new Road Map for 2021–2025, with a much stronger focus on localization. The Road Map was launched on the margins of the 2020 United Nations (UN) General Assembly. In 2020, partners also adopted the [Call to Action Field-Level Implementation Strategy](#). It is centred on the unique value of the Call to Action and the added support it brings as a multi-stakeholder partnership for advocacy and programming efforts.

The goal of the Call to Action is to drive change and foster accountability of the humanitarian system to address GBV from the earliest phases of a crisis. The Call to Action is pleased to present the 2020 Progress Report as a demonstration of this accountability. In 2020, 89 states and donors, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local civil society organizations (CSOs) took important steps to advance the six outcomes of the [2016–2020 Road Map](#). This report explains the importance of each outcome to drive change within the humanitarian sphere so that every humanitarian effort prevents, mitigates, and responds to GBV from the earliest phases of a crisis. It provides concrete examples of accomplishments and highlights the challenges that partners face in advancing GBV prevention, mitigation, and response from country-level implementation to global advocacy.

We encourage you to read this Progress Report, along with the Partner Self-Reports, for a comprehensive understanding of key actions taken in 2020. The Partner Self-Reports are available on the [Call to Action website](#).

We hope that partners and those interested in this initiative will read this report and be inspired by the important work that is being done to address GBV. We hope that you will learn from each other and be encouraged by the commitment and dedication that characterizes this network, as well as recognize where we can all do better.

Change can be incremental, but we continue to believe in the impact of joint action, collaboration, and our ability to accomplish more together than we can each accomplish alone. We would like to thank the Call to Action partners for their support and dedication to this important work.

Call to Action Steering Committee 2021



Call to Action Lead January 2021 - December 2022





Overview

The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action) is a unique global initiative that aims to fundamentally transform the way gender-based violence (GBV) is addressed in humanitarian action. The Call to Action's goal is to drive change and foster accountability so that every humanitarian effort, from the earliest phases of a crisis, includes the policies, systems, and mechanisms necessary to mitigate and respond to GBV, especially violence against women and girls. Partners in this multi-stakeholder initiative include states and donors, international organizations, and non-governmental and local civil society organizations. At the end of 2020, the partnership counted 86 members.

The increase of GBV during COVID-19 highlighted the critical need for this initiative. At the start of 2020, 168 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance.¹ By the end of 2020, that number had risen by 40 percent to 235 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, mostly due to COVID-19.² While GBV exists across the world, women in humanitarian settings are 70 percent more likely to experience GBV.³ As the UN Secretary General highlighted in his 2020 report to the Security Council on Women, Peace, and Security, "Women are already suffering from a rising incidence of gender-based violence. Experts rightly fear the diversion of resources from efforts aimed at women's health, including sexual and reproductive health, the long-term impact on the participation of girls in education and employment among women and a backslide toward infringing women's rights, with the pandemic as a pretext. More generally, there is a strong correlation between gender inequality and conflict risk."⁴

The Last Year of the 2016–2020 Road Map

Partners created a five-year Road Map to guide their work shortly after the Call to Action was launched in 2013. 2020 marked the final year of the 2016–2020 Road Map, which laid out six priority outcomes and actions to achieve three linked objectives:

- 1. Ensure Services for Survivors:** Establish specialized GBV services and programs that are accessible to anyone affected by GBV and are available from the onset of an emergency.
- 2. Mitigate the Risks of GBV:** Integrate and implement actions to reduce and mitigate GBV risk across all levels and sectors of humanitarian response from the earliest stages of emergencies and throughout the program cycle.
- 3. Address Gender Inequality:** Mainstream gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls throughout humanitarian action.

Accountability is key to the collective work of the Call to Action. Partners make commitments and are expected to report on their progress annually. This report draws from 2020 Self-Reports submitted by 40 Call to Action partners; data collected against the indicators in the Road Map's Monitoring Framework;⁵ and additional materials provided by partners. As part of partners' commitment to accountability, annual partners reports are publicly available on the Call to Action website.⁶

1 [Global Humanitarian Overview 2020](#), 2020, page 25.

2 [Global Humanitarian Overview Launch, 2021](#).

3 [Global Humanitarian Overview 2021](#), 2021, page 9.

4 [Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security](#), September 25, 2020, p. 1.

5 Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Road Map 2016–2020, pages 33–44, https://1ac32146-ecc0-406e-be7d-301d317d8317.filesusr.com/ugd/49545f_a1b7594fd0bc4db283dbf00b2ee86049.pdf.

6 The report is based on the reports submitted by the end of July 2021; additional reports submitted after this date have not been included in this report's analysis. All submitted reports are available at: <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/general-documents>.



Key Quotes 2020

“We are the experts on the ground well before the crisis erupts, who stay and deliver, and who will be there long after the crisis passes. Our local knowledge, trust in the communities we serve, and deep appreciation of social and cultural norms is essential if efforts to end GBV and take a survivor-centred approach are to succeed.”

—Fatima Shehu Imam, Network of Civil Society Organisations in Borno State, Nigeria, Intervention at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment High-Level Event, “Combating and preventing sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises,” June 9, 2020.

“This renewed Call to Action Road Map reflects the importance of collaborating with and re-enforcing local efforts, especially those led by youth, particularly young women. ... For power to shift to grassroots organizations, there needs to be an intentional ‘letting go’ by those that have more power and this requires courage and considerable adjustments to mind-sets, systems and structures. Let’s do this under the Call to Action to End GBV.”

—Foni Joyce Vuni, Co-founder of a youth-to-youth empowerment and mentorship initiative and a Coordinator for the Global Youth Advisory Council, at the High-Level Launch of the 2021–2025 Road Map, September 2020.

“Advocating for the rights and equal opportunities for women and girls with disabilities can’t be limited to a commemorative day once a year. It is part of our collective mission to ensure equality for all. Today and every day.”

—Achayo Rose Obol, Chair of Board of Directors, National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda, and Stephanie Johanssen, Associate Director of Advocacy, WRC. [Women and Girls with Disabilities Must Not Be Excluded](#), December 2020.

“We are filling some of the biggest gaps in humanitarian response and doing so with cost-effective programs that are making a real difference in our communities. We are the best value operators in town!”

—Angelina Nyajima Simon Jial, South Sudanese civil society activist speaking to UN Security Council.

“Things are better done with us than for us.”

—Colombian GBV survivor during Global Event on Survivors’ Participation and Leadership in Transitional Justice.

“It is our right [to participate] because no one knows what we have felt and what we need other than us.”

—Survivor/Member of Parliament of Iraq during Global Event on Survivors’ Participation and Leadership in Transitional Justice.

“We know that if we don’t change the political, economic, and social systems that perpetuate gender inequalities, they will continue. In other words, if our policies, programming, and funding do not explicitly combat gender inequalities, then we are, however unwittingly, upholding them.”

—Jacqueline Hart, Senior Director for Strategy, WRC. [Five Steps Toward a More Gender-Equal World](#), March 2020.

“[W]omen must play a central role in peacebuilding. Without gender equality and human rights, lasting peace and reconciliation remain impossible.”

—Speech by German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Heiko Maas, at the UN Security Council on sexual violence in conflicts, July 10, 2020.



Progress on Road Map Outcomes

Outcome 1:

Humanitarian actors adopt and implement institutional policies and standards to strengthen gender equality, prevent and respond to GBV, and enhance accountability for taking action.

Partners must have policies, plans, tools, and staff capacity to achieve the Call to Action goal and objectives. Advocacy is also key to achieving progress on GBV and gender equality in humanitarian settings. All partners made at least one commitment related to these building blocks under Outcome 1 of the Road Map.

In 2020, as in previous years, partners from all stakeholder groups continued to create strong foundations for work on GBV and gender equality within their respective institutions and sectors.

Policies

In 2020, partners updated, developed, and launched humanitarian strategies and policies; policies and strategies on GBV in emergencies; policies on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA); and national action plans on Women, Peace, and Security. Several donors developed and implemented policies that required recipients of funding to mitigate GBV risks, address GBV, and include gender equality considerations in their work. Some examples of these policies include the following:

- **Denmark** adopted a new [National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security 2020–2024](#), which includes prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in conflicts.
- **International Medical Corps (IMC)** released a Safeguarding Policy that incorporates child safeguarding, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, safeguarding for at-risk adults, and prevention of trafficking. Each country operation developed a safeguarding action plan that tracks implementation of IMC's Safeguarding Policy, with deadlines, as well as assigned and responsible staff. Action plans include requirements to ensure that procedures are in place to support survivors of safeguarding violations. The plan included the introduction of two country-level roles to ensure survivors are supported to access services according to their wishes.
- **Italy** issued its *IV Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security (2020–2024)* and approved a new Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) Code of Conduct for international cooperation. Italian Cooperation issued guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment, which include commitments to encourage the use of a gender mainstreaming approach in humanitarian action and to fight against GBV in emergency contexts, as well as specific reference to Call to Action commitments.

- The **United Kingdom** (UK) launched a new [UK Strategy: Safeguarding Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment within the Aid Sector](#). The strategy requires all organizations funded by UK Official Development Assistance to have robust measures in place to prevent and respond to SEAH and makes explicit the UK's zero-tolerance approach to mishandling of SEAH.
- **UNHCR** issued a new organizational GBV policy: [UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of, Risk Mitigation, and Response to Gender-based Violence](#).

Tools and Guidelines

Call to Action partners continued to develop, adapt, refine, and roll out tools and guidance to support work on GBV and gender equality in humanitarian settings. The use of these tools—based on evidence, consultation, and field testing—strengthened programming and facilitated improved implementation and monitoring and evaluations. Some examples are listed below. A more extensive list of resources produced by partners in 2020 can be found in [Annex C](#).

- A number of Call to Action partners, including the **GBV AoR, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Church Aid, Plan International, Trócaire, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF** issued the *Inter-Agency Toolkit COVID-19 Guidance on Remote GBV Services Focusing on Phone-based Case Management and Hotlines*.
- **Germany** has developed a “gender-age-disability marker” to ensure mainstreaming across its humanitarian assistance, which is used when examining all project applications from NGOs and international organizations.
- **IOM**, as the co-chair of the Anti-Trafficking Task Team of the Global Protection Cluster, led the publication of [An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement](#)

[Contexts: 2020](#), the first guidelines to mainstream counter-trafficking programming in displacement contexts. **IOM** also published its [Counter-trafficking in Emergencies: Information Management Guide](#).

- In 2020, the **GBV AoR** Task Team on the Global Inter-Agency GBV in Emergency Minimum Standards, led by **UNFPA, UNICEF, and IRC**, finalized, with the support of UNHCR, the [Facilitator's Guide: Applying and Understanding the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming](#) along with [The Contextualisation Tool](#) and [resources for implementation](#), which include PowerPoint presentations in several languages for each standard. The main GBV in Emergencies (GBViE) Minimum Standards document was translated into French and Spanish, with translations into Arabic and Portuguese currently being finalized.
- The **IRC**-chaired Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Sub-Working Group of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises (IAWG), hosted by **WRC**, developed a [MISP Considerations Checklist for Implementation During COVID-19](#). The MISP is the core set of services that must be put in place at the onset of an emergency. Prevention and response to sexual assault is a component of the MISP.
- A number of Call to Action members contributed to the development of the [IAWG Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings](#).
- **UNHCR** launched an updated [GBV Toolkit](#) and a [Gender Equality Toolkit](#).
- **WRC** and **War Child Canada** released [A Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation of Gender-based Violence Programming in Restricted Environments](#) and related guidance for the COVID-19 response.

Feature: Enhanced Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)

The development and subsequent roll-out of the enhanced HPC approach in 2020 offered OCHA and humanitarian organizations opportunities to further highlight inclusivity, most notably on gender, age, and disabilities. Beyond general inclusion throughout the program cycle, the enhanced approach specifically aimed to further gender mainstreaming, and speak to the priority areas for improvement identified through the Call to Action, the Grand Bargain, the HPC Quality Review, and the HPC Steering Group.

A new feature in the HPC planning tools reflects the breakdown of requirements for the four Protection Areas of Responsibility (AoRs), including GBV, under the Global Protection Cluster (GPC). The GBV AoR has made an increased investment in technical field support on data and analysis. The AoR's regionally based GBV information management teams support improved evidence-based assessments and planning, as well as the identification of funding requirements in inter-agency coordinated plans. Guidance from OCHA and the GPC Coordinator was shared in September 2020 with all OCHA field offices and Protection Clusters, explaining the technical changes to enable more visibility on the requirements for Protection AoRs/sub-clusters, including GBV, in all plans. Notably, the requirements for GBV mitigation, prevention, and response in 2021 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) are expected to be the highest and most complete to date.



Capacity Development and Support

In 2020, partners had to shift much of their work to a virtual format to enhance the humanitarian system's capacity to address GBV and gender inequality in humanitarian settings due to COVID-19. Despite the challenges, partners developed training materials, trained staff and partners, and provided support and resources to those working in humanitarian settings to help address key capacity gaps. Some activities in 2020 included:

- The **UK** continued to support aid organizations to strengthen their safeguarding policy and practice against SEAH. The UK-funded Safeguarding Resource and Support Hub provides guidance, tools, and analysis for the sector. The Hub opened a national hub based in Ethiopia, with two more planned for 2021 in South Sudan and Nigeria.
- **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**: To ensure support continued throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, NCA arranged online training modules for the Care for Survivors of Sexual Assault and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), based on the WHO 2019 guidelines. These included six interactive one-hour online modules, with English, French, and Farsi translations. An average of 25 participants joined each session, which was run by two facilitators.
- **OCHA**: In 2020, the Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap) deployed to 16 contexts (15 at country level and 1 at global level), up from 14 in 2019. The deployments amounted to over 90 months in 2020, as compared to 55 months in 2019. Deployments served system-wide priorities, as evidenced by the GenCap project's engagement with 13 out of 25 HRP country contexts.
- **WHO** trained over 4,000 frontline health providers in 2020 on first-line support for intimate partner/domestic violence and sexual violence, clinical management of rape, mental health and psychosocial support, and coordination.

Localization

Locally driven action and support to local humanitarian leadership are key to the transformation of humanitarian responses to GBV and are areas of focus for the Call to Action.

Through its analysis of the [Inter-Agency Standing Committee \(IASC\) Gender Accountability Framework](#) data, **UN Women** found that there is a clear correlation between local women's groups being consulted in the formulation of humanitarian response plans and the increased likelihood of including specific provisions for GBV mitigation and response, women's livelihoods, and sexual and reproductive health in the final response plan.

Forty-four out of the 80 **ActionAid** partners involved in 23 humanitarian responses in 13 countries monitored for 2020 were led by women or women's rights organizations (55%).

Advocacy

A key strength of the Call to Action initiative is its use of the collective voice of its partners to advocate for transformative change in how the humanitarian system addresses GBV. In 2020, Call to Action partners engaged in a range of advocacy efforts aimed at prioritizing GBV and gender equality on the humanitarian agenda, including in the response to the increase of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- At the 45th session of the Human Rights Council (September–October 2020), **a number of Call to Action partners** co-sponsored resolutions on [Promoting, protecting and respecting women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights in humanitarian situations](#) and [Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 \(2020\)](#).

- **WRC** organized the 2020 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment Side Event: “Inclusive Humanitarian Action = Effective Humanitarian Action,” which was co-hosted by 17 governmental and non-governmental entities. The event made

the point that taking an age, gender, disability, and diversity-inclusive approach is key to effective programming. The event also brought home the message that there is no protection without inclusive participation.



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Outcome 2:

All levels within the humanitarian architecture promote effective and accountable inter-agency/inter-sectoral GBV leadership and coordination.

Effective and timely coordination are crucial to achieving the systemic changes the Call to Action seeks. In 2020, work on coordination and leadership focused on helping humanitarian GBV actors adapt to meet the additional challenges of COVID-19. A number of non-cluster countries were added to those receiving support from the GBV AoR, given the additional needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The GBV AoR held weekly meetings with core members during the first few months of the outbreak, to coordinate the response and adapt services to the new situation. In addition, the GBV AoR regularly attended relevant global and regional meetings; supported existing GBV coordination teams; supported setting up coordination teams in new contexts; and ensured that GBV was included and considered in humanitarian action.

The GBV AoR and partners continued to focus on local actors' leadership and engagement. In 2020, GBV coordination teams in 10 out of 33 contexts (30.3%) were chaired/co-coordinated by the government at the national level (Afghanistan, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, and Zimbabwe), and in two countries were co-coordinated by local organizations (Afghanistan and Yemen). Fifty percent of the total membership of GBV Sub-clusters globally comprise national/local NGOs.

In 2020, the GBV AoR also initiated consultations for its new [GBV AoR Strategy 2021–2025](#), a new collective work plan, and dedicated attention to the development of a GBV AoR/Regional Emergency GBV advisor (REGA) results framework and a Theory of Change for its field support functions.



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Outcome 3:

Needs assessments, analyses, and planning processes support effective and accountable integration of GBV prevention and response and gender equality in humanitarian response efforts.

Including GBV and gender equality considerations in assessments and planning processes is critical for appropriate risk mitigation, prevention, and response actions.

A review of 20 HRPs for 2020⁷ found that none fully included GBV and gender considerations in the strategy, response plan, and indicator sections. Two HRPs—Afghanistan and Mali—came the closest to meeting the criteria for indicator 3b,⁸ which suggests concerted and coordinated efforts in these settings.

A notable setback in 2020, compared to 2019, is that only two of the 20 reviewed HRPs included sex- and age-disaggregated data for all sectors/clusters (in 2019, 20 out of 24 HRPs included such data). Another significant issue is that only two out of 20 HRPs included references to GBV risk mitigation by each cluster/sector, suggesting that more can be done to advocate for risk mitigation efforts to be reflected in HRPs. Furthermore, few HRPs (five out of 20), included sex-disaggregated targets for relevant indicators.

- **Australia:** The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) undertook a meta-analysis of Gender, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) and Protection in 2020, that examined more than 30 evaluations, reviews, reports, and designs of Australia’s responses to protracted crises in Afghanistan/Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Myanmar, and Syria, as well as sudden-onset disasters in the Pacific. Areas identified as strengths included clear policy alignment and a strong commitment to addressing GEDSI and protection in humanitarian designs; a strong

advocacy role on GEDSI, leading to positive changes to delivery in partner action, particularly on disability inclusion; and dedicated funding to address GBV, sexual and reproductive health, and a strong focus on strengthening partner systems for disability mainstreaming.

- **Trócaire:** “Making Progress Visible” is a program to develop the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the [Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming](#). The program, implemented as part of a consortium led by Global Women’s Institute with Trócaire, the GBV AoR coordination team, the Organisation for Children Harmony (TOCH) in South Sudan, and Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) in Myanmar, is funded by the Elrha Humanitarian Innovation Fund.
- **WHO** supported Health Clusters and Health Sector Working Groups in Afghanistan, Bangladesh (Cox’s Bazar), Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and Syria to integrate GBV considerations into the health section of Humanitarian Needs Overviews and HRPs.
- **Islamic Relief Worldwide** conducted studies on GBV against women in Gaza, which explored the underlying root causes perpetuating this violence and on the gendered impact and implications of COVID-19 in Iraq.

7 2020 HRPs reviewed: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.

8 Indicator 3b: “% of Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) countries where GBV and gender equality are integrated into HPC processes and reflected in documents.”

Feature: Thematic Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls.

[The Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation \(IAHE\) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls \(GEEWG\)](#) assessed progress on the operationalization of the IASC GEEWG agenda since 2017. The IAHE also captured best practices and provided recommendations to further mainstream GEEWG into humanitarian action. The evaluation employed a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods and includes an analysis of humanitarian responses in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, oPt, Somalia, and Yemen. Based on in-depth data collection and analysis for Bangladesh, Colombia, Iraq, and Nigeria, the evaluation produced four case studies, in addition to the report.

The independent evaluation team found that since 2017, the IASC has made notable progress in integrating GEEWG into its humanitarian responses, especially in protracted crises. Success factors contributing to mainstreaming GEEWG into humanitarian responses included:

- developing the IASC Gender Accountability Framework, as well as cluster level and agency-specific guidance on gender mainstreaming;
- greater availability of gender advisors through the GenCap and cluster lead agency surge mechanisms; and
- increasing application of the Gender with Age Marker (GAM).

Investments in the guidance, training, and availability of GEEWG expertise helped humanitarian actors to more systematically consult affected women and girls and increase the collection and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data.

The evaluation also identified several opportunities for improving future collective responses including:

- more rapid deployment of gender experts in sudden onset emergencies;
- more predictable gender capacities at the cluster and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) levels;
- increasing funding for GEEWG programming; and
- improving coordination and accountability for mainstreaming of GEEWG at the country and global levels.

To improve future collective responses in similar contexts, the evaluation formulates eight recommendations addressed to the IASC stakeholders, including the IASC Principals; the IASC Deputies Forum; the Operational Policy and Advocacy Group (OPAG); and the Emergency Directors Group (EDG).

Outcome 4:

Funding is available for GBV prevention and response for each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.

Examples of funding shared by Call to Action partners in their 2020 reports include:

- **OCHA** indicated that Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) prioritized GBV in the 2020 Underfunded Window allocation for 10 countries, with a special window of USD 15.5 million focused on women, girls, and GBV. During the 16 Days of Activism in 2020, the Under-Secretary-General (USG)/Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) announced a USD 25 million allocation from CERF for GBV programming to strengthening GBV prevention, mitigation, and response in humanitarian action to **UN Women** and **UNFPA**. Of the USD 860.7 million allocated by CERF in 2020, USD 160.7 million (or 19%) was allocated to projects likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups. Another USD 341.3 million (or 40%) was provided to projects likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups. Nine percent of CERF-funded projects in 2020 had GBV as their main objective and 62 percent of CERF-funded projects included a GBV component. Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) have achieved considerable results in gender equality and GBV. In 2020, the CBPFs allocated USD 863 million in total, of which USD 538 million (66.1%) contributed to gender equality. An estimated USD 34 million of this amount was allocated to GBV programming, continuing a steady increase since 2016.
- **Norway** allocated NOK 338 million in funding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in humanitarian settings in 2020. Norway strengthened its overall support for the **United Nations Office of the Special Representative**

of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the International Committee of the Red Cross's (ICRC's) special SGBV appeal through a multi-year funding agreement for 2020–2022. Norway also supported the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** at country level and increased support for capacity mechanisms on protection and gender through **GenCap**, the **Protection Standby Capacity Project (ProCap)**, **OCHA**, and **NORCAP**. **UNFPA** received increased funding in 2020, including additional GBV funding to counteract the severe consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Norway entered into strategic partnerships (2020–2023) with six Norwegian humanitarian organizations, including some Call to Action partners, with an increased focus on SGBV, mainstreaming gender equality, and the empowerment of women and girls. The following countries/regions received earmarked SGBV funding in 2020: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, DRC, Iraq, Jordan, Lake Chad region, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen.

- **USA:** The USG continued to implement the joint State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) initiative Safe from the Start. This initiative aims to improve GBV prevention and response from the onset of emergencies through improved programming, increased risk reduction, and collective accountability. PRM provided USD 55.5 million to support GBV prevention and response in fiscal year 2020, of which USD 16.5

million supported Safe from the Start partners, including **ICRC, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF,** and **WHO**, to support the deployment of, and/or remote support by, GBV technical experts to country-level responses. It also included support for the development and roll-out of guidelines and training materials to increase institutional capacity to prevent and respond to GBV at the onset of emergencies. BHA's funding towards GBV programs around the world, including Safe from the Start, reached nearly USD 95 million in FY 2020. This figure reflects an upward trend each year since the Call to Action and the complementary United States' Safe from the Start Initiative began in 2013.

Through this funding, BHA supported 102 field-level GBV programs, and a further 8 contributed to global research, policy, and capacity-building

for GBV in emergencies. Global research awards contributed to improving the quality of and access to programming for child and adolescent survivors of GBV in emergencies, identifying best practice in approaches for preventing GBV in acute emergencies, building and improving evidence on the integration of cash and voucher assistance in GBV programming in humanitarian settings, and refining a model to address intimate partner violence (IPV) and child maltreatment occurring for women and children with disabilities and IPV for older women in the home in humanitarian settings.

- In 2020, the UN Trust Fund, managed by **UN Women**, awarded a total of USD 2.24 million to 10 organizations in support of women and girl refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including for GBV prevention and response.



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Outcome 5:

Specialized GBV prevention and response services are implemented in each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.

Specialized services for GBV survivors in emergencies are essential and lifesaving. The [Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming](#) were launched in 2019. In 2020, **UNFPA** and **UNHCR** have collaborated to support the roll-out and uptake of the Minimum Standards.

Specialized Services

In 2020, partners supported the provision of specialized health, legal, case management, and psychosocial services for survivors of GBV in humanitarian contexts around the world.

- GBV core activities (medical care and psychosocial support) have been implemented in **Médecins du Monde (MdM)-France's** responses in Burkina Faso, CAR, DRC, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Uganda.
- **Syria Relief and Development** reached tens of thousands of people with services. Life-saving GBV interventions to ensure critical GBV response services are available all the time for those who are in need (case management, individually structured psychosocial support (PSS), and referrals), as well as GBV prevention and mitigation services (awareness-raising sessions, referrals, empowerment, life skills training, and safety audit surveys).
- In 2020, **UNFPA** supported 1,430 health facilities that provided specialized GBV services (including clinical management of rape) in 46 countries affected by emergencies.

Evidence Base

In 2020, partners continued to build the global evidence base to define effective GBV prevention and response interventions in humanitarian settings.

- **Save the Children** and **Plan International UK** partnered with the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, on a long-term research initiative to identify a model for preventing and responding to child marriage in humanitarian contexts. In 2020, participatory field research was completed in two humanitarian settings to identify risk and protective factors; decision-making factors; the support needs of girls and their families; and community-based solutions related to child marriage prevention and response. Support for this research was provided by **Denmark**.
- 2020 marked the end of the **UK's** GBP 25 million *What Works to Prevent Violence* research and innovation program, which has significantly improved global evidence on the prevalence, nature, and drivers of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in contexts of conflict or humanitarian crisis. In 2020, the UK built on the success of *What Works* by developing the first global program to systematically scale up proven approaches to prevent VAWG across development and humanitarian settings: *What Works to Prevent Violence: Impact at Scale*.

Outcome 6:

Those managing and leading humanitarian operations have and apply the knowledge and skills needed to foster gender equality and reduce and mitigate GBV risk.

All humanitarian actors have a role to play in efforts to prevent and mitigate the risks of GBV, as set out in the [IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#) (IASC GBV Guidelines).

A review of projects in HRP found that most showed an increase in the percentage of projects that integrate actions from the IASC GBV Guidelines. See indicator 6a in Annex B.

- **WRC** and **Mercy Corps**, with support from the **US** State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, partnered on a project aimed at mitigating the risks of GBV for women and girls by ensuring safe access to energy in emergencies. The project was completed in 2020. A resource package is now available that includes a global learning report; case studies from Jordan and Uganda; a practitioner handbook and toolkit; a webinar; and an e-learning and in-person training curriculum.



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Reflections on Work in the Time of COVID-19

COVID-19 has challenged the humanitarian system. For GBV actors, the restrictions necessitated by the pandemic have led to increased needs and decreased access to those requiring support. Call to Action partners rose to the challenge by shifting capacity support online, and ensuring funding and technical support were available. Below are some examples of how Call to Action partners adapted in the face of COVID-19.

- **ActionAid** continued to pilot its protection toolkit in 2020, finalising the testing phase in Jordan and adapting it to the challenges related to restrictions to freedom of movement and groups gathering in the communities. For example, in Kenya, women leaders used radios as a means of reaching out to the most marginalised. COVID-19 travel restrictions meant that much of the support and follow-up from the global protection team was done remotely. In Haiti, the rise in GBV cases during lockdown shifted ActionAid's focus to addressing GBV. Through ActionAid Haiti's network of 30 women leaders, women led on identifying the needs and implementing the response. Each community has a gender focal point who works closely in the communities to follow up on any protection issues identified during the implementation of activities. A WhatsApp group for the gender focal points, gender specialists, and women's organizations' representatives provided a space for information sharing to quickly provide support during lockdown, despite the restrictions in movement.
- In 2020, **IMC** developed a number of program plans, tools, and guidance documents related to GBV prevention and response during the COVID-19 pandemic. IMC adapted GBV programs in 17 country operations, including consultations and awareness-raising with women and girls; establishment of infection prevention and control measures to continue in-person services; production of facemasks through women and girls safe spaces (WGSS); transition to remote GBV case management and psychosocial support services; and establishment of GBV hotline services. A lesson learned from the pandemic was the importance of maintaining in-person services when possible, and ensuring that these services, including WGSS, are categorized as essential services in preparedness and response plans.
- In 2020, facing restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, **Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)** developed an innovative online learning package, made of recorded lectures, visual recordings of mock interviews, and online exercises. With this format, LAW contributes to developing the skills of lawyers who are already dealing with SGBV and other human rights violations in Syria.
- The **IFRC** hotlines for psychosocial support and information-sharing during COVID-19 were used by survivors to continue accessing services. General COVID-19 support helplines were used to provide safe services for SGBV survivors or potential survivors by training volunteers to be prepared, use empathic communication, reassure survivors, and establish a relationship of trust.
- In northeast Nigeria, **NCA's** GBV team knew that COVID-19 lockdown restrictions would make it impossible to continue normal services. The team had to find a quick and inventive way of continuing services. The Nigeria team moved quickly to adapt the WGSS for this purpose. Phone booths were constructed within the existing WGSS, and dignity kits and delivery kits

were pre-positioned at the health facilities before lockdown came into place. Volunteers operated the spaces and were trained by the NCA water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) team to provide infection control measures (e.g., temperature checking, social distancing, alcohol wipes, hand-washing stations, etc.). The phone booths were equipped with a toll-free line that connects to, and is managed by, GBV case managers based in Maiduguri, where the NCA caseworkers sit in a separate “Remote Service Provision Centre” to ensure confidentiality and privacy. The NCA team ensured the community knew services were continuing via community and radio messaging.

- In response to the global COVID-19 situation, **UNHCR** adapted its GBV programming by strengthening its collaboration with community and women-led organizations and local partners; expanding remote case management services; and updating GBV referral pathways to be responsive to survivors’ needs in the changing pandemic context. Many operations have created or expanded the capacity of 24/7 emergency hotlines (e.g., Kenya, Pakistan, South Sudan, and Zambia) and other communication channels for survivors.
- **UNRWA** noticed first-hand that since the COVID-19 outbreak, GBV has intensified, particularly in, but not limited to, the domestic sphere. In response to a reported increase in the severity of physical assaults and psychological abuse against women and girls, UNRWA rapidly developed and issued guidance and adapted service provision to ensure that assistance could be provided to GBV survivors. Specifically, the agency pivoted to offer remote assistance through helplines, WhatsApp check-ins, and adjusted referral pathways. Information on how to access services for GBV survivors was also disseminated via social media, text messages, and television.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, **Oxfam** provided rapid micro-grants (totalling almost GBP 250,000) to 11 field teams to enable them to adjust their activities in light of emergency measures and restrictions due to COVID-19. The majority of these micro-grants related to assisting survivors to access emergency and protection services, and several were partner-led and focused on GBV issues.
- **Trócaire** developed specific standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of remote GBV case management and helpline services during COVID-19. Trócaire subsequently contributed to inter-agency guidance on this topic and, with peer agencies and the GBV AoR, published as the inter-agency toolkit of [*COVID-19 Guidance on Remote GBV Services Focusing on Phone-based Case Management and Hotlines*](#).

Looking Forward

With 2020 marking the end of the Road Map 2016–2020, Call to Action partners recognized the considerable progress made, but also acknowledged that more work remains to be done. The deep commitment of partners led to the decision to update and extend the Road Map through to 2025, representing the next phase of the initiative. Learning from the first Road Map fed into the development of the new Road Map, which was launched in 2020.

As part of the [Road Map 2021–2025](#), partners reaffirmed their commitments to the Call to Action goal and three objectives; affirmed the core principles of the Call to Action; and made commitments against the new Road Map in 2020 and 2021. As noted in the Road Map 2021–2025, partners committed to continuing to work to fulfill the promise of the Call to Action: to leave no one behind; to reinforce partners' accountability to women and girls; and to ensure that effective action on GBV is standard for all actors working in humanitarian settings.

Among the core principles identified by partners, and included in the Road Map 2021–2025, are the following:

- Accountability to affected populations is paramount in implementing the Call to Action. The meaningful participation and leadership of affected populations, in particular women and girls, must be ensured.
- GBV and gender inequality are inextricably linked. To end GBV, systemic equality between women and men must be established.
- Women and girls are a priority focus for the Call to Action because of their documented higher risk of GBV, the overarching discrimination they experience, and their lack of safe and equitable access to humanitarian assistance.

- An intersectional approach is key for effective survivor-centred programming. This requires an understanding of how aspects of a person's social and political identities might combine or intersect to heighten protection risks.
- The engagement, leadership, and participation of local organizations and local leaders, particularly women and women's organizations, is critical to effective humanitarian action.
- Sustained collective action and accountability by all partners in the humanitarian system—at every level and across all sectors—are essential to achieve the goal of the Call to Action.⁹

Six outcomes, building on the first Road Map and with associated **Key Action Areas**, were identified to achieve the goal and objectives of the Call to Action:

- Outcome 1: Policy Frameworks and Capacity
- Outcome 2: Coordination
- Outcome 3: Data, Assessment, and Analysis
- Outcome 4: Funding
- Outcome 5: Specialized GBV Programming
- Outcome 6: GBV Risk Mitigation

In addition to working on commitments related to the new Road Map, partner reports on the Call to Action website include information on their planned activities in the year ahead. Below are some planned initiatives that are particularly relevant to the collective work of the Call to Action.

- The focus of **Denmark's** leadership of the Call to Action will include strategic Road Map implementation; increased advocacy at international, regional, and local levels; and strengthening of real partnerships with

⁹ Core Principles, [Road Map 2021–2025](#), p. 13.

communities and local women-led organizations in humanitarian action.

- **UNHCR, UNFPA**, and the **GBV AoR** will be working on a revision of the Inter-Agency GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) template.
- Under the co-chairship of **Finland** and **Belgium**, the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) group will focus on gender equality, with particular attention given to the prevention of, and response to, GBV in humanitarian settings and the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.



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Conclusion

Despite the unprecedented challenges associated with COVID-19—including the related rise of GBV—Call to Action partners were able to adapt their ways of working and report progress under all six Outcomes of the Call to Action Road Map 2016–2020. Work under COVID-19 restrictions saw local organizations and women-led organizations at the forefront of GBV prevention, mitigation, and responses where international organizations could not reach. Their tireless work reinforced the need to better support their engagement, leadership, resources, and the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and girls in all their diversity, their representative organizations, and local organizations.

While progress was made, transformational change in humanitarian action on GBV and gender equality remains a continuing challenge. In 2020, partners recognized the further work that remains and renewed their engagement and commitment to the Call to Action and their focus on achieving the transformational goal of the initiative by making commitments to the Road Map 2021–2025.

Call to Action partners now need to put commitments into action to ensure that their collective efforts achieve the Road Map's outcomes. These efforts include the need to meaningfully involve and support women-led and local organizations that are at the front lines of GBV responses in humanitarian settings.

As humanitarian needs rise, securing funding remains critical to prevent and respond to GBV, as well as to support GBV risk mitigation. As was seen in 2020, GBV too often remains underprioritized in humanitarian response planning and funding. The rise of GBV during COVID-19 once again highlighted the impact of gender inequality and the result of measures that were not designed inclusively or that did not take into account the highly gendered impact of the pandemic.

2020 highlighted the continuing need for strong leadership—across humanitarian responses—to champion, prioritise, and promote gender equality and GBV prevention, mitigation, and response. Call to Action remains critical and has the potential, as a multi-stakeholder partnership, to achieve the necessary changes and foster accountability in the humanitarian sphere on GBV and gender equality.

Annex A: 2020 Call to Action Partners

States & Donors (25)

- Australia
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Peru
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Non-governmental Organizations (46)

- ABAAD
- ActionAid
- Action Against Hunger
- American Refugee Committee
- Asamblea de Cooperación Por la Paz
- CARE International
- Christian Aid
- Coalition for Humanity
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors of the World
- Genderforce
- Geneva Call
- Global Communities
- Heartland Alliance International
- HelpAge
- Hope Revival Organization
- InterAction
- International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief

- Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)
- MSI Reproductive Choices
- NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- PAI
- Plan International UK
- Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)
- Refugees International (RI)
- Save the Children
- Syria Relief & Development (SRD)
- Tearfund
- Trócaire
- WAHA International
- War Child Canada
- War Child UK
- WaterAid
- Women Deliver
- Women Empowerment Organization (WEO)
- Women for Women International
- Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)
- World Vision International
- Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)

International Organizations (15)

- Elrha/Humanitarian Innovation Fund
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- UN Women
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
- United Nations World Food Program (WFP)
- United Nations World Health Organization (WHO)

Annex B: Progress on High-Level Indicators

Indicator		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
1a	% of partner organizations that have established enforceable institutional policies/standards on GBV and on gender equality for programming in humanitarian settings	N/A	6.5% (3/46)	24.5% (14/57)	51% (20/33)	N/A
1b	% of State partners with national policies and implementation plans on GBV and on gender equality	N/A	18% (4/22)	40% (10/25)	71% (10/14)	N/A
2a*	% of global-level GBV AoR members satisfied with leadership, performance, and accountability of the global humanitarian GBV coordination mechanism	19% (3/16)	47% (7/15)	74% (14/19)	76% (16/21)	59% (10/17)
2b	% of new crises with a country-level humanitarian GBV coordination mechanism established within 14 days of cluster activation	N/A	100% (2/2)	100% (1/1)	100% (4/4)	N/A
2c	% of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator that have a national-level humanitarian GBV coordination co-led/led by a national actor	17% (4/23)	35% (12/34)	38% (11/29)	41% (12/29)	34.4% (10/29)
3a	% of selected inter-sector/inter-cluster and sector/cluster assessment tools that integrate GBV and gender equality	N/A	20% (1/5)^^^	20% (1/5)^^^	20% (1/5) ^^	20% (1/5) ^^
3b	% of Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) countries where GBV and gender equality are integrated into HPC processes and reflected in documents	N/A	0% (0/18)^	0	0% (0/24) ###	0% (0/20)
4a	# of projects to implement core GBV services in strategic response plans, by country	N/A	Measurement of this indicator was scheduled to begin with the 2019 HRP	N/A	N/A ¹⁰	
4b###	# of humanitarian crises where a funding tracking mechanism for GBV is in place	N/A	Measurement of indicator scheduled to begin in 2018.	0	0	0
5a	Set of core GBV services for all crisis phases is established and agreed to by Call to Action partners	N/A	N/A	Finalized and launched	N/A	N/A
5b	Finalization and implementation of a comprehensive capacity development strategy targeting national and international GBV specialists	Strategy adopted by AoR	Some progress	Progress	Progress (see GBV AoR report)	Progress (see GBV AoR report)

¹⁰ Minimum Standards released in 2019 did not impact 2019 HRP developed in 2018.

Indicator		Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020	
6a	% of projects in Strategic Response Plans that incorporate actions from the revised IASC Guidelines for Integrating GBV in Humanitarian Action, by country	See Below	To be included in 2018 annual report	N/A	See Below***	See Below	
		Burkina Faso:16.4%; Cameroon:13.1%; Chad:16.7%; Iraq: 8.1%; Mali:11.5%; Mauritania:14.6; Niger: 7.4%; Nigeria: 12.2%; oPt:** 8.5%; Sahel: 0%; Senegal: 0%; Somalia: .8%; South Sudan: 19.4%; Syria: 8.0%; Ukraine: 11.4%			Bangladesh: 27.71%; Cameroon: 16.33%; Chad: 11.95%; Haiti: 6.25%; Iraq: 39.34%; Libya: 14.71%; Mali: 15.91%; Niger: 12.44%; Nigeria: 30.05%; oPt: 14.78%; Pakistan: 1.27%; Somalia: 30.97%; South Sudan: 34.34% ; Sudan: 16.19% ; Syria: 23.16%; Ukraine: 7.84%; Venezuela: 5.21%		Burundi: 27%; Cameroon: 24%; Chad: 14%; Haiti: 23%; Libya: 28%; Mali: 20%; Niger: 15%; Nigeria: 27%; oPt: 17%; Somalia: 30%; South Sudan: 41%; Sudan: 43%; Syria: 30%; Ukraine: 27%; Venezuela: 24%; Zimbabwe: 25%

^ Reporting on 2018 HRPs. Iraq 2018 HRP not available at time of analysis.

^^ Only the HNO met the criteria.

Per GBV AoR-OCHA FTS has a sector for GBV. Please note that some GBV funding would also be captured under the broader sector of Protection and the GBV search likely underrepresents GBV funding.

Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DPR Korea, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, oPt, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

* Represents only those GBV AoR members that chose to complete the survey.

** 47 oPt projects were not accessible, so were excluded.

*** Data were not available for Iran, Madagascar, Mozambique, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Zimbabwe.

Annex C: Tools, Resources, and Reports Published in 2020

Partner	Title	Link
Joint Products	UN COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan — A letter from 553 concerned agencies calling for urgent action to make GBV a key response priority of HRP	Link
	Inter-Agency Toolkit of COVID-19 Guidance on Remote GBV Services Focusing on Phone-based Case Management and Hotlines	Link
	Engendering Transformative Change Beyond 2021: Grand Bargain 2.0 Friends of Gender Group, Grand Bargain Annual Meeting Statement	Link
Australia	Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response	Link
	AHP Knowledge Hub	Link
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience	Link
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Gender Equality Guide COVID-19 related Projects (with the CanWaCH)	Link
	Mitigating and Preventing GBV in the Fight Against Hunger — Action Against Hunger	Link
	16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence Newsletter	Link
	16 Days of Activism Podcast Series	Link
ActionAid	COVID-19: A women-led response	Link
	Creating lasting impact: The power of women-led localised responses to COVID-19	Link
Canada	Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit for Projects	Link
Denmark	Denmark's Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security	Link
	Denmark's 'Strategic Framework for Gender Equality, Rights and Diversity in Danish Development Cooperation'	Link
	Denmark's Development and Humanitarian Strategy "The World 2030"	Link
European Union	Gender Action Plan 2021–2025	Link
	Second Assessment Report on Gender-Age Marker	Link
Italy	National Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2020–2024)	Link
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Guidance on SGBV and COVID-19	Link
	IFRC's — RCRC National Societies' SGBV in Humanitarian Crises Appeal 2019–2022	Link
	Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) package	Link
	Manual on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse	Link
	Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies Toolkit	Link
	"We Need to Do Better: Policy Brief on Enhancing Laws and Regulations to Protect Children in Disasters"	Link
	What Is Sexual and Gender Based Violence?	Link
	How Can We Support SGBV survivors?	Link
	What is the impact of COVID-19 on SGBV	Link
International Medical Corps (IMC)	GBV AoR CoP established a virtual library for practitioners	Link
	Case Management, GBVIMS/GBVIMS+ and the COVID-19 Pandemic	Link
	Women and Girls Safe Spaces: Technical Guidance Note for COVID-19	Link

Partner	Title	Link
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts: 2020	Link
	IOM Counter-trafficking in Emergencies: Information Management Guide	Link
	The FAQs on Inter-Agency PSEA	Link
	Generic PSEA Coordinator TORs	Link
	Deployment Package for PSEA Coordinators	Link
	Women lead the response to COVID-19 in Displacement Camps Around the World (Women in Displacement platform)	Link
	GBV Risk Mitigation into Protection Work	Link
	Protection Dimensions of Durable Solutions	Link
	'Due Diligence, What next?' Housing, Land and Property (HLP) implications for protection in practice: Due Diligence and Coordination between CCCM, Shelter and Protection	Link
	Women's Participation Project	Link
	IOM South Sudan Women's Participation Project	Link
	Negotiating Safe Access To Gender-based Violence Services In The Rohingya Refugee Response In Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh	Link
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Gender Equality Scorecard and Action Plan (GAP) Progress Report Summary for October 2019 – March 2020	Link
	Building Local Thinking Global (BLTG) Resources	Link
	Women Rise: A Gender-based Violence PSS Toolkit	Link
	What Happened? How the Humanitarian Response to COVID-19 Failed to Protect Women and Girls	Link
	The Shadow Pandemic: Gender-based Violence among Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar	Link
	The Essentials for Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls During and After COVID-19	Link
	Conversation with Lilian Dawa (a refugee and IRC volunteer in Uganda), Hillary Clinton and David Miliband	Link
	When Returning to Normal Doesn't Work for Half the World's Population: How to Build Back Better	Link
	Global Rapid Gender Analysis for COVID-19 (with CARE)	Link
	25 Years Following the Beijing Platform for Action Finds Widening Gaps in Gender Equality for Women and Girls in Conflict Settings	Link
	Missing Women — How to Ensure Beijing+25 Really Leaves No One Behind	Link
	The Essentials for Responding to Violence Against Women and Girls During and After COVID-19	Link
	Listen Up! Project Amplifying Voices of Women and Girls to Reduce Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	Link
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	Summary of Gender Audit and Mapping Report	Link
	Dreams on hold: Palestine youth report	Link
	Gender-based violence against women and girls in Gaza Protection and Inclusion framework	Link
	Gendered impact and implications of COVID-19 in Iraq	Link
	SIDA Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Programme Case Study	Link
	Lessons from Islamic Relief Worldwide's inclusive and protective programming approach — the 6As approach — Learning Paper 3	Link
	Synthesis of current good practice towards inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms	Link
	Examining barriers to complaints mechanisms for at-risk communities — Synthesis Part 2	Link

Partner	Title	Link
Oxfam	Further guidance on GBV, WASH and lighting	Link
	Technical Guidance & 'Tip Sheets' on Latrine Lighting	Link
	Sani Tweaks: Guide to best practices in humanitarian response in sanitation	Link
	The Hunger Virus: How COVID-19 is fuelling hunger in a hungry world	Link
	Shelter from the Storm: The global need for universal social protection in times of COVID-19	Link
	'Leading The Way:' Women Driving Peace and Security in Afghanistan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen	Link
	Claiming and Reclaiming the Digital World as a Public Space: Experiences and insights from feminists in the Middle East and North Africa	Link
	Care in the time of coronavirus: Why care work needs to be at the centre of a post-COVID19 feminist future	Link
	Feminist Futures: Caring for people, caring for justice and rights	Link
	GBV Guidelines	Link
	International Worldwide Solidarity Campaign #IMatter	Link
	I Londe Awè! Les femmes de RCA pour la paix en bande dessinée	Link
	Do our voices matter?	Link
Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)	2020 Annual Report	Link
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index	Link
	OECD high-level conference on ending violence against women	Link
	Taking Public Action to End Violence at Home	Link
	Resilience Systems Analysis (RSA) Framework	Link
	Politically informed approaches to working on gender equality in fragile and conflict-affected settings	Link
Plan International UK	Our Vision: Call to Action by Girls in Crisis	Link
	Adolescent Programming Toolkit (Supported by Sida)	Link
	Listen To Us: Adolescent Girls in North West South West Cameroon on Conflict and COVID-19	Link
	Girls Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (Sida funded through UNICEF)	Link
	Plan International's Child Protection and SGBV & COVID-19 Preparedness Guide	Link
	Plan International's Child Protection and SGBV & COVID-19 Response Guide	Link
	Voices from the Lake Chad Basin	Link
	Voices from South Sudan	Link
	Voices of the Rohingya	Link
Voices from Beirut	Link	
Syria Relief and Development (SRD)	Young Mothers Club (YMCs) Discussion Sessions	Link
Trócaire	Making Progress Visible (with The Global Women's Institute and the GBV AoR)	Link
UK	UK Strategy: Safeguarding Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment within the Aid Sector	Link
	Implementing the UK national action plan on women, peace and security 2018 to 2020: guidance notes on Outcome 3 (preventing GBV) and Outcome 4 (humanitarian response)	Link

Partner	Title	Link
UN Women	Impact of COVID-19 on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Working to End Violence Against Women and Girls	Link
	IASC Gender Alert for COVID-19	Link
	Report on the UN Women Global Response to COVID-19	Link
	Voice of Women from the Ground: A brief on the challenges of women against COVID-19	Link
	Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on Women's Civil Society Organizations	Link
	IASC Gender Policy Accountability Framework Report	Link
	IASC Gender in Humanitarian Action Evaluation	Link
	Funding for Gender Equality in Humanitarian Programming	Link
	Friends of Gender: Guidance notes on how to promote gender equality through the Grand Bargain commitments	Link
	Guidance Note on Gender-responsive Localisation	Link
	Global Knowledge Platform to End Violence against Women	Link
	Global Database on Violence against Women	Link
	Inventory of United Nations Activities to End Violence against Women	Link
	Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls	Link
	The Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence: Core Elements and Quality Guidelines	Link
	COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker	Link
Guidance on Advancing Gender Responsive Localization, Participation Revolution and Humanitarian Needs Assessments	Link	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Online violence against women journalists: a global snapshot of incidence and impacts	Link
	Global Guidance on Addressing School-Related Gender-based Violence	Link
	Connect with Respect: preventing gender-based violence in schools; classroom programme for students aged 11–14 in early secondary school	Link
	Ending school-related gender-based violence: a series of thematic briefs	Link
	Safe Haven (1-minute video)	Link
	Safe Haven (3-minute video)	Link
	Reporting on violence against women and girls: a Handbook for Journalists	Link
	The Big Conversation: handbook to address against women in and through the media	Link
	Building back equal: girls back to school guide	Link
	Addressing the gender dimensions of COVID-related school closures — UNESCO COVID-19 Education Response	Link
	COVID-19: Policy Brief and Recommendations: Strengthening efforts to prevent and respond to school-related gender-based violence as schools reopen	Link
A report informing approaches to the prevention of school-related gender-based violence in Eastern and Southern Africa	Link	
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Facilitator's Guide: Applying and Understanding the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming	Link

Partner	Title	Link
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protecting Forcibly Displaced Women and Girls during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Examples of UNHCR gender-responsive and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation and response interventions	Link
	Gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response during COVID-19	Link
	Case management, GBVIMS/GBVIMS+ and the COVID-19 pandemic	Link
	Aftershock: Abuse, exploitation & human trafficking in the wake of COVID-19	Link
	Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response: Promising practices (from Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and Iraq)	Link
	Turning Learning into Action: Sexual and Gender-based Violence Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response	Link
	GBV Toolkit (updated)	Link
	UNHCR Gender Equality Toolkit	Link
	Learning from Experience to Advance Gender Equality: Promising Practices in Asia	Link
	Tearing Down the Walls: Confronting the Barriers to Internally Displaced Women and Girls' Participation in Humanitarian Settings	Link
	Cash Assistance and the Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (GBV): Findings from Research in Lebanon, Ecuador and Morocco	Link
	Reducing Risks Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Emergencies 2014–2018 Safe from the Start	Link
	Developing Capacity on Mainstreaming Sexual and Gender-based Violence Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response in UNHCR	Link
	UNHCR's Approach to Age, Gender and Diversity	Link
	HER TURN It's time to make refugee girls' education a priority	Link
	Portraits of a Congolese Woman	Link
	This is a Woman's World — a photo exhibition produced with ECHO as part of the Call to Action activities	Link
The Regional Safe Spaces Network in the Americas: Lessons Learned and toolkit	Link	

Partner	Title	Link
Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)	Leaving No One Behind: Ensuring an Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) Inclusive Approach to Internal Displacement Joint Submission to the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (Joint Statement)	Link
	Statement from the Women's Refugee Commission on the Election of Joseph R. Biden, Jr., as the 46th President of the United States (Top Ten Recommendations for the First Hundred Days)	Link
	Call to Action: Addressing Discrimination and Inequality in the Global Response to COVID-19 (Joint statement)	Link
	MISP Considerations Checklist for Implementation During COVID-19	Link
	Revised Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings	Link
	The Importance of Acting on Grand Bargain Commitments for a Meaningful Focus on Gender in Cash and Voucher Assistance: Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic (with CARE, IFRC, OXFAM, UN Women, and UNFPA)	Link
	COVID-19 Pandemic Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection Considerations	Link
	Inclusive Energy Access Handbook	Link
	In Their Own Words: COVID-19 Updates—Food Insecurity	Link
	Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection: Taking Stock of Cash and Voucher Assistance to Achieve Protection Outcomes in the Protection Sector in Humanitarian Settings	Link
	Cash. Dignity. Agency: How Cash Transfers Can Benefit Survivors of Gender-based Violence	Link
	Cash and Voucher Assistance for Adolescents: An evidence review of how cash and voucher assistance can achieve outcomes for adolescents in humanitarian settings (with Plan International)	Link
	Blog on the Importance of Cash and Voucher Assistance to Support Adolescent Girls in Crises	Link
	Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict and Displacement: Findings from a Qualitative Study in Bangladesh, Italy and Kenya	Link
	I'm Here Approach	Link
	IASC Guidelines on Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action	Link
	Resource Package on at mitigating the Risks of GBV for Women and Girls by Ensuring Safe Access to Energy in Emergencies	Link
	A Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation of GBV Programming in Restricted Environments (with War Child Canada)	Link
	Guidance on Establishing Remote Monitoring and Management of GBV Programming in the Context of the COVID Pandemic (with War Child Canada)	Link
	Studies on Child Marriage in Bangladesh and Nepal	Link
	Characteristics and Impacts of Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys in Conflict and Displacement: A Multi-Country Exploratory Study	Link
	Women and Girls with Disabilities Must Not Be Excluded	Link
	A practitioner's guide on ethical conduct of research on child marriage in humanitarian settings	Link
	Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQI+ Persons in Humanitarian Settings: A Field-Friendly Guidance Note by Sector	Link
	New Report Reveals Findings on Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys Across Refugee Settings	Link
	Five Steps Toward a More Gender-Equal World	Link
I Always Liked to Manage My Own Money: How a \$100 Cash Grant Helped Protect One Woman from Violence and Abuse	Link	

