



**THEMATIC MAPPING OF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO
CRSV/SGBV/GBV**

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1. GENERAL

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
Focused on CRSV				
<p>1.1. Set of Standard Benchmarks for Security Council resolutions 1820 and 1888 <u>Summary:</u> These performance Benchmarks are designed to monitor and report on the UN’s response to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) as demanded by OP 15 of Security Council resolution (SCR) 1820, in order to identify gaps in the UN’s response to CRSV.</p>	UN Action	www.stoprapenow.org	2010	
<p>1.2. Analytical and Conceptual Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence <u>Summary:</u> This Note defines the scope of CRSV primarily for the purpose of standardising reporting through the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA). It outlines the international crimes against which the MARA can report, provides information the threshold for listing parties to conflict, and frames a definition of CRSV combining relevant legal and political thresholds.</p>	UN Action	https://tinyurl.com/yah7rtxt	2011	
<p>1.3. Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Conflict-Related Sexual Violence <u>Summary:</u> This Guidance Note aims to provide a set of minimum benchmarks and informs the process to develop Comprehensive Strategies, and highlights examples of countries where, with the support of UN Action, such Strategies have already been developed and/or implemented.</p>	UN Action	www.stoprapenow.org	2012	
<p>1.4. The Use of UN Sanctions to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence <u>Summary:</u> The goal of this paper is to examine how the Security Council has used sanctions to address sexual violence in conflict and suggest ways to improve effectiveness.</p>	The Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security	https://tinyurl.com/y8kt3glf	2018	
<p>1.5. Applying a Do No Harm Approach to High-Level Missions on Gender-Based Violence (including CRSV)</p>	UNFPA	https://tinyurl.com/y2sfwhhyl	2019	



Summary: This guide provides GBV programming with principles embedded in a survivor-centred approach that promote safety, confidentiality, non-discrimination and respect for the choices of survivors. They must be followed by during high-level visits conducted by UN agencies, INGOs, donor countries, media and other influential stakeholders to humanitarian contexts when engaging with survivors.

1.6. Best practices in planning for peace: Case study and toolkit on the process of developing a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in Jordan

Summary: This toolkit documents the process of designing and adopting the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) as a best practice and case study that could guide other countries preparing national action plans.

UN Women,
UNICEF
(under UN
Action
auspices) /
Jordan

www.stoprapenow.org

2019

Other relevant general guidance

1.7. IASC Guidelines on Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

Summary: The Guidelines goals are: to reduce risk of gender-based violence (GBV) by implementing GBV prevention and mitigation strategies across all areas of humanitarian response from pre-emergency through to recovery stages; to promote resilience by strengthening national and community-based systems that prevent and mitigate GBV, and by enabling survivors and those at risk of GBV to access care and support; to aid recovery of communities and societies by supporting local and national capacity to create lasting solutions to the problem of GBV.

Inter-Agency
Standing
Committee
(IASC)

<https://tinyurl.com/y7wjrb00>

2015

1.8. My Safety, My Wellbeing: equipping adolescent girls with key knowledge and skills to help them to mitigate, prevent and respond to gender-based violence

Summary: The Curriculum is structured to have two separate age groups (11-13 and 14-18) enrolled in 24 two-hour sessions over the course of 12 weeks. Skills-building sessions address topics such as communication, decision making, confidence and problem solving, each with a specific focus on GBV, early marriage, reproductive health, hygiene, managing stress, relationships with parents, and having healthy relationships. The course also enables adolescent girls to develop positive coping mechanisms and establish a secure network of friends and supporters which they can draw upon if they encounter GBV or other types of violence.

UNICEF,
International
Rescue
Committee
(IRC)

<https://tinyurl.com/y7wjrb00>

2016



<p>1.9. Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action</p>	IASC	https://tinyurl.com/ya7qni4n	2017
<p><u>Summary:</u> The purpose of this Policy is to guide the IASC to make gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls a core principle of its humanitarian action. The Policy harnesses progressive thinking on humanitarian preparedness and response, peace building, and development, to be transformative, inclusive and uncompromising towards achieving the goals of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian action. Implementation of this Policy will lead to humanitarian action which is more just, coherent, effective and cost efficient, and thus will save more lives.</p>			
<p>1.10. IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action</p>	IASC	https://tinyurl.com/y89epmbq	2017
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Handbook sets out the rationale for integrating gender equality into humanitarian action and provides practical guidance for doing so across sectors. The main objective is to support humanitarian actors in reaching all people affected by crisis by ensuring that the specific needs, capacities and priorities of women, girls, men and boys are identified and that assistance targets the persons and groups most in need; informing women, girls, men and boys of their entitlements and available resources and engaging their participation and women’s leadership in programme design; and monitoring and evaluating the impact of our programmes and strategies on those we assist, including identifying and dismantling barriers and discrimination, including by promoting and enabling women’s leadership at the community level and in other decision-making processes.</p>			
<p>1.11. Handbook for Coordinating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Emergencies</p>	GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)	https://tinyurl.com/yam3z27z	2018
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Handbook is a quick-reference tool that provides practical, field-level guidance to establish and maintain a GBV sub-cluster in a humanitarian emergency. This handbook addresses coordination of GBV interventions in multiple types and phases of emergencies. It applies in natural disasters and armed conflict, as well as complex emergencies where these factors combine in a multi-faceted humanitarian emergency. It is organized in three parts: part 1 is an overview of guiding frameworks and context; part 2 introduces the core functions of a GBV sub-cluster; part 3 provides resources to enhance coordination skills.</p>			
<p>1.12. Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 8: Maximizing impact, understanding the risks and benefits of coordinated efforts to address different forms of violence</p>	Coalition of Feminists for Social	https://tinyurl.com/y928w87e	2018



Summary: This Tip Sheet explores the potential benefits and risks of coordinated efforts to address different forms of violence and the importance of promoting a feminist analysis in those efforts to ensure that joint programming does not result in a diminished focus on women and girls.

Change
(COFEM)

1.13. Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 9: Backlash, what is it and how do we address it safely

COFEM

<https://tinyurl.com/yat5qbhe>

2018

Summary: This Tip Sheet provides guidance for understanding and addressing backlash and resistance to work on gender equality and the response to, and prevention of, GBV.

1.14. The GBV Accountability Framework: All Humanitarian Actors Have a Role to Play

Inter-Agency

<https://tinyurl.com/yc5ghozk>

2018

Summary: This Framework provides a guide for humanitarian actors, from service providers to GBV coordinators and humanitarian leaders and donors, on the steps they can take to combat GBV within their mandates. It captures responsibilities and identified roles for different stakeholders based on existing policies, guidelines and best practice, and for the first time pulls these concrete and validated actions into one place.

1.15. The IASC Accountability Framework Report

IASC

<https://tinyurl.com/ybm4kr4o>

2018

Summary: This Framework accompanies the 2017 IASC Policy. The overall aims of the Framework are: to monitor the collective actions of the IASC – at both global and field levels - to integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (GEEWG) into the coordination of humanitarian response efforts around the world; to help the IASC to better prioritize its actions with regards to GEEWG and develop a ‘shared agenda’; to foster a culture of accountability within the IASC in regards to the promotion of gender equality issues; to allow the IASC to demonstrate where it has fulfilled its commitments.

1.16. GBV Pocket Guide

GBV AoR,
GBV
Guidelines

<https://tinyurl.com/y6b7ebvl>

2018

Summary: This guide is designed to provide all humanitarian practitioners with concrete information on how to support a survivor of GBV who disclosed to you in a context where there is no GBV actor (including a referral pathway or GBV focal point) available in your area.

1.17. Gender and Recovery Toolkit – Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Crisis and Recovery Settings

UNDP

<https://tinyurl.com/y744o3rb>

2019

Summary: This Toolkit provides guidance on how to enable the leadership of women and girls while making sure that their specific needs are met. It consists of seven thematic Guidance Notes covering UNDP’s main areas of work in crisis and recovery contexts. Each Note offers concrete entry points and proven approaches for gender-equitable,



transformative recovery and resilience programming. Additional Tip Sheets complement the Notes with fast facts and overviews of policy frameworks, concepts, indicators and innovative practices.

1.18. Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Operational Guide

Summary: This Operational Guide serves as a resource for UNICEF’s senior management at headquarters, regional and country offices. Section 2 explores why UNICEF must further invest in GBViE programming. Section 3 details UNICEF’s approach to GBViE, including its vision, theory of change, desired outcomes and specific programming activities. The approach provides a foundation for Section 4, the detailed content on how to implement GBViE interventions during various phases of emergency response. Sections 5 and 6 outline UNICEF’s requirements for measuring results and how to bring GBViE programming to scale, respectively.

UNICEF <https://tinyurl.com/ybch2b9z> 2019

1.19. Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programme Resource Pack

Summary: The purpose of the GBViE Programme Resource Pack is to provide helpful and practical guidance and tools to promote girls’ and women’s rights to safety, dignity and protection from GBV during all phases of humanitarian response. The Resource Pack contains guidance and tools to support UNICEF and partners before, during and after emergencies to design, implement and monitor GBV interventions appropriate to the context and phase of response. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening local and national systems – both formal and informal – every step of the way, from initial response through to recovery efforts, in order to promote national ownership, capacity and long-term change to prevent and respond to GBV. It contains the following kits: Kit 1 Getting Started; Kit 2 Assessment; Kit 3 Programming and Kit 4 Evaluation.

UNICEF <https://tinyurl.com/ybogozvk> 2019

1.20. Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming

Summary: This resource presents 16 Minimum Standards for the prevention of and response to GBV in emergencies. As a whole, they define what agencies working on specialized GBV programming need to achieve to prevent and respond to GBV, and deliver multisectoral services. The objective of the Minimum Standards is to establish a common understanding of what constitutes minimum prevention and response programming in emergencies.

GBV AoR <https://tinyurl.com/y8tqtzc6> 2019

1.21. 7-day Training of Trainers Training Package

Summary: This Training contains several key components, including types and forms of VAW; causes, costs and effects of violence; legal framework related to sexual violence against women. The package also includes guidelines on prevention and response to GBV,

UNFPA, UNAMI, IOM (under UN Action auspices) / Iraq www.stoprapenow.org 2019



including survivors with disabilities; SOPs for GBV; GBV Guiding Principles; Referral Pathways, Reporting; Case Management; PSEA and PFA

1.22. Training Manual on Human Rights and Gender-Based Violence

Summary: This Training Manual aims to help participants state, define and appreciate human rights including reproductive rights; clarify what is GBV; clarify their personal beliefs about the roles of women and men and identify different forms of VAW; identify services available in their community and the protection of civilian camps; explain and understand sexual exploitation and abuse that they see in the Protection of Civilian camps.

UNDP, UNFPA
(under UN Action
auspices) /
South-Sudan

www.stoprapenow.org

2019

2. PREVENTION

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
Focused on CRSV				
<p>2.1. Strengthening Prevention of Conflict-related Sexual Violence with Non-state Armed Groups: A Preliminary Framework for Key Prevention Strategies</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This report analyses research and practice intended to prevent CRSV committed by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and identifies key “influencers” — those at the international, regional, national and local levels who might effect change in the behaviour of armed groups. It suggests a framework for different areas of work with NSAGs and strategies for addressing NSAG Related Risk Factors.</p>	<p>UNICEF, OCHA (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y7bq9kqd</p>	<p>2011</p>	
<p>2.2. Matrix: Early Warning Indicators on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This system-wide reference tool aims to help field personnel to detect and anticipate spikes in CRSV. The indicators are structured around six pillars that highlight the various dimensions of the problem and the constituencies needed for action, namely: military/ security; social/humanitarian; political/legal; economic; media-related and health.</p>	<p>UN Action Secretariat, UN Women, OSRSG- SVC (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y96v5mrc</p>	<p>2012</p>	
<p>2.3. Communities Care: Transforming Lives and Preventing Violence</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8q8vvny</p>	<p>2017</p>	

Summary: Communities Care is a community-based model for preventing and responding to sexual violence against girls and women in conflict-affected settings. The programme is premised on the idea that while armed conflict causes horrendous suffering for those affected, the disruption it causes may also present an opportunity for positive change in social norms that can contribute to gender equality and decrease GBV and discrimination. Communities Care emphasizes that entire communities – girls, women, boys and men alike – benefit from healthier, safer and more peaceful environments in which all members enjoy their right to live free from violence. Communities Care is among a new generation of prevention programmes that are seeking to address girls’ and women’s disadvantaged economic and social status; the structural and societal conditions that sustain inequality between men and women; and social norms that enable sexual violence and other forms of GBV.

Other relevant guidance on prevention

2.4. Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls: Engaging Men through Accountable Practice intervention

Summary: This resource package is a one-year primary prevention intervention developed for humanitarian settings. It provides staff in humanitarian settings with an evidence-based curriculum and field-tested approach (Uganda, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, etc.) for engaging men in transformative individual behaviour change, guided by the voices of women. The EMAP framework, Accountable Practice, provides a method and structure for honouring women’s leadership and developing male engagement in a way that improves, rather than endangers, the lives of women and girls in conflict-affected settings. It consists of three separate manuals: an introductory guide, a training guide and an implementation guide.

IRC Part 1 – introductory guide: 2013
<https://tinyurl.com/y6upfmug>
 Part 2 – training guide:
<https://tinyurl.com/yb4gedsq>
 Part 3 – implementation guide:
<https://tinyurl.com/y99leqyw>

2.5. Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Base Violence in Emergencies

Summary: The objective is to provide clarity on what constitutes effective and appropriate GBV prevention and response in emergencies by offering concrete actions that can be applied across various emergency contexts. The Minimum Standards are a comprehensive set of 18 standards grouped in three parts: (i) foundational standards; (ii) mitigation, prevention and response standards; and (iii) coordination and operational standards.

UNFPA <https://tinyurl.com/y9v24elv> 2015



<p>2.6.A Desk Review and 2 Guidance Notes on engaging with Men at Community Level to Address Gender-Based Violence Risks that Women and Girls Face</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNDP (under UN Action auspices) / Lebanon</p>	<p>www.stoprapenow.org</p>	<p>2017</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> The desk review exposes the current status of intervention engaging men and boys with the aim to end VAWG in Lebanon, in the frame of the sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) Task Force (TF) and provide operational recommendations to the TF on possible ways forward. One includes definitions of the different modalities of engagement with men and the second provides a step by step guidance on how to engage with men at the community level.</p>			
<p>2.7. Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 6: Men as allies and activists</p>	<p>COFEM</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/ya7cngek</p>	<p>2018</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Tip Sheet presents some of the challenges in engaging men in feminist activism and GBV prevention efforts and underscores the need for accountability to women and girls in all work with men and boys to end GBV.</p>			
<p>2.8. Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergency Programming</p>	<p>GBV AoR</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8tqtzc6</p>	<p>2019</p>
<p><u>Details:</u> Standard 13, Transforming Systems and Social Norms (p.98)</p>			
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Standard addresses how GBV programming should tackle harmful social norms and systemic gender inequality in a manner that is accountable to women and girls.</p>			
<p>2.9. Drivers of Violence Against Adolescents in Myanmar: Visualized Findings from Adolescent Consultations in Kachin and Rakhine States</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM (under UN Action auspices) / Myanmar</p>	<p>www.stoprapenow.org</p>	<p>2019</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> This report explores social norms and drivers of violence against children with the specific goal of (re) designing prevention interventions.</p>			
<p>2.10. Effective Design and Implementation Elements in Interventions to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls</p>	<p>What Works</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8xle5vy</p>	<p>2020</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> The goal of this report is to offer reflections on the interventions on the What Works portfolio, focusing on aspects of their design and implementation that influenced their success in reducing VAWG, to help guide future programming. The interventions are discussed in four sections: community activism approaches to shift gender attitudes, roles and harmful social norms; gender transformative and economic empowerment approaches; prevention interventions delivered to couples and special groups, including female sex workers; prevention of violence among and against children.</p>			



3. MULTISECTORAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES PROVISION

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update require d in
Focused on CRSV				
<p>3.1. Clinical Management of Rape Survivors: Developing Protocols for Use with Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This guide describes best practices in the clinical management of people who have been raped in emergency situations; it is intended for adaptation to each situation, taking into account national policies and practices, and availability of materials and drugs. It is intended for use by qualified health care providers (health coordinators, medical doctors, clinical officers, midwives and nurses) in developing protocols for the management of rape survivors in emergencies and it can also be used in planning care services and in training health care providers.</p>	UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y88ej8of	2004	
<p>3.2. Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse Guidelines</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document provides guidance on how to build the capacity of health and psychosocial service providers on the foundational knowledge, attitudes and skills to work with child survivors of sexual abuse, to adapt case management for child survivors, to implement targeted psychosocial interventions, to improve coordinated care across multiple sectors and service providers, and to monitor the quality of service provision.</p>	IRC, UNICEF	https://tinyurl.com/yazmlzx7	2012	
<p>3.3. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Principles and Interventions</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document outlines the general principles of psychosocial and mental health interventions for survivors of CRSV for humanitarian and CRSV programming.</p>	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF (under UN Action auspices)	https://tinyurl.com/y7egp369	2012	



<p>3.4. Do’s and Don’t’s in Community-Based Psychosocial Support for Sexual Violence Survivors in Conflict-Affected Settings</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document promotes good practices and intends to reduce harmful practices by community-based psychosocial programmes that address CRSV. It outlines things to do and not to do during the assessment, the programme planning and implementation phases.</p>	<p>WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y9rxso5j</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>3.5. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: 10 Myths</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document addresses and dispels 10 myths around mental health and psychosocial support for CRSV survivors.</p>	<p>WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y96pw2ly</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>3.6. The Greentree White Paper on Sexual Violence Genito Anal Injury and HIV</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This paper explores the physiological co-factors of sexual violence that increase the risk of HIV acquisition and progression among women and girls.</p>	<p>UNAIDS (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/ybmutz2w</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>3.7. Strengthening the Medico-Legal Response to Sexual Violence</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Toolkit is practitioner-focused and sheds light on what medico-legal evidence should be collected to support national and international criminal justice processes.</p>	<p>WHO, UNODC (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8xpngdr</p>	<p>2015</p>
<p>3.8. Clinical Management of Sexual Assault Survivors</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Protocol aims to standardise clinical management of rape (CMR) services in Iraq and to create an enabling environment for the provision of and access to quality, confidential and comprehensive survivor-centred CMR services. In addition to providing guidance on procedures for delivering post-rape care, it also emphasises the importance and need of comprehensive services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and legal support, as well as of coordination and follow-up mechanisms.</p>	<p>UNFPA, Minister of Health Iraq</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/yatf8gg2</p>	<p>2016</p>

Other relevant guidance on multi-sectoral assistance and services provision

<p>3.9. Uniformed Services Programming Guide – a Guide to HIV/AIDS/STI Programming Options for Uniformed Service</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Chapter 3. Dealing with gender issues (p.18), Increased vulnerability in times of conflict</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/yc4kg8pb</p>	<p>2003</p>
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Summary: This Guide is designed to provide an overview of HIV/AIDS/STI programming options for uniformed services programme planners. It stresses the importance of planning strategically so that all efforts are well targeted and guided by research. Emphasis is placed on inspiring behaviour change and not simply increasing knowledge.

3.10. IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings

IASC <https://tinyurl.com/yagvqag9> 2007

Summary: The primary purpose of these Guidelines is to enable humanitarian actors and communities to plan, establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral responses to protect and improve people’s mental health and psychosocial well-being in the midst of an emergency. The focus of the guidelines is on implementing minimum responses, which are essential high-priority responses that should be implemented as soon as possible in an emergency. To complement the focus on minimum response, the guidelines also list concrete strategies for mental health and psychosocial support to be considered mainly before and after the acute emergency phase.

3.11. Clinical Care of Sexual Assault Survivors

IRC <https://tinyurl.com/y8q5shko> 2008

Summary: The goal of this multimedia educational program is to improve clinical care for and general treatment of sexual assault survivors by providing medical instruction and encouraging competent, compassionate, confidential care. The program is intended for both clinical care providers and non-clinician health facility staff. It is designed to be delivered in a group setting with facilitators guiding participants through the material and directing discussions and group participation as appropriate.

3.12. Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers

IOM <https://tinyurl.com/y928m9pl> 2009

Summary: The Handbook gives practical, non-clinical advice to help a concerned health provider understand the phenomenon of human trafficking, recognize some of the associated health problems and consider safe and appropriate approaches to providing healthcare for trafficked persons. It outlines the health provider’s role in providing care and describes some of the limitations of his or her responsibility to assist.

3.13. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Emergencies: what should humanitarian health actors know?

IASC <https://tinyurl.com/ydfh27km> 2010

Summary: Based on the *IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings*, this document gives an overview of essential knowledge that humanitarian health actors should have about MHPSS in humanitarian emergencies.



<p>3.14. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Emergencies: what should programme managers know?</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> Based on the <i>IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings</i>, this document gives an overview of essential knowledge that protection programme managers should know about MHPSS in humanitarian emergencies.</p>	IASC	https://tinyurl.com/ya9eu2no	2010
<p>3.15. IASC Guidelines for Addressing HIV in humanitarian settings</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Action sheet 3.3.3. Protect the population from gender-based violence (p.41)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> These Guidelines aim to assist humanitarian and AIDS organizations to plan the delivery of a minimum set of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services to people affected by humanitarian crises. They concentrate on the integration of HIV into the humanitarian response to crises, with a particular focus on two phases: the minimum initial response, which outlines a set of HIV-related interventions to be carried out during the early stages of any emergency regardless of the specific local or epidemiological context of the epidemic; and the expanded response, during which additional core HIV interventions should be planned and implemented as soon as possible, taking into account the local contexts and priorities, the epidemiological profiles and the capacity of different sectors to deliver the interventions.</p>	IASC	https://tinyurl.com/ya383mnb	2010
<p>3.16. Psychological First Aid: Guide for Field Workers</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Guide covers psychological first aid which involves humane, supportive and practical help to fellow human beings suffering serious crisis events. Reflecting the emerging science and international consensus on how to support people in the immediate aftermath of extremely stressful events, it gives a framework for supporting people in ways that respect their dignity, culture and abilities.</p>	WHO, War Trauma Foundation, World Vision	https://tinyurl.com/y8p9wlqn	2011
<p>3.17. Assessing Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs and Resources: toolkit for humanitarian settings</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document provides an approach and a toolkit to help those designing and conducting an assessment of mental health and psychosocial needs and resources in</p>	WHO, UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y9gm8s8l	2012



major humanitarian crises. These could include major natural and human-made disasters and complex emergencies (for example armed conflicts).

3.18. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, What should Camp Coordinators and Camp Manager Actors Know?

IASC <https://tinyurl.com/y8mj76c6> 2013

Summary: Based on the *Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings*, this document provides an overview of essential knowledge that humanitarian actors within the CCCM cluster/sector should have about MHPSS in humanitarian emergencies.

3.19. Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

UNFPA <https://tinyurl.com/yc5mmjlb> 2015

Details: Objective 2. Prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence. More information on the MISP can be found in the *Inter-agency field manual on reproductive health in humanitarian settings* (2018), Chapter 3 (p.17) (see below).

Summary: The MISP is a series of crucial actions required to respond to reproductive health needs at the onset of every humanitarian crisis. The MISP is not just kits of equipment and supplies; it is a set of activities that must be implemented in a coordinated manner by appropriately trained staff. The objectives are to: ensure an organization is identified to lead the implementation of the MISP; prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence; reduce HIV transmission; prevent maternal and newborn death and illness; plan for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care, integrated into primary health care, as the situation permits.

3.20. Course Self Help Plus (SH+)

WHO, UNHCR (under UN Action auspices) <https://tinyurl.com/y9zxs76> 2016

Summary: SH+ is a five-session intervention to teach participants how to self-manage their distress. It comprises psychoeducation on topics such as the effects of stress and ways to manage stress, guided practice in a range of stress management techniques (grounding, mindfulness, living by important values) and questions for small group discussions and interaction.

3.21. Interagency Gender-Based Violence Case Management Guidelines

IASC <https://tinyurl.com/ybltb49b> 2017

Summary: This resource aims to set standards for quality, compassionate care for GBV survivors in humanitarian settings, with particular focus on the provision of case management services. It builds upon and should be used in conjunction with other GBV response resources, such as the Caring for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Emergencies Training Package and the Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse: Guidelines for health and psychosocial service providers in humanitarian settings.



<p>3.22. Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for MHPSS in Emergencies</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Annex 3. Sample framework for a programme to protect and support women affected by or at risk of sexual violence (p.39)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document provides guidance in the assessment, research, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of MHPSS programmes in emergency settings. Although designed specifically for emergency contexts (including protracted crises), the framework may also be applicable for the transition phases from emergency to development (including disaster risk reduction initiatives).</p>	IASC	https://tinyurl.com/y6uu3q7a	2017
<p>3.23. Responding to Children and Adolescents Who Have Been Sexually Abused: WHO clinical guidelines</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> These Guidelines aim at helping front-line health workers, primarily from low resource settings, in providing evidence-based, quality, trauma-informed care to survivors. The guidelines emphasize the importance of promoting safety, offering choices and respecting the wishes and autonomy of children and adolescents. They cover recommendations for post-rape care and mental health; and approaches to minimizing distress in the process of taking medical history, conducting examination and documenting findings.</p>	WHO	https://tinyurl.com/yaotvasc	2017
<p>3.24. Guidance on Emotional Support Group (ESG) with Women and Girls at Risk and Survivors of Gender-Based Violence</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This document guides service providers on the best practices when facilitating ESGs.</p>	UNFPA, UNDP (under UN Action auspices) / Lebanon	www.stoprapenow.org	2017
<p>3.25. Global Standards and Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> These Standards aim to ensure a greater access to a coordinated set of essential quality multi-sectoral services for all women/girl survivors or those at risk of GBV, in order to inform/strengthen the GBV programming in Lebanon and in the region.</p>	UNFPA, UNDP (under UN Action auspices) / Lebanon	www.stoprapenow.org	2017
<p>3.26. Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Field Manual incorporates specific evidence from, or examples about, the application and adaptation of global SRH or human rights standards in humanitarian settings. It reflects the wide application of the manual’s principles and technical content</p>	IAWG	https://tinyurl.com/yb2nrc5w	2018

beyond refugee situations, extending its use into diverse crises, including conflict zones and natural disasters.

3.27. Manual on Community-based MHPSS Support in Emergencies and Displacement
Details: Focused psychosocial support: individual counselling for survivors of GBV (p.451)

IOM

<https://tinyurl.com/y82kx387>

2019

Summary: This Manual describes the process IOM MHPSS programme managers should follow to design and implement relevant programmes in the aftermath of an emergency and with displaced populations. While designed for IOM MHPSS programmes, the manual was compiled with the support of 100 experts from various agencies, NGOs and academic centres and links to more than 200 tools, articles and technical websites. As such, the manual is meant to be a reference for MHPSS experts working in the field, beyond IOM programming.

3.28. Caring for Women Subjected to Violence: A WHO curriculum for training health-care providers

WHO

<https://tinyurl.com/ycw6exd3>

2019

Summary: This Curriculum is designed to provide health-care providers with a foundation for responding to domestic/intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women. The curriculum seeks to build skills and to address providers’ attitudes towards survivors of violence. It explains how to provide women-centred clinical care, including identifying women experiencing violence, providing first-line support through the LIVES approach (Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety and Support), providing essential clinical care for survivors, and identifying local support resources; and how to reflect on their own attitudes and understand survivors’ experience. The curriculum emphasizes compassionate, empathic provider–patient communication.

3.29. Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming

GBV AoR

<https://tinyurl.com/y8tqtzc6>

2019

Details: Part 2, Programme Standards (p.26)

Summary: These Standards define what agencies working on specialized GBV programming need to achieve to deliver multisectoral services.

3.30. Guidance for the Provision of Legal Support to Victims of Gender-Based Violence

UNICEF,
UNFPA, UNHCR
(under UN
Action

www.stoprapenow.org

2019

Summary: This Guidance seeks to provide legal service providers involved in humanitarian assistance and their organisations with practical information on the Jordanian legal



framework pertaining to GBV and key skills to apply a survivor-centered approach in their daily work.

3.31. MHPSS Assessment Guide for IPs

Summary: This Resource provides a structure to GBV service providers to assess psychosocial needs.

auspices) /
Jordan

IOM, UNFPA
(under UN
Action
auspices) /
Bangladesh

www.stoprapenow.org

2019

3.32. Clinical Management of Rape and Intimate Partner Violence Survivors: Developing Protocols for use in Humanitarian Settings

Summary: This Guide includes detailed guidance on the clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence survivors. It is intended for use by qualified health-care providers in developing protocols for the management of rape and intimate partner violence survivors in emergencies, taking into account available resources, materials, and drugs, and national policies and procedures. It can also be used in planning health-care services and training health-care providers.

WHO, UNFPA,
UNHCR

<https://tinyurl.com/y9fgysl6>

2020

4. DATA

Title and Details

Authors

Link

Status /
Year of
Publication

Update
required
in

Focused on CRSV

4.1. WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies

Summary: These recommendations are intended to ensure that the necessary safety and ethical safeguards are in place prior to commencement of any information gathering exercise concerning sexual violence in emergencies. It is designed to inform those involved in planning, conducting, funding, reviewing protocols for, approving or supporting information collection on sexual violence in humanitarian settings.

WHO

<https://tinyurl.com/ybhfx2qp>

2007



<p>4.2. Summary of WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This information sheet summarises the eight recommendations developed by WHO.</p>	UN Action	https://tinyurl.com/y89wccdq	2007
<p>4.3. Reporting and Interpreting Data on Sexual Violence from Conflict-Affected Countries: Dos and Don'ts</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Note is intended to assist staff from UNCT and Integrated Missions to improve data collection, analysis and reporting on CRSV. It notes that any data collected on sexual violence must respect established ethical and safety principles, such as security, confidentiality, anonymity, informed consent, safety and protection from retribution, and protection of the data itself.</p>	UN Action	https://tinyurl.com/y8ggc2d3	2008
<p>4.4. Provisional Guidance Note on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) On Women, Peace and Security (conflict-related sexual violence)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> The purpose of this Note is to provide information on key operational elements of the resolutions, namely: setting up MARA; reporting on parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence for the purposes of listing these parties in annexes to the SG's annual reports; and securing commitments by parties to armed conflict to cease and prevent sexual violence.</p>	OSRSG-SVC (under UN Action auspices)	https://tinyurl.com/y7g42tsq	2011
<p>4.5. Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections Between Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) & The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Guidance Note explains what the MARA and the GBVIMS are, how they work; and outlined guiding principles and recommendations on if, how and when data from the GBVIMS could contribute to data collection on CRSV.</p>	UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO (under UN Action auspices)	https://tinyurl.com/yazzpxtc	2012
<p>4.6. International Protocol on the Investigation and Documentation of Sexual Violence in Conflict</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Protocol promotes accountability for crimes of sexual violence under international law by setting out the basic principles of documenting sexual violence as a crime under international law, gleaned from best practice in the field. It is a tool to support efforts by national and international justice and human rights practitioners to effectively and protectively document sexual violence as a crime under international law – as a war crime, crime against humanity or act of genocide.</p>	Foreign and Commonwealt h Office	https://tinyurl.com/y865d4ws	2014



4.7. UNHCR’s Engagement in the Implementation of the Protection Mechanisms Established by Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1960

UNHCR <https://tinyurl.com/y98lg2wo> 2018

Summary: The purpose of this Technical Note is to help UNHCR operations understand and implement their responsibilities in relation to the: 1. Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave violations against children in armed conflict (“MRM”), established as part of the Security Council agenda item on ‘Children and Armed Conflict’ (SCRs 1612, 1882, 1998, 2068, 2143 and 2225); and 2. MARA, established as part of the Security Council agenda item on ‘Women, Peace, and Security, including Conflict-related Sexual Violence’ (SCRs resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, and 2106).

Other relevant document related to data

4.8. GBVIMS Facilitator’s Guide

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/ybbzb3us> 2012

Summary: This Facilitator’s Guide was developed to respond to the need for a structured manual that GBV practitioners can use to effectively train staff on the tools and procedures of the GBVIMS. The Guide will lead facilitators through a process that enables participants to develop comprehensive understanding and skills to effectively use the GBVIMS; and appropriate attitudes, to the extent that they can be influenced, to recognize and respect the sensitive nature of GBV-related data. The target user of this Guide includes both those actors who provide services directly to survivors and those who coordinate inter-agency action on GBV.

4.9. GBVIMS Rollout Guidelines

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/yarvj7vj> 2012

Summary: These Guidelines were developed to provide coordinating agencies and service providing organizations with instructions for implementing the GBVIMS in humanitarian settings. This may mean a rollout of the information management system across several actors collaborating in a refugee/IDP camp or other humanitarian situation, or within one organization providing psychosocial or medical services to GBV survivors in a post-conflict context. The Rollout Guidelines are intended to be used primarily by GBV Management Staff (during Phase 1) and GBVIMS Focal Points (during Phases 2, 3, and 4) for organizations² providing health and psychosocial services; and Inter-Agency GBVIMS Liaisons.

4.10. Guidance Note: Government Engagement in the GBVIMS

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/ybve4snh> 2014



Summary: The aim of this Guidance Note is to provide direction on considerations for the engagement of government in the implementation of the GBVIMS and ultimately supporting national data collection systems.

4.11. Guidance Note: GBVIMS Do’s and Don’ts

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/y8xp43cc> N/A

Summary: This Guidance Note is meant to provide constructive direction for users of the GBVIMS to identify good practices and then work to replicate them.

4.12. Guidance Note: How to conduct data quality checks?

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/y8qvl2x8> N/A

Summary: This Guidance Note is directed towards Organization Focal Points and GBVIMS Coordinators in order to provide them with instructions on how to conduct data quality checks in order to ensure the integrity and reliability of GBVIMS data.

4.13. How to Analyze GBVIMS Data?

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/y9w45c4u> N/A

Summary: This Note explains how to analyze the statistics produced. It provides a list of the basic information that can be easily pulled out of the Incident Recorder and used to inform programs.

4.14. Using GBVIMS Data to Inform your Programming

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/y7y24k7n> N/A

Summary: This Note explains how to use GBVIMS data to inform program design (prevention and response), reporting and advocacy.

4.15. How Does GBVIMS Data Work with Other Types of GBV Data

GBVIMS <https://tinyurl.com/y7bsl4er> N/A

Summary: This Note explains how reliable data, ethically obtained, from various sources can be combined to inform the development of sound policies and appropriate programming for women and girls.

4.16. Six Tips for media professionals

UNFPA, UNDP (under UN Action auspices) / Lebanon www.stoprapenow.org 2017

Summary: These Tips intend to support all media professionals on ethical and safe reporting; tackling the core concepts of GBV, survivor-centered approach, rights-based approach, ethical and safe coverage as well as consent.

4.17. Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 5: Feminist approaches to building knowledge and evidence on GBV

COFEM <https://tinyurl.com/ybpbg86j> 2018

Summary: This Tip Sheet reviews the principles of feminist research and considers the implications for conducting research on GBV. It also highlights the need for feminist analysis and approaches as the foundation for GBV prevention and response, and the centrality of local women’s organisations and perspectives to the research process.



<p>4.18. Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergency Programming <u>Details:</u> Standard 14, Collection and Use of Survivor Data (p.106)</p>	<p>GBV AoR</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8tqtzc6</p>	<p>2019</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Standard addresses how to manage survivor data with survivors' full informed consent for the purpose of improving service delivery, and how to collect, store, analyse and share data safely and ethically.</p>			
<p>4.19. Paralegal Training Toolkit: a manual on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases in South Sudan</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA (under UN Action auspices) / South Sudan</p>	<p>www.stoprapenow.org</p>	<p>2019</p>
<p><u>Summary:</u> This Manual is intended to serve as a userfriendly tool for capacity building of personnel of various Government institutions and provide technical guidance on investigation skills and prosecution techniques.</p>			

5. PEACEKEEPING EFFORTS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>5.1. Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence – An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice <u>Summary:</u> This document provides an inventory of peacekeeping operations' tasks and tactics to address CRSV, as well as a checklist of emerging elements for an effective response at the strategic level.</p>	<p>UN Women, DPO (under UN Action auspices)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/yamgjlow</p>	<p>2010</p>	
<p>5.2. African Union Policy on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for Peace Support <u>Summary:</u> This policy prescribes what constitutes SEA and what the expected behaviour of AU Mission Personnel entails in order to strengthen the AU's prevention and response efforts to SEA.</p>	<p>African Union (AU)</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y8kwqvfs</p>	<p>2018</p>	
<p>5.3. Policy for United Nations Field Missions: Preventing and responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence <u>Summary:</u> This policy translates SCRs on sexual violence in conflict into an operational framework and provides guidance on the overall roles and responsibilities of field missions on addressing CRSV, as well as of mission leadership, WPAs, and mission components. It has served to institutionalise prevention and response to CRSV in field missions.</p>	<p>DPO, DPPA, OSRSG-SVC, OHCHR</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y977halp</p>	<p>2020</p>	



5.4. The Handbook for United Nations Field Missions on Preventing and Responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

Summary: This Handbook is intended to serve as a practical guide to support the implementation of the CRSV mandate by United Nations Field Missions, including Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions. It serves both as guidance for civilian, military, and police personnel deployed to United Nations Field Missions and as a pre-deployment orientation tool for future Mission personnel.

DPO, DPPQ, OSRSG-SVC, OHCHR
<https://tinyurl.com/ybbgbtsm> 2020

6. DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION EFFORTS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>6.1. Women, Gender and DDR <u>Summary:</u> This module provides policy guidance on the gender aspects of the various stages in a DDR process, and outlines gender-aware interventions and female-specific actions that should be carried out in order to make sure that DDR programmes are sustainable and equitable</p>	Integrated DDR Training Group	https://tinyurl.com/ybxpkbp4	2006	
<p>6.2. Blame it on the War? The Gender Dimensions of Violence in DDR <u>Summary:</u> This report responds to gaps in policy and guidance on the gender dimensions of violence (GDV) in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes. It provides a conceptual framework and DDR programmatic entry points for addressing the gender-specific causes, impacts and dynamics of violence in countries emerging from armed conflicts.</p>	UNDP	https://tinyurl.com/yagetxm5	2012	
<p>6.3. How to Guide Gender-Responsive DDR <u>Summary:</u> The objective of this guide is to provide practical guidance for DDR practitioners to better address key gender issues in order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of DDR programmes. It aims to increase DDR practitioners' ability to take into consideration the different needs and capacities of female and male ex-combatants, supporters of armed forces and groups and their dependants.</p>	UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	https://tinyurl.com/yctby77t	2012	
<p>6.4. African Union Disarmament, Demobilisation Reintegration Capacity Program and Women Operational Guideline on DDR</p>	AU	https://tinyurl.com/y8t5b9ld	2014	



Summary: This guideline aims to provide African stakeholders with operational guidelines to assist in the planning for, and implementation of DDR programmes that respond to the needs of women.

7. SECURITY SECTOR REFORMS EFFORTS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>7.1. Gender and Security Toolkit</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> The Toolkit focuses both on advancing gender equality within security and justice institutions and how the security and justice sector can help to achieve gender equality and Women, Peace and Security goals within society. Drawing on the past decade of policy innovation and best practices, the Tools highlight what success looks like and how it can be achieved. They include a detailed focus on GBV and achieving equal participation of women in security and justice institutions; integrate principles of inclusivity and intersectionality, including preventing discrimination against LGBTI persons; present ways to engage with masculinities and gender bias to transform institutional cultures so that they promote human rights and gender equality.</p>	UN Women, DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR	https://tinyurl.com/yb95xw4j	2019	

8. PEACEBUILDING EFFORTS (including reparations)

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
Focused on CRSV				
<p>8.1. Guidance for Mediators: Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements</p>	DPPA (under UN Action auspices)	https://tinyurl.com/y9eahwff	2012	



Summary: This document provides practical guidance for mediators on how to address CRSV during ongoing hostilities and ceasefire agreements, in security arrangements, and in framing provisions for post-conflict justice and reparations

Other relevant guidance related to peacebuilding efforts

8.2. Guidance on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Strategies

Details: Part V. Mediating Agreements - Security Arrangements - Guidance on Gender Aspects of Security Arrangements, including CRSV (p.30)

Summary: This guidance seeks to inform mediators and their teams, as well as conflict parties, about the principles and strategies for the effective inclusion of women, as well as a gendered perspective, in mediation processes. The guidance addresses mediation preparation, process design, and substantive issues including security arrangements, participation, constitutions, language and the implementation of peace agreements through a gender lens.

DPPA <https://tinyurl.com/yakurquh> 2017

8.3. Gender and Recovery Toolkit – advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment in crisis and recovery settings

Details: Guidance Note 5. Enhance women’s agency in peace processes and political institutions (p.72).

Summary: This Guidance Note addresses why the inclusion of women in peace processes and political institutions matters and key principles and approaches to keep in mind when designing and developing programming in this area. It also suggests strategic entry points, explains how to mainstream GBV prevention and response across selected interventions, and highlights innovative interventions that enhance empowerment, inclusiveness and accountability.

UNDP <https://tinyurl.com/y744o3rb> 2019

Focused on reparations

8.4. Guidance Note of the United Nations Secretary-General: Reparations for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

Summary: This note aims to provide policy and operational guidance for the UN’s engagement on reparations for victims of CRSV, including advocacy, supporting the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of reparation programmes and initiatives.

UN wide (under UN Action auspices) <https://tinyurl.com/yb8baf14> 2014



8.5. A Practitioner’s Toolkit on Women’s Access to Justice Programming

Details: Module 3., chapter 3.4. Remedies.

Summary: The Module 3 outlines principles to follow when designing and implementing reparation, explains typical programming challenges/opportunities as well as programming considerations and options.

UN Women, UNDP, OHCHR <https://tinyurl.com/yb6xgrbp> 2018

8.6. Training Guidebook for Civil Society Organizations in Iraq on Transitional Justice and Reparations

Summary: The Guidebook provides central information on transitional justice issues, with a particular focus on reparations and the role of civil society. Case studies from Iraq and other countries that experienced transition are included to provide a comparative analysis of different approaches in various contexts.

IOM, OSRSGSVC, UNAMI (under UN Action auspices) / Iraq www.stoprapenow.org 2019

8.7. Report on the Linkages between Reparations and a Survivor-Centred Approach

Summary: This workshop report analyses the linkages between reparations and a survivor-centred approach and how a survivor-centred approach can be integrated into reparations and other transitional justice measures.

IOM, OSRSG-SVC (under UN Action auspices) www.stoprapenow.org 2020

9. MEN AND BOYS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>9.1. Care and Support of Male Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Briefing Paper provides commentary on sexual violence against men and boys in conflict settings and highlights promising programming and therapeutic approaches in the care and support of male survivors.</p>	Sexual Violence Research Initiative	https://tinyurl.com/ybux8xn8	2011	
<p>9.2. Working with Men and Boys’ Survivors of SGBV in Forced Displacement</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This note emphasises that programmes on sexual and gender-based violence need to include men and boys, and provides guidance on how to access survivors, facilitate reporting, provide protection and deliver essential medical, legal and social services.</p>	UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/ydedhvn h	2012	



<p>9.3. Guidance Note: responding to sexual violence against males and engaging men and boys in preventing sexual and gender-based violence</p>	UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y92klv49	2018
<p><u>Summary:</u> This guidance note raises awareness on violence that is perpetrated against men and boys as well as offers direction for UNHCR and partner protection staff, gender and GBV focal persons, community representatives, and other concerned parties working in the Ethiopia context, on how to engage men and boys in SGVB prevention efforts.</p>			
<p>9.4. Interagency Gender-Based Violence Case Management Guidelines</p>	Inter-Agency	https://tinyurl.com/ybltb49b	2017
<p><u>Details:</u> Part IV, Chapter 2: GBV Case Management with Male Survivors of Sexual Violence (p.135).</p>			
<p><u>Summary:</u> This chapter provides information on barriers male survivors may face to accessing care and guidance on how to provide care and support in a safe and welcoming manner for male survivors of sexual violence. It focuses on working with adult men who have experienced sexual violence.</p>			
<p>9.5. Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming</p>	GBV AoR	https://tinyurl.com/y8tqtzc6	2019
<p><u>Details:</u> Part 1, Guidance Note 3: Adolescent boys and adult men survivors of sexual violence (p.8)</p>			
<p><u>Summary:</u> This note provides information on how to address the specific needs of adolescent boys and adult men survivors of sexual violence.</p>			
<p>9.6. Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse Guidelines</p>	IRC, UNICEF	https://tinyurl.com/yazmlzx7	2012
<p><u>Details:</u> Chapter 1, Knowledge Area 5: Sexual Abuse and Boys (p.29)</p>			
<p><u>Summary:</u> This chapter provides guidance on how to work with boys who have experienced sexual abuse.</p>			
<p>9.7. Clinical Care of Sexual Assault Survivors</p>	IRC	https://tinyurl.com/y8q5shko	2008
<p><u>Details:</u> Chapter 3, section 3.E. Caring For Male Survivors (p.72)</p>			
<p><u>Summary:</u> This section provides guidance on how to offer compassionate and confidential support to a male sexual assault survivor and how to modify a physical examination for a male survivor.</p>			
<p>9.8. Guidelines for Investigating CRSV and GBV Against Men and Boys</p>	Institute for International Criminal Investigations	https://tinyurl.com/yd6lm55	2016
<p><u>Summary:</u> These guidelines are designed to assist criminal-justice and human-rights investigators, reporters and monitors around the globe to fully and properly monitor, document and investigate those forms sexual and GBV against men and boys that may</p>			



amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide and other violations of international humanitarian, criminal and human-rights law.

9.9. Feminist Pocketbook Tip Sheet 7: Violence against men and boys

COFEM

<https://tinyurl.com/y7u4faxu>

2018

Summary: This tip sheet seeks to clarify the differences between violence against women and girls and violence experienced by men and boys. It explains the importance of using the term ‘gender-based violence’ for VAWG only, and not in reference to violence against males; it also emphasises the need for discrete and targeted programming to address different forms of violence.

10.CHILDREN BORN OF CRSV

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>10.1. Protecting Children Born of Sexual Violence and Exploitation in Conflict Zones: existing practice and knowledge gaps</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> Researchers associated with University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public and International Affairs undertook in 2004–05 a set of consultations with humanitarian practitioners to assess the existing state of knowledge and practice with respect to protecting and responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of these children. The results of this study are outlined in this report.</p>	National Science Foundation	https://tinyurl.com/yc8lubzc	2005	
<p>10.2. Violence against Women in Conflict, Post-conflict and Emergency Settings, UN Women, Virtual Knowledge Centre to end Violence Against Women and Girls</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Children Born of Rape (p.133)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This page describes programming that will help children born of rape, as one of the document’s listed marginalised groups.</p>	UNICEF	https://tinyurl.com/y7jtxj42	2013	
<p>10.3. Bad Blood: Perceptions of Children Born of Conflict-related Sexual Violence and Women and Girls Associated with Boko Haram in Northeast Nigeria</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> International Alert and UNICEF have carried out research in Borno in northeast Nigeria to understand the impact of communities’ and authorities’ perceptions of these women, girls and their children on safety, rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities. This report provides policy and programming recommendations to ensure that</p>	UNICEF, International Alert	https://tinyurl.com/y953mtft	2016	



reintegration and relocation plans are conflict sensitive and support child protection and peacebuilding outcomes.

10.4. Children Born of Rape & Children Born to ISIS Fathers: Situation analysis

Summary: This study intends to improve knowledge base on factors affecting the fundamental rights of children born of rape and to people perceived of ISIL affiliations because of conflict. It identifies major gaps in existing interventions and informs actions to be taken to protect this group of children.

UNICEF,
UNAMI (under
UN Action
auspices) / Iraq

www.stoprapenow.org
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2019

10.5. Analysis of the Legal framework Governing Civil Documentation in Iraq

Summary: This analysis provides an overview of the current issues governing civil documentation and registration effecting women and children who are victims of CRSV and violence in general in Iraq. It conducts a comprehensive review of legislation, rules, policies, action plans, procedures relevant to survivors of CRSV; and examines gaps in legislation.

UNICEF,
UNAMI (under
UN Action
auspices) / Iraq

www.stoprapenow.org
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2019

11. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>11.1. Interagency Gender-Based Violence Case Management Guidelines</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Part IV, Chapter 3: GBV Case Management with Survivors with Disabilities (p.139)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This chapter provides information on barriers that persons with disabilities may face to accessing case management services and on the dynamics of abuse and violence against survivors with disabilities. It also provides guidance on communication strategies for working with survivors with disabilities, on how to provide care and support in a safe and supportive manner for survivors with disabilities and on how to work with caregivers of persons with disabilities in a safe and ethical manner.</p>	<p>Inter-Agency</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/ybltb49b</p>	<p>2017</p>	
<p>11.2. Guidance on Disability Inclusion for GBV Partners in Lebanon: Outreach, Safe Identification and Referral of Women, Children, and Youth with Disabilities</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Guidance is designed to support frontline workers, community volunteers and mobilizers who are working in GBV prevention and response, and their supervisors, to foster inclusion of persons with disabilities in their community activities. It includes</p>	<p>Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC), UNICEF</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/yd9fg2ru</p>	<p>2018</p>	



guidance, key actions and tools to improve accessibility of existing community processes and activities relating to GBV.

11.3. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

IASC

<https://tinyurl.com/welfhte>

2019

Summary: The Guidelines set out essential actions that humanitarian actors must take in order to effectively identify and respond to the needs and rights of persons with disabilities who are most at risk of being left behind in humanitarian settings. These are the first humanitarian guidelines to be developed with and by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in association with traditional humanitarian stakeholders.

11.4. Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement

UNHCR

<https://tinyurl.com/y9fopets>

2019

Summary: This Guidance outlines key guiding principles and cross-cutting actions to ensure that protection, assistance and solutions are accessible to and include the full diversity of persons with disabilities.

12. LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER OR INTERSEX (LGBTI)

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>12.1. The Yogyakarta Principles: the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> The Yogyakarta Principles address a broad range of human rights standards and their application to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. the Principles affirm the primary obligation of states to implement human rights. each Principle is accompanied by detailed recommendations to states.</p>	<p>experts' meeting held at Gadjah Mada University</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/y7yxjgv6</p>	<p>2007</p>	
<p>12.2. Working with LGBTI Persons in Forced Displacement</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Note provides staff with guidance on a range of issues when working to ensure that the rights of LGBTI persons of concern to the UNHCR Office are met without discrimination.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>	<p>https://tinyurl.com/ycfxq22n</p>	<p>2011</p>	



12.3. Interagency Gender-Based Violence Case Management Guidelines

Inter-Agency <https://tinyurl.com/ybltb49b> 2017

Details: Part IV, Chapter 1: GBV Case Management with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Survivors (p.119)

Summary: This chapter defines the terms that are important for working with survivors who identify as LGBTI and provides information on the barriers these survivors may face to accessing care and on how to provide care and support in a safe and welcoming manner for LGBTI survivors.

12.4. Integrating Gender into Humanitarian Action: Good Practices from Asia-Pacific, LGBTIQ+ Rights and Inclusion in Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction

IASC <https://tinyurl.com/y72c4ryr> 2017

Summary: This document contains case studies, references, and inputs on actions that promote LGBTIQ+ rights and inclusion in humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction.

13. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>13.1. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> These Guidelines are intended to be used by UN, NGOs and governments stakeholders as well as by the refugee communities to prevent and address the problem. They examine the root causes of, and factors contributing to SGBV and suggest practical actions to be taken to help prevent and respond to this kind of violence. The Guidelines provide a fresh approach to the problem, calling for strategic partnerships - including between men and women, national and international human rights NGOs, UNHCR, other UN agencies and States - to promote change. They also emphasise the importance of involving the refugee community, especially women and girls, in planning, implementing and evaluating activities designed to prevent and respond to SGBV.</p>	UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y93fvnwf	2003	
<p>13.2. Clinical Management of Rape Survivors: Developing Protocols for Use with Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This guide describes best practices in the clinical management of people who have been raped in emergency situations; it is intended for adaptation to each situation, taking into account national policies and practices, and availability of materials and</p>	WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y88ej8of	2004	



drugs. It is intended for use by qualified health care providers (health coordinators, medical doctors, clinical officers, midwives and nurses) in developing protocols for the management of rape survivors in emergencies and it can also be used in planning care services and in training health care providers.

13.3. Women’s Participation Toolkit

IOM, WRC <https://tinyurl.com/yxv8jcin> 2016

Summary: This toolkit is designed to enhance the participation and inclusion of women and girls, including adolescent girls and women with disabilities in displacement. The tools were designed for camp management actors to also explore how participation and greater inclusion can help mitigate GBV risks and contribute to better sense of safety. Learning report from various conflict-affected countries are available on the website too and are broadly applicable beyond camp management.

13.4. Women’s participation and leadership from the Rohingya response: lessons from the women’s committee

IOM <https://tinyurl.com/yyt88jb4> 2019

Summary: The Women’s Participation Project was piloted by IOM Cox’s Bazar in 2018 to better understand how women’s participation in governance structures in camps and camp-like settings could contribute to mitigating and reducing the risks of GBV. To date, this pilot intervention has evolved as a best practice model that is currently being scaled up across IOM response. This Women’s Participation Project Learning report provides a snapshot of key lessons learned from the project, focusing on the achievements and challenges of the Women’s Committee in Leda Makeshift Camp as well as cross-cutting issues related to disability inclusion and social cohesion that can be applied and replicated in other similar interventions.

13.5. Manual on Community-based MHPSS Support in Emergencies and Displacement

IOM <https://tinyurl.com/y82kx387> 2019

Details: Focused psychosocial support: individual counselling for survivors of GBV (p.451)

Summary: This Manual describes the process IOM MHPSS programme managers should follow to design and implement relevant programmes in the aftermath of an emergency and with displaced populations. While designed for IOM MHPSS programmes, the manual was compiled with the support of 100 experts from various agencies, NGOs and academic centres and links to more than 200 tools, articles and technical websites. As such, the manual is meant to be a reference for MHPSS experts working in the field, beyond IOM programming.



14.TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>14.1. Identifying and Exploring the Nexus between Human Trafficking, Terrorism, and Terrorism Financing</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This report seeks to shed light on the broader nexus between human trafficking and terrorism and to determine, in particular, the extent to which terrorists have benefitted – including financially – from this form of exploitation. It also aims to analyse the various factors – notably situations of armed conflict, forced displacements, and irregular migrant flows – that may increase the vulnerability of persons (in particular, women and children) to traffickers.</p>	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)	https://tinyurl.com/ydbx25zv	2018	
<p>14.2. Handbook on Counter-Terrorism Investigations in Nigeria</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This handbook is designed to help Nigerian investigators to develop the skills and approaches necessary to ensure that evidence left behind at crime scenes is recovered and analyzed, that investigative leads are effectively identified and pursued, and that potential intelligence opportunities are leveraged and exploited.</p>	UNODC	https://tinyurl.com/y8ruzv95	2019	
<p>14.3. Nigeria Training Module on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism</p> <p><u>Details:</u> Chapter 5. Accountability for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Perpetrated by Terrorist Groups (p.73)</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This module focuses on how men and women are differently involved in and impacted by terrorism and pays close attention to the role of women, both as perpetrators and as victims of terrorism-related offences. It also highlights the importance of considering gender perspectives in the context of counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions and stresses the vital importance of ensuring accountability for SGBV perpetrated by terrorist groups, as well as of providing access to justice and remedies for victims. Finally, the module aims to help officials investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based crimes by providing analysis of applicable domestic legal frameworks and outlining proven investigative strategies and tactics.</p>	UNODC	https://tinyurl.com/y9bxl2to	2019	



15.HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
<p>15.1. Guidelines for International Protection: The application of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to victims of trafficking and persons at risk of being trafficked</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> These Guidelines are intended to provide interpretative legal guidance for governments, legal practitioners, decision-makers and the judiciary, as well as for UNHCR staff carrying out refugee status determination in the field.</p>	UNHCR	https://tinyurl.com/y84wg9ya	2006	
<p>15.2. Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> The Handbook gives practical, non-clinical advice to help a concerned health provider understand the phenomenon of human trafficking, recognize some of the associated health problems and consider safe and appropriate approaches to providing healthcare for trafficked persons. It outlines the health provider’s role in providing care and describes some of the limitations of his or her responsibility to assist.</p>	IOM	https://tinyurl.com/y928m9pl	2009	
<p>15.3. Addressing Human Trafficking in Times of Crisis</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This report addresses the risks, the prevention of incidences and how to improve the response on human trafficking in the various phases of a crisis (before, during and after), with a focus on armed conflicts, natural disasters and protracted crises.</p>	IOM	https://tinyurl.com/ybfv4748	2015	
<p>15.4. A Toolkit for Guidance in Designing and Evaluating Counter-Trafficking Programmes</p> <p><u>Summary:</u> This Toolkit provides an accessible and easily employable set of tools that practitioners can use to put sectoral learning to work and improve their counter-trafficking programmes. These tools are intended to help strengthen programme design, inform planning for evaluation, and engender formative and summative learning. Part I provides a general overview of counter-trafficking programming design issues and part II elaborates on seven types of counter-trafficking activities.</p>	The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)	https://tinyurl.com/y7dsx8qe	2016	
<p>15.5. Strategies for Accessing Adolescent Girls Who May Be Victims of Trafficking and/or Sexual Exploitation</p>	GBV AoR	https://tinyurl.com/ybnpnfa5	N/A	



Summary: This Guide responds to the query submitted by a Iraqi NGO, working in the Iraqi city of Mosul, seeking to assist street children. While the NGO has been able to locate street boys to assist through their project, they have not been able to find street girls - the NGO has become aware that many girls have been trafficked into informal brothels. Therefore, the focus of this response is on *access*, rather than on the nature of assistance to be provided once access is obtained.

15.6. E-learning Course on Counter Trafficking in Humanitarian Settings

Summary: This e-learning course for Humanitarian Personnel which can include Government entities, UN agencies, international and local NGOs, that respond to humanitarian crises. It is designed for audiences who may be familiar with humanitarian responses but are unfamiliar with anti-trafficking interventions in humanitarian responses. The course should be informative to anyone involved with anti-trafficking interventions in contexts affected by crisis.

IOM <https://tinyurl.com/y5mqon66> 2020

16. SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Title and Details	Authors	Link	Status / Year of Publication	Update required in
16.1. MOSAIC module 06.10 Women, men and the gendered nature of small arms and light weapons	UNODA	https://tinyurl.com/y9vquygv	2018	



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Summary: This document draws together the gender-related threads of other MOSAIC modules, establishes principles and provides guidance on implementing gender-responsive small arms and light weapons control programming. It is intended to assist practitioners in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of small arms and light weapons control initiatives, whether they be at the level of legislation, policy, programming or projects. It offers advice on gender-sensitive interventions and actions that are designed to ensure that small arms and light weapons control initiatives are as effective and fair as possible.

16.2. Training manual on gender-mainstreaming small arms control

UNODA

Forthcoming

Details: Will include a unit on GBV / sexual violence.