



Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

SHELTER, SETTLEMENT AND RECOVERY

Essential Actions for <i>Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and Aiding Recovery</i> throughout the Programme Cycle	Stage of Emergency Applicable to Each Action			
	Pre-Emergency/ Preparedness	Emergency	Stabilize Stage	Recovery to Development
ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND PLANNING				
Promote the active participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups in all SS&R assessment processes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess the level of participation and leadership of women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups in all aspects of SS&R programming (<i>e.g. ratio of male/female SS&R staff; participation in committees related to SS&R; etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess shelter design and safety to identify associated risks of GBV (<i>e.g. overcrowding; location of shelter; partitions for privacy; locks and lighting; cost of rent; accessibility features for persons with disabilities; etc.</i>)		✓	✓	✓
Assess whether shelters maintain family-community links while still maintaining privacy (<i>e.g. assess if females are forced to share shelter with males who are not family members</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Analyse GBV risks associated with the distribution of SS&R assistance and non-food items (<i>e.g. sexual exploitation or forced and/or coerced prostitution in exchange for shelter materials, cash for rent, work vouchers, etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess awareness of SS&R staff on basic issues related to gender, GBV, women's/human rights, social exclusion and sexuality (<i>including knowledge of where survivors can report risk and access care; linkages between SS&R programming and GBV risk reduction; etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Review existing/proposed community outreach material related to SS&R to ensure it includes basic information about GBV risk reduction (<i>including where to report risk and how to access care</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Identify and pre-position age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate supplies for SS&R that can mitigate risks of GBV (<i>e.g. sheets for partitions; doors; locks; accessibility features for persons with disabilities; etc.</i>)	✓	✓		
Develop proposals that reflect awareness of GBV risks for the affected population related to SS&R assistance (<i>e.g. heightened risk of trading sex or other favours in exchange for shelter materials, construction and/or rent; increased risk of sexual violence in cramped quarters or quarters that lack privacy; etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepare and provide trainings for government, SS&R staff and community SS&R groups on the safe design and implementation of SS&R programmes that mitigate the risk of GBV	✓	✓	✓	✓
IMPLEMENTATION				
► Programming				
Involve women and other at-risk groups as staff and leaders in the design and implementation of SS&R programming (<i>with due caution where this poses a potential security risk or increases the risk of GBV</i>)	✓	✓	✓	
Prioritize GBV risk reduction in the allocation of shelter materials and in shelter construction (<i>e.g. implement Sphere standards for space and density; provide temporary housing for those at risk of GBV; designate women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces; etc.</i>)		✓	✓	✓
Ensure equal and impartial distribution of SS&R-related non-food items (NFIs) (<i>e.g. establish clear, consistent and transparent distribution systems; ensure at-risk groups have the same access to NFIs; etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distribute cooking sets and design cooking facilities that reduce consumption of cooking fuel, which in turn reduces the need to seek fuel in unsafe areas	✓	✓		
► Policies				
Incorporate relevant GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into the policies, standards and guidelines of SS&R programmes (<i>e.g. standards for equal employment of females; procedures and protocols for sharing protected or confidential information about GBV incidents; agency procedures to report, investigate and take disciplinary action in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse; etc.</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Advocate for the integration of GBV risk-reduction strategies into national and local policies and plans related to SS&R, and allocate funding for sustainability (<i>e.g. address discriminatory practices hindering women, girls and other at-risk groups from safe participation in the SS&R sector; consider the construction of women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces and safe shelter from the onset of an emergency; etc.</i>)		✓	✓	✓
► Communications and Information Sharing				
Consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care (i.e. referral pathways) for survivors, and ensure SS&R staff have the basic skills to provide them with information on where they can obtain support	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ensure that SS&R programmes sharing information about reports of GBV within the SS&R sector or with partners in the larger humanitarian community abide by safety and ethical standards (<i>e.g. shared information does not reveal the identity of or pose a security risk to individual survivors, their families or the broader community</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Incorporate GBV messages (<i>including where to report risk and how to access care</i>) into SS&R-related community outreach and awareness-raising activities, using multiple formats to ensure accessibility		✓	✓	✓
COORDINATION				
Undertake coordination with other sectors to address GBV risks and ensure protection for women, girls and other at-risk groups	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seek out the GBV coordination mechanism for support and guidance and, whenever possible, assign a SS&R focal point to regularly participate in GBV coordination meetings		✓	✓	✓
MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
Identify, collect and analyse a core set of indicators—disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors—to monitor GBV risk-reduction activities throughout the programme cycle	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evaluate GBV risk-reduction activities by measuring programme outcomes (including potential adverse effects) and using the data to inform decision-making and ensure accountability		✓	✓	✓

NOTE: The essential actions above are organized in chronological order according to an ideal model for programming. The actions that are in bold are the **suggested minimum commitments** for shelter actors in the early stages of an emergency. These minimum commitments will not necessarily be undertaken according to an ideal model for programming; for this reason, they do not always fall first under each subcategory of the summary table. When it is not possible to implement all actions—particularly in the early stages of an emergency—the minimum commitments should be prioritized and the other actions implemented at a later date.