GBV AoR HELPDESK
Gender Based Violence in Emergencies

Research Guidance Related to Participation and Inclusion in Response Programming & GBV Risk Mitigation: An Annotated Bibliography of Recommended Resources

Emma Bell | February 2022

1. Introduction

This resource features annotations of guidance related to participation and inclusion in response programming both for GBV response and more generally in GBV risk mitigation in other sectors, including guidance on:

- how to ensure safe participation and inclusion in assessments
- setting the response priorities
- how age, gender and disability affect women and girls' priorities and coping mechanisms in emergencies
- how humanitarians can ensure that this is taken to account throughout the program cycle.

This annotated bibliography is structured according to guidance found on 2.1 Gender: women and girls, 2.2 Gender: men and boys, 2.3. Adolescent girls, 2.4 Younger children, 2.5. Older women, 2.6. Women and girls with disabilities, 2.7. Sexual orientation, gender identities and expressions (SOGIESC). Tools and guides are the main resources in this collection, however, some resources featuring learnings from evaluations and program pilots are also featured.

As is evidenced by the guidance featured in this resource many organisations working in the humanitarian sector are seeking to address inclusion and participation in GBV activities as well as improving their understanding and addressing how GBV shapes the experiences of GBV survivors in all their diversity (e.g. adolescent girls, women and girls with disabilities and older women) in relation to other sectors. There remains a lack of guidance on understanding and responding to multiple intersecting identities/experiences (Kelly et al, 2021; Murphy and Bourassa, 2021). A large proportion of resources featured in this annotated bibliography focus on one aspect of diversity/identity and therefore miss other aspects of an individual's identity, such as age, gender AND disability, that can intersect to shape their reality and their support needs from humanitarian service providers. There is also a dearth of guidance on involving diverse groups in decision-making regarding GBV and humanitarian programming.

Research strategy: Resources were identified through online desk-based research related to guidance on inclusion/participation in response programming and GBV risk mitigation in humanitarian settings. The search strategy used key words, phrases and acronyms associated with women and girls and different identities including age and disability, and variations of search terms on violence (e.g. GBV and VAWG and specific forms of violence), and search terms related to response (e.g. participation/inclusion, prevention, risk mitigation, GBV case management, research, guidance etc.) in humanitarian settings. The author also mined the bibliography of key texts and searched relevant journals.

The author reached out to contacts at, or searched the websites of, relevant organizations including International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Social Development Direct, Islamic Relief (IR), Care International, HelpAge International, The International Rescue Committee (IRC) and their GBV Responders Website, the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC), the Christian Blind Mission (CBM), Catholic Agency for International Development (CAFOD), Humanity and Inclusion, , Relief Web operated by UNOCHA, the Global Protection Cluster website and various additional UN agency websites. The author also contacted the GBV AoR Community of Practice with a call to share relevant data.

Two websites that offer a range of resources from different agencies working in the sector:

- [The GBV Responders Network](#) has a collection of relevant resources by IRC and by IRC in partnership with other organizations.

- [The Global Protection Cluster](#) features essential guidance and tools on age, gender and diversity however, they do not specifically focus on GBV.

Limitations: The resources in this annotated bibliography are limited to English documents, and mainly include publicly available online materials. INGOs and other organizations and GBV actors may have produced more resources, which are not easily available online or on request. Whilst the resources in this bibliography were able to feature resources on diverse ages, sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC), and disability status the paper is limited in that it was not feasible to cover HIV status, ethnicity, race, indigenous identity, religion, refugee and migrant status, relationship/ marital status, and other characteristics that do not only refer to the myriad of identities, social and health determinants that exists, but also includes varied geographies and socioeconomic status. The resources featured in this bibliography were published between the years 2012 to 2021.

2. Recommended resources

2.1 Gender: women and girls

Included in this section are resources related to participation and inclusion focusing on different factors that can heighten exclusion or focus specifically on increasing the participation of women and girls and the organizations they lead. See also section 2.3 adolescent girls, 2.4 older women, 2.6 women and girls with disabilities and 2.7 Sexual orientation, gender identities and expressions (SOGIESC).

1. [COVID-19, gender, and disability checklist: Preventing and addressing gender-based violence against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) by UN Women (2021)

The GBV and Disability Checklist is intended to guide a wide range of States, GBV support service providers, and other stakeholders—as well as United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) providing guidance on pandemic response and recovery efforts—on how to prevent and respond to GBV against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies. It is also a tool to guide recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure that rights at the intersection of gender and disability are respected, protected, and fulfilled as part of that recovery. It includes key actions for States and GBV service providers, for example: '*GBV support services have established relationships with women-led organizations of persons with disabilities, as well as youth and feminist organizations that work at the intersection of gender and disability.*' (page 8).

2. [COVID-19: How to include marginalized and vulnerable people in risk communication and community engagement](#) by The Regional Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group (2020)

By understanding the issues faced by women, the elderly, adolescents, youth, and children, persons with disabilities, indigenous populations, refugees, migrants, and minorities, their capacity in emergencies can be better supported. They can be given priority assistance, and be engaged in decision-making processes for response, recovery, preparedness, and risk reduction. Previous epidemics illustrate the value of engaging with women when communicating about risks, for example, 'when we don't recognize gendered dynamics during outbreaks, we limit the effectiveness of risk communication efforts' (page 2). These lessons have influenced the risks and key implications for risk communication and community engagement for populations at disproportionate risk, outlined in this resource.

3. [GBV Emergency Preparedness and Response: Inclusion of Diverse Women and girls Guidance Note](#) by the International Rescue Committee (2019)

This Guidance Note accompanies the IRC GBV Emergency Preparedness and Response Program model, assessment tools, and training package (see below), and is not recommended for use as a standalone resource on diversity and inclusion. Standalone approaches to diversity and intersectionality can fail to successfully integrate inclusive action within regular day-to-day operations of humanitarian aid. This resource addresses a gap in the proactive inclusion of diverse women and girls (adolescent girls, women who are older, women and girls with disabilities, women and girls with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, women and girls with diverse ethnic and religious affiliations) within GBV response and can be used as part of the GBV emergency response model to support GBV actors to examine their own attitudes, skills, and knowledge, and to take concrete actions to reach and support diverse women and girls throughout GBV emergency preparedness and response programming.

It was developed with and primarily for members of the Building Local Thinking Global initiative, to support local GBV actors and women's rights organizations to respond with inclusive GBV programming when humanitarian crisis affects local populations.

Other resources related to this guidance note:

- IRC's [GBV Emergency Response & Preparedness (ER&P) training](#) include a [Facilitator guide, Participant materials and Training slides.](#)

4. [Gender-based violence against women and girls in Gaza protection and inclusion framework](#) by Islamic Relief Worldwide (2020)

This study looks at violence against women and girls ((VAWG), in particular domestic and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) perpetrated against women from across Gaza. It focuses on the experiences of widowed, abandoned, single, married and remarried women in Gaza and, in particular, those of beneficiaries of three Islamic Relief Palestine programs: "Enhancing Economic Empowerment"; "Recovering Wellbeing of Children"; and the "Orphan Sponsorship program". Drawing on their experiences, the study identifies a range of forms of VAWG that are prevalent in Gaza. Its aim is to analyze protection against domestic and IPV and contribute to preventing and mitigating risks associated with Islamic Relief's work with vulnerable women and girls. It makes a series of recommendations to inform future VAWG prevention and response strategies for humanitarian actors, including awareness raising activities, communication, program interventions, mental health and psychosocial support, legal support and advocacy and partnership development, for example *'Build the capacity of women leaders to become focal points and advocate for change within their community.'* (page 16). Annex 1 offers an *Age, gender and diversity analysis tool template* and Annex 2 provides their *Knowledge, attitude and practices survey results.*

5. [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery](#) by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2020)

The purpose of these Guidelines is to assist humanitarian actors and communities affected by armed conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies to coordinate, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate essential actions for the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence (GBV) across all sectors of humanitarian response. It includes some guidance on inclusion and participation including:

- The 2015 Guidelines has a section and useful table on **[Key Considerations for At-Risk Groups](#)** – the table lists *'At-risk groups'* gives *'Examples of violence to which these groups might be exposed'* and *'Factors that contribute to increased risk of violence'* (page 10)

- [Tip Sheet: Consulting with Women and Girls](#) by UNICEF (2019) - Effective GBV risk mitigation measurement a) integrates regular and routine consultations with women and girls; and b) measures, analyses and documents changes over time related to the GBV risk mitigation measure(s) in the project. This tip sheet provides supplementary guidance on how to engage women and girls to assess if your GBV risk mitigation measures are reducing barriers to services or helping women and girls feel safer.

6. [GBViE Program Resource Pack Kit](#) by UNICEF

The Resource Pack contains information, tools and training materials to help assess, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate GBV programs. It contains four kits plus Kit M: Minimum GBViE Response Package.

- Kit 3: [Programming](#) contains guidance and tools to support country offices and partners in designing, implementing and monitoring GBV programs. This includes guidance on supporting at risk groups per the IASC guidelines.

7. [Integrating GBV in WASH toolkit: Lessons from Yemen](#) by Islamic Relief (2016)

During 2015 Islamic Relief (IR) developed methods, tools and context-specific approaches to prevent GBV in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programs (WASH). It gathered the lessons learnt from IR experience in Yemen to offer practical guide on mainstreaming GBV prevention activities in WASH programs, in line with IR's Gender Justice Policy. It summarizes the "dos and don'ts", shares tips for best practice based on IR experience in Yemen and supports program staff to assess commitment to the minimum humanitarian action standards in each program's life cycle. Advice on a WASH communications plan to ensure the dissemination of information about the project's aims, objectives, activities and benefits to the community recommends that *'information is disseminated to a wide range of groups of people, for example those who have a disability or those whose mobility is restricted. If there is a strategy of going door-to-door this will provide ample opportunity for the team to identify community members who have different needs and require adapted assistance.'* (page 14)

8. [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#) by the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017)

Guidance for staff of organizations that provide care, support, and protection services to GBV survivors in humanitarian settings, including social work-informed case management and psychosocial support. While it is largely focused on the case management process, there are some sections that will be helpful for organizations or community groups not implementing a comprehensive case management program (e.g. health providers, legal service providers, women's organizations, and community support groups) but who are key providers of specialized support to GBV survivors. Specific guidance on case management is given for:

- Women and Adolescent Girl Survivors of Sexual Violence Chapter
- Child/Early Marriage
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
- Male Survivors of Sexual Violence
- Survivors with Disabilities.

9. [Learning Paper 1: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: An approach to understanding intersectional programming: Age, Gender and Diversity Analysis](#) by Islamic Relief (2018)

Islamic Relief's (IR) Intersectionality Framework has protection mainstreaming and inclusion at its core. The 6 A's of the Framework – Analysis, Adapted Assistance, Attention to Negative Effects, Adequate Participation, Accountability, and Adequate Capacity – aims to ensure that IR responds to intersectionality of experiences in its programmes. The Framework is based on various sources, including: The Minimum Standards of Age and Disability Inclusion; Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action; sector guidance on conflict sensitivity; IASC GBV Guidelines; and both the ECHO Gender Age Marker and IASC Gender with Age Marker. This paper focuses on 'Analysis', and accompanying IR Age, Gender and Diversity Analysis Tools[1]. currently being trialled by IR in eight countries (2018 – 2019). Case studies on the resulting learnings will be produced. The 'Analysis' approach examines the distinct roles, access to, and control over resources by different population groups: females and males of all ages, people with disabilities, older people, and marginalised or excluded groups. It assesses how various aspects of people's identity and any corresponding discrimination intersect before a crisis and are exacerbated after a crisis; and how these impact people's access to resources. Examples of change brought about during initial field tests of the IR Age, Gender and Diversity Analysis Tools in Palestine and Pakistan are also included in this paper.

10. [Learning Paper 2: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: Lessons from five countries](#) by Islamic Relief (2018) – does not have a strong focus on GBV

To measure the organization's progress towards an integrated approach, Islamic Relief's (IR) Program Quality department has developed a unified Intersectionality Framework, enabling progress towards inclusive and sensitive humanitarian programming to be measured and scored. Inclusivity and sensitivity were mainstreamed into a project serving drought-affected communities in two districts of Somali Regional State, Ethiopia, which treated access to food, health, WASH, and livelihoods as inter-related. The systematic approach to protection and inclusion saw community committees set up, and women, men and children of all ages and abilities encouraged to participate. IR's experience in the FATA, Pakistan, also shows how social mobilization ensured appropriate targeting of marginalized groups. Engaging with the community at the grassroots promoted sustainable social and behavioral change, particularly for challenging issues such as gender justice, GBV and child abuse. This brief summarizes learnings from implementing the Framework and provides recommendations to improve IR's approach to inclusive and sensitive humanitarian programming.

---

[1] Not available online – contact Najah Almugahed - Najah.Almugahed@irworldwide.org

Two other papers from Islamic Relief examine their efforts to address GBV in their humanitarian programs:

- **[Lessons learnt from Somali Regional State of Ethiopia: Combating Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls in Dekasuftu Woreda Faith inspired action to end GBV](#)** by Islamic Relief (2018) - The main outcome of project was to improve the safety and care of those vulnerable groups of women and girls, as well as enhancing their knowledge of their rights thus changing their attitudes towards GBV. Additionally, it was aimed at improving the capacity of local and government institutions and faith leaders in preventing and responding to instances of GBV.

- **[Integrating Protection: An Integrated Approach to Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection - Key Findings from Mali, Niger and Pakistan [2016-2017]](#)** by Islamic Relief (2017) - This document documents best practice examples and evaluates strategies that worked best based on the different contexts and how to build trust in faith-based communities about sensitive issues. It also highlights several case studies and provides recommendations for donors, partner organizations and other stakeholders.

11. [Listen Up! Project Amplifying Voices of Women and Girls to Reduce Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#) by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2019)

The Listen up! Index is part of a wider initiative initially envisioned by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and crystalized and guided by their Advisory Group, comprised of Women's Rights Activists and GBV practitioners. Listen Up! exists to amplify the voices and power of refugee women and girls to catalyze institutional reform, interagency action, and increase resources to reduce and respond to sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse in humanitarian settings. The following can be found at this [link](#):

- Theory of change
- Listen Up! Barometer planning assessment tool
- Data recording and scoring tool
- Start up meeting guidance

You can also [access information](#) about available health, psychosocial, legal, and security services available in Bidibidi.

12. [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

Throughout 2015, the WRC conducted research in urban settings, the first phase of a multi-year project to improve the humanitarian community's understanding of and response to GBV risks in urban contexts. The study focused on protecting refugees with heightened risks – women, adolescent girls, LGBTI individuals, persons with disabilities, sex workers and male survivors of sexual. This resource describes the methodology used in the research, findings and also reports on each sub-population.

Recommendations for urban humanitarian practitioners:

- Systematize and broaden engagement of local actors.
- Develop proactive, targeted strategies for addressing GBV risks related to shelter and livelihoods.
- Prioritize, and earmark resources for, targeted actions and proactive outreach tailored to meet the needs of different at-risk subpopulations.
- Formalize non-discrimination and standards of care for engaging all refugee subpopulations, put accountability mechanisms in place for UNHCR partners, and take a proactive approach to eliminating discrimination.

13. **Picked up, misused, abused, changed': Intersectionality in the humanitarian discourse on gender-based violence (Research brief) by Michelis I. (2020)** [downloaded from https://www.academia.edu/] – this is not guidance but offers an interesting critique of how intersectionality is approached in the GBV sector.

Intersectionality has increasingly become a buzzword in the humanitarian sector, including in discussions around gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies. This study explores, through interviews with GBV practitioners and analysis of GBV guidance and policy documents used in humanitarian settings, how intersectionality is currently being discussed and used within humanitarian GBV programming. It reveals multiple and sometimes conflicting interpretations of the term, and how these align or rather contradict the theoretical and practical insights emerging from global intersectional activism and scholarship. An increased attention to intersectionality has highlighted gaps in current GBV program design and led to deliberate efforts to include highly marginalized women and girls, often more vulnerable to GBV, in program guidance and service delivery. However, a partial understanding of the concept has led to the curtailing of intersectionality's potential to address multiple, interlocking systems of oppression. GBV practitioners and guidance documents often limit themselves to listing distinct "vulnerable groups", reinforcing the idea of separate and innate identities, rather than overlapping social positions inextricably linked with structures of oppression.

14. **Protection, gender and inclusion in the response to COVID-19 - technical guidance note** by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2020)

This technical guidance note outlines issues that may threaten people's dignity, access, participation and safety in the response to COVID-19 and suggests actions to address these threats. For example, under participation the following recommendations are made: *'Make consultation as inclusive as possible by considering issues of language, accessibility (for people with different disabilities), timing, placement, functioning etc.'* (page 6) This resource provides key protection, gender and inclusion actions to consider in each phase of IFRC's response and is intended to support the development of Emergency Plans of Action. It outlines protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards common to all sectors, adapted for COVID-19.

- **Basic guidance on key messages and key groups at risk of exclusion** is also available here.

15. **Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies: toolkit** by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2020)

This toolkit accompanies **IFRC Minimum standards on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies (2018)** and provides additional guidance to plan, implement and monitor those standards during an emergency response and recovery. It offers a compendium of tools, which can be drawn on and adapted when required. The toolkit is designed to: compile good practices and practical tools to support PGI mainstreaming; assist in conducting rapid PGI assessment and analysis; support integration of PGI questions into sectoral assessments; provide clarity on how to integrate PGI analysis into emergency plans of action or project plans; aid the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD); improve the mapping and offering of protection referrals during emergencies; give guidance on safe basic case management; give support on establishing safe spaces (including community centers that integrate PGI, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Psychosocial support (PSS) principles; assist in monitoring PGI-related programming; support integration of PGI into all steps in the project cycle.

Other relevant resources by IFRC:

- **Seven Moves Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies training: Participant manual** by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2018) - The Participant Manual was developed to support the 2.5 day Seven Moves: Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies training course. The overall objective of the training is to enable participants to understand the issues of protection, gender and inclusion, and their implications for their respective areas of work. The training course introducers trainees to IFRC's '**Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies (2018)',** and its approach to gender, age, disability and diversity with a strong focus on GBV prevention, mitigation and response and child protection, through a framework of dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS).

- The **Facilitator Manual** presents the information needed to run the 2.5 day Seven Moves: Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies training course. This manual contains the background to the training, sample agenda, detailed session outlines, tools and external resources and suggested variations that facilitators can use to contextualise or adapt the training based on the participants.

- IFRC also have a course on gender and diversity.

16. SADI – CAFOD's safe, accessible, dignified and inclusive approach by Turcanu M and Ngunzi Kahashi Y (2020)

Over recent years, CAFOD has worked on a joined-up approach, bringing together workstreams on accountability, protection mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming, safeguarding and inclusion of older people and people with disabilities, and putting intersectionality at the core. The result has been the development of SADI (safety, sex, access, age, dignity, diversity, inclusion), an approach that can be applied to any type of programme to ensure that it prioritises the safety of programme participants, that traditionally marginalised groups are enabled to access and participate, and everyone's inherent dignity is respected in all interactions. SADI is particularly relevant for preparedness, helping organisations take actions ahead of emergencies and ensuring they are able to deliver a high-quality and safe response when the time comes. It can be applied as a self-assessment tool, to guide programme design processes and for quick reference. The framework underpinning it has nine core components (analysis, targeting and diversity of need, information sharing, participation/community engagement, feedback and complaints handling, staff conduct, mapping and referral, coordination and advocacy, organisational safeguarding). Each component has a statement of good practice, indicators to establish a programme's level of adherence, and guiding questions to support practical application and understanding.

17. Towards more inclusive practices: A disability, gender and age intersectional resource by Brigden, S., and Ahluwalia, K. (2020), Lyon/Paris: Humanity & Inclusion

Although not specifically focused on GBV in humanitarian contexts this resource aims to support staff to better understand intersectionality. Such an approach helps staff look deeper at the way multiple individual characteristics and societal factors intersect to compound discrimination in any given context. In Section A, the authors introduce the concept of intersectionality, its use as a lens to understand vulnerability and the relevance of 'context'. Section A also introduces a few critical concepts: the fact that disability, gender and age are all social constructs, the centrality of power and the need to transform unequal power relations. Section B, provides some guidance on inclusion and bias; the need to consider the wider environment; how to work with social norms; how to understand power differently; and empowerment and participation processes.

18. Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

The guidance contains essential urban risk questions that are intended to supplement whatever GBV risk assessment tools are currently being used by humanitarian practitioners in urban areas. The questions are based upon input provided by urban refugees themselves, collected by WRC through focus group discussions and interviews conducted in four cities throughout 2015: Beirut, Lebanon; Kampala, Uganda; Quito, Ecuador; and Delhi, India. The first section of the guidance contains risk assessment questions relevant for all urban refugees; these are grouped by common risks such as those related to 'Employment,' 'Public Transportation,' 'Housing,' and 'Urban Isolation.' The next section of the guidance contains additional questions for different groups of refugees. These are subgroups that face heightened risks of GBV: children and adolescent refugees, LGBTI individuals, persons with disabilities, refugees engaged in sex work, male survivors of sexual violence, and elderly refugees. They help service providers ask tailored questions that demonstrate knowledge and sensitivity around the primary sources of risk and sites of violence reported by at-risk refugees themselves. The answers to this guidance are intended to serve two purposes:

1. To inform individual case management and service provision, including referrals and generate discussions about individual risk mitigation; and

2. To identify trends in GBV risks that are unique to a particular refugee's identity and characteristics. Answers can then be used in developing short- and long-term risk mitigation strategies that are tailored

to that group, and designed in consultation with them, and which can then be implemented on a programmatic or community-wide level.

19. [Violence, Gender and WASH: A Practitioner's Toolkit – Making Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Safer through Improved Programming and Services](#) by WaterAid and SHARE (2014)

The practitioner's toolkit provides guidance on making WASH safer through improving programming and services. It is designed to complement existing materials, including the cross-sectoral materials developed by the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) GBV Area of Responsibility, and gender mainstreaming materials. A number of case studies are provided that feature the work of a range of organisations working in this area. Examples of a relevant toolset and case studies:

- [Toolset 6: Violence experienced by people who may be vulnerable, marginalised or in special circumstances](#).- information on the vulnerabilities to violence linked to WASH that might be faced by people who may be vulnerable, marginalised or in special circumstances. Examples of good practice on how to effectively consider vulnerabilities to violence for people who may be vulnerable, marginalised or in special circumstances.

- [Adolescent girls' views on safety in cities: Cairo, Delhi, Hanoi, Kampala and Lima](#) - The Because I am a Girl (BIAAG) Urban Programme seeks to close the gaps between urban programming targeting 'youth' or 'women', by focusing on adolescent girls who often face sexual harassment and insecurity but are also the most excluded from urban processes. This programme provides girls with a space to discuss the issues they face and to offer their own innovative ideas for making improvements to their cities.

- [Safe-scaping': participatory safety mapping with adolescent refugee Somali girls, Ethiopia](#) - A 'safe-scaping' exercise was undertaken by the Women's Refugee Commission as part of research into the safety of adolescent Somali girls in refugee camps. It could be integrated into standard assessment and monitoring processes. The process included interviews with adolescent girls, as well as adolescent boys and adult key informants, gender-segregated focus group discussions and a 'safe-scaping' mapping exercise which identified places where girls and boys felt unsafe in accessing WASH facilities and in other aspects of camp life and gave girls the opportunity to identify ways to increase their safety.

A summary of the whole toolkit can be found [here](#). The link above in the title provides titles of all the different elements of the toolkit and links to them.

20. [We Must Do Better Amplifying Women and Girls In Crises: A Feminist Assessment of the Humanitarian Aid System's Support of Women- and Girl-Led Organizations during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#) by Voice Amplified (2021) – this is not guidance but offers an analysis on how the humanitarian sector can support women and girl-led organisations.

We Must Do Better is a global feminist assessment of the experiences of women and girls, and the organizations they lead, during the COVID-19 pandemic. It looks at their lives holistically to see how the pandemic has impacted their organisations and communities and how humanitarian responders engage with them, if at all. Voice Amplified invited 200 feminist organisations and individual women and girls in 41 countries to share their experiences during the pandemic and speak of their needs. The results show how precarious the progress toward gender equity has been, in every sphere of life. The humanitarian aid sector contributes too, despite its commitments to crisis-affected populations, denying women and girls their rights to participation, consultation, and services and in some cases subjecting them to its own types of violence. Response strategies have failed to engage women- and girl-led organizations to explore what a gender-transformative health response might look like. Many of the organizations noted that they have not been invited to participate in the planning for the COVID-19 response, in spite of humanitarian agencies' mandates to do so. A set of recommendations are provided on policy, programmes, for localisation and for working with and for women- and girl-led organisations. For example, on localisation – *'provide multi-year flexible funding to local women- and girl-led organizations through partnerships grounded in trusting local expertise and knowledge. Funding should prioritize organizational strengthening and joint learning. Consider the use of participatory grant-making approaches that address the power imbalance between donors and grantees.'* (page 29).

21. [Women and Girls Safe Spaces: A Toolkit for Advancing Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Humanitarian Settings](#), by IRC and International Medical Corps (2020)

The toolkit aims to authentically support women's and girls' sense of self and empowerment by providing a global blueprint for women and girls safe spaces programming. It offers field staff 38 tools and 9 databases with step-by-step instructions and guidance on how to apply feminist principles, approaches and strategies in practice, within an accountable, women and girl-led process. A strong focus on diversity[2] and inclusion, particular for women and girls with disabilities is embedded throughout the toolkit. Inclusion is addressed as follows: '*Inclusion does not require WGSS to provide specialist services or for staff to have specialist skills. It requires WGSS to address barriers which prevent women and girls from diverse backgrounds from equal access to the WGSS, while providing a space that ensures their physical and emotional safety, and supports them through a process of empowerment equally.*' A section of this toolkit is on initial strategies for inclusion and diversity with a focus on 'Enabling Access by Reducing Barriers' and 'Context-Specific Women and Girl-Informed Strategies'.

2.2 Gender: men and boys

A number of the resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and are relevant to men and boys, including:

- [Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2021)

- [Safe at home: Preventing Abuse and Neglect of Older Women and Older Men in the Family](#) by International Rescue Committee (2019)

- [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#) by the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017)

- [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2021)

In 2018 and 2019, the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) undertook exploratory qualitative research on sexual violence against men and boys (including those with diverse sexual orientations and/or gender identity/expression) in three refugee settings: Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar), Italy, and urban Kenya. During the data collection process, in-country partners were identified to pilot projects to support uptake of sexual violence services for male and LGBTQ+ survivors. This report presents a synthesis of the key learnings from the pilots and outlines top recommendations. For example, learnings from urban Kenya included:

- Distrust, misconceptions, and competition between host and refugee LGBTQ+ communities can act as a barrier to services for LGBTQ+ refugees. Solidarity-building efforts, such as empathy-building activities and identification of mutual experiences and struggles, can help to build cohesion between and among host and refugee LGBTQ+ communities.

- Facilitated and well-coordinated safe transportation is important for LGBTQ+ survivors to access sexual violence-related health care. A sustainable transportation voucher system may be effective in

---

[2] Diverse women and girls include older women, adolescent girls, women and girls with disabilities, women and girls with diverse ethnic and religious affiliations, and women and girls with diverse sexual orientation and gender identities.

urban settings, but should be available for all LGBTQ+ refugees to access health care and should not target sexual violence/gender-based violence (GBV) survivors alone.

2. [Supporting Young Male Refugees and Migrants Who Are Survivors or At Risk of Sexual Violence: A Field Guide for Frontline Workers in Europe](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2021)

The field guide aims to address current gaps in the provision of support to male youth who are survivors or at risk of sexual violence. It provides tips on how to engage with and support young male refugees and migrants in Europe. It focuses on male youth: older adolescents (aged 15-17) and young men (aged 18-24). It aims to help frontline workers of different organizations and services to integrate protection and support for these young males into existing protection programs and includes examples of promising practices from the field. For example to help build a trusting relationship with male youth, it is important to: *'show a genuine interest in them treat them with respect (this includes respecting the preferred names and pronouns of LGBTIQ youth and not asking probing questions about sexual orientation and gender identity); keep reassuring male youth that confidentiality will be maintained (many times if necessary); create a sense of safety be reliable, present and available; and be honest about what you can and cannot do to support the adolescent boy or young man.'* (page 17) Advice on handling disclosure of sexual violence by male youth revolves around the guiding principles of the survivor-centred approach and psychological first aid (PFA) so that staff can respond effectively to a disclosure. PFA uses four actions: Prepare, Look, Listen and Link.

2.3 Adolescent girls

The following resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and are relevant to adolescent girls:

- [GBV Blended curriculum](#) by the International Rescue Committee (2019)
- [Including Adolescent Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Programs](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2015)
- [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#) by the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017)
- [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)
- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)
- [Violence, Gender and WASH: A Practitioner's Toolkit – Making Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Safer through Improved Programming and Services](#) by WaterAid and SHARE (2014)
- [Women and Girls Safe Spaces: A Toolkit for Advancing Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Humanitarian Settings](#), by IRC and International Medical Corps (2020)
- [Working to Improve Our Own Futures: Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Adolescent Programming Toolkit Guidance and tools for adolescent programming and girls' empowerment in crisis settings](#) by Plan International (2020)

The toolkit can be used in various crisis settings, ranging from rapid onset emergencies to protracted crises and global pandemics and may be used for programming with younger (10-14 years) or older adolescents (15-19 years); girls, boys and adolescents with non-binary gender identities, adolescents who are in or out of school or working; married, unmarried, or young caregivers; living in camps, rural or urban settings. The guidance and tools have been designed for practitioners working directly with and for adolescents in crisis settings and has a strong focus on GBV. However, they can also be used by staff working on emergency preparedness, business development and humanitarian policy, advocacy and research. The Adolescent Programming Toolkit contains four chapters: 1. Why we should invest in adolescents in crisis settings; 2.

Theory of Change to support adolescents to learn, lead, decide and thrive in crisis settings; 3. Programmatic Framework which presents Plan International's results framework and key interventions; 4. Step-by-step Guide for programming with and for adolescents in crisis settings, with key considerations for reaching and supporting adolescent girls. There are 13 tools for each of the ten steps of the humanitarian programme cycle from *'Step 1. Define what we need to know'* to *'Step 10. Evaluate and learn'* and includes steps on *consulting with and mobilising adolescents.*

Also by Plan International:

- [Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Experiences of Risk and Resilience Across Three Humanitarian Settings](#) by Plan International (2018) – This resource does not offer guidance but captures the voices and experiences of girls in the three of the world's most troubled and volatile locations: South Sudan, the Lake Chad Basin and the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh.

2. [COMPASS, "A Safe Place to Shine: Creating Opportunities and Raising Voices of Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings](#) by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2017)

To respond to the specific needs of adolescent girls in humanitarian settings and to address the gap in evidence of what works to promote the health, safety and empowerment of adolescent girls, IRC invested in a 'robust' adolescent girl programming and research agenda. As part of this effort, the IRC partnered with Columbia University over a three-year period (2014–2017) to develop, implement and evaluate the COMPASS program. COMPASS was implemented with refugees living in camps on the Sudan/Ethiopia border, conflict-affected communities in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and displaced populations in north-west Pakistan. The IRC developed and implemented the interventions used in COMPASS by building on existing programming and resources on adolescent girls and GBV, as well as adapting them for the complex contexts of diverse humanitarian settings. This report shares learning from the implementation and evaluation of COMPASS across locations in Ethiopia, DRC and Pakistan. For example, adolescent girls were consulted on the best place to hold life skills sessions. In Ethiopia, girls selected women-only spaces, but they also asked for a separate area for themselves. This resulted in three different set ups for safe spaces in the three countries.

3. [Girl Shine: Advancing the field–designing girl-driven gender based violence programming in Humanitarian settings](#) by the IRC (2018) [The Girl Shine Lifeskills resource package is being updated at time of writing this annotated bibliography]

This resource is intended to provide humanitarian actors with the necessary guidance and tools to design and deliver adolescent-girl centered programming in diverse humanitarian settings. It includes:

- Part One - Designing Girl-Driven Programming for Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings. This provides a detailed overview of how to design effective adolescent girl programming in a variety of humanitarian settings.

- Part Two – Girl Shine Life Skills Curriculum. This is the core curriculum for working with adolescent girls. It focuses on six topic areas and up to 51 sessions for life skill group meetings.

- Part Three - Girl Shine Caregiver Curriculum. This is a curriculum that can be used when working with female and male parents and caregivers of unmarried adolescent girls to address harmful gender norms that impact adolescent girls' lives.

- Part Four - Girl Shine Mentor and Facilitator Training Manual. This is a resource that can be used with young female mentors and facilitators of the adolescent girl core curriculum to help strengthen the capacity of those working directly with girls.

4. [Guidelines: With Us and For Us: Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises](#) by IASC (2019)

The IASC Youth Guidelines Training Package has been developed by UNICEF, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UNFPA, as part of the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action. It includes a Facilitator's Guide, 7 Session Presentation Templates, and an Orientation Presentation Template which can be tailored to the needs and context in which the training is delivered and adaptable for in-person or remote

(online/offline) training. These IASC guidelines provide a framework for working with and for young people throughout the humanitarian programme cycle, complete with tips, examples and case studies. In addition, humanitarian actors can use this guidance as a reference to design programmes that respond to their context. It can and should be applied in all phases of humanitarian action (to inform disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, transition and recovery), in the context of both rapid onset and slow onset emergencies, for natural hazards, conflicts, protracted crises, and during refugee and internal displacement situations, as well as in peacebuilding contexts. The Guidelines include *'Key actions for GBV programming at each stage of the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC)'* and a case study on *'Youth-led prevention of GBV in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: SAFEKA'* (page 164-167).

5. [I'm Here: Adolescent Girls in Emergencies Approach and Tools for Improved Response](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2014)

I'm Here enables humanitarians to engage girls in their developing their own solutions, ensuring effective programmes and protected rights. The primary audience for this document is humanitarian practitioners who (a) seek to reach the most vulnerable adolescent girls from the start of an emergency and (b) aim to ensure their sector's operations are safely, effectively, and measurably benefiting the most vulnerable and hardest-to-reach adolescent girls. Key rationale, findings and recommendations are based on a literature scan, expert interviews, and a field assessment and pilot testing of mobile-based tools in South Sudan. In South Sudan, the WRC piloted a combination of mobile technologies (the Girl Roster), participant-driven focus group discussions and the Emergency Girl Analysis Integration Matrix (eGAIM) (Annex 4, page 57) that implemented together can rapidly yield operational data that can inform the immediate delivery of emergency services and later-stage design of targeted programming for adolescent girls.

Other resources from this programme:

- [I'm Here: Adolescent Girls in Emergencies](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (date?)
- [I'm Here: Steps & Tools to Reach Adolescent Girls in Crisis Updates & Learning from implementation in 6 countries, 25+ communities](#) the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)
- ["The Most Vulnerable" Adolescents in Gaziantep: Proactive Research to Ensure Programming Responds to Their Needs](#) by Mercy Corps (2015) – using the I'm Here approach.

6. [Increasing Attention to Young Girls in GBVIE Programming](#) by Social Development Direct (2020)

The purpose of this paper is to explore how GBV programs in emergency contexts can better address the GBV-related experiences, needs and risks facing girls aged 0-11 years. It first sets out why increasing attention to girls in early and middle childhood within GBV programming is important, then briefly overviews the ways in which this group of girls is impacted by GBV, before looking at potential opportunities for optimizing GBV programming in emergency contexts to better address the safety, needs and protection of girls in early and middle childhood impacted by GBV. Opportunities are explored in four areas:

1. Generating knowledge and sharing information about girls and GBV in emergencies.
2. Providing services for young GBV survivors.
3. Reducing GBV risks in an emergency.
4. Reaching girls experiencing or at risk of GBV.

7. [Strong Girls, Powerful Women: Program Planning and Design for Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2014)

In 2010, a three-year global advocacy project entitled Protecting and Empowering Displaced Adolescent Girls Initiative was launched to find ways to equip adolescent girls in humanitarian settings with skills and resources to transition safely to adulthood and prepare them for developing safe, dignified livelihoods. In collaboration with implementing partners, the WRC tested promising approaches in adolescent girls' programming by applying the learning from development contexts in pilot programmes in three displacement settings. The initiative explored alternative means of empowerment to protect adolescent girls by establishing safe spaces as portals where displaced girls could build confidence and agency while gaining

critical skills for their future livelihoods. Drawing from their research the report presents a range of strategies and options for humanitarian actors to consider when planning and designing programmes for adolescent girls, and more generally when working with adolescent girls in crisis settings. For example, the authors recommend allocating at least three months for start-up activities to allow time for staff training, recruitment of girls, conducting needs assessments with participating girls, selecting and adjusting existing tools for learning activities, training mentors, and mobilizing communities.

2.4 Younger children

The following resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and are relevant to younger children:

- [COVID-19: How to include marginalized and vulnerable people in risk communication and community engagement](#) by The Regional Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group (2020)

- Disability Inclusion in Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Programs by the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and UNICEF Lebanon (2018)

- [Disability Inclusion in GBV Programming](#), by Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence & CBM Ireland (2020)

- [Gender-based violence against women and girls in Gaza protection and inclusion framework](#) by Islamic Relief Worldwide (2020)

- [GBV Blended curriculum](#) by the International Rescue Committee (2019)

- [Increasing Attention to Young Girls in GBVIE Programming](#) by Social Development Direct (2020)

- [Integrating Protection: An Integrated Approach to Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection - Key Findings from Mali, Niger and Pakistan [2016-2017]](#) by Islamic Relief (2017)

- [Learning Paper 1: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: An approach to understanding intersectional programming: Age, Gender and Diversity Analysis](#) by Islamic Relief (2018)

- [Learning Paper 2: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: Lessons from five countries](#) by Islamic Relief (2018) – does not have a strong focus on GBV

- [S*even Moves* Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies training: Participant manual](#) by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2018) –

- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Caring for Child Survivors Implementation Guidelines](#), UNICEF and IRC (2012)

The ultimate goal of the Caring for Child Survivors Resources is to enable and empower staff in humanitarian aid contexts to provide high quality care to children and families affected by sexual abuse. This resource includes information on specific needs of girls and boys and emphasis on age-appropriate communication. Guidance is provided on how to:

- Build the capacity of health and psychosocial service providers on the foundational (or "core") knowledge, attitudes and skills to work with child survivors of sexual abuse.

- Adapt case management for child survivors.

- Implement targeted psychosocial interventions.

- Improve coordinated care across multiple sectors and service providers.

- Monitor the quality of service provision.

2.5 Older women

The following resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and are relevant to older women (there is also some focus on older men):

- [Humanitarian Inclusion Standards (HIS) for Older People and People with Disabilities](#) by the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (2018)

- [Comprehensive Accessible Humanitarian Assistance for Older People and People with Disabilities](#) by the Age and Disability Capacity Building Program (ADCAP) (2021)

- [Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons in the Humanitarian Response to GBV. A webinar organised by](#) GBV AoR, UNHCR, Humanity & Inclusion and HelpAge International (2020).

- [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#) by the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017)

- [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

- [Understanding the Barriers to Inclusion Faced By People With Disabilities & Older People In Wash Humanitarian](#) by the Humanitarian Innovation Fund, Erhla (2019)

- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response to Older Women In the Whole of Syria: A Guidance note to support inclusive and targeted programming for older women in the context of the Syria](#) by the GBV AoR Whole of Syria (2022)

This Guidance Note is addressed to GBV organisations implementing a prevention/response programme in Syria. The Note aims to:

- Improve understanding of the specific vulnerabilities of older women, the barriers they face to access services and the need for inclusion and/or dedicated services;

- Underline older women's resources and capacities, as well as existing community-based protection mechanisms to capitalise on;

- Encourage and support the GBV actors across Syria to adapt their GBV prevention and response programming to the needs of older women, including through sharing good practices.

The resource includes a *Checklist for Older Women Inclusive and Targeted GBV Programming* (page: 16-20). The content of this note is based on global and regional resources, on focus group discussions carried out across Syria in the framework of the 2022 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview, as well as on a series of structured "Experience Exchange Sessions" led by the Turkey Cross-Border GBV Sub-Cluster with GBV service providers.

2. [Guidelines for including ageing and older people in development and humanitarian policy & practice](#) by HelpAge International and Age Action Ireland (2014)

To support Irish development and humanitarian-focused NGOs to ensure inclusion of older people in their work, Age Action Ireland compiled these brief guidelines, drawing on available international literature on best practices and the experiences of Irish NGOs to date. The guidelines outline the policy framework for engaging with older people in development (section 1.2) and key factors associated with working with older people (section 1.3), before presenting some introductory guidance for organizations to consider in their work (section 2). This guidance addresses external action and programming (section 2.1), the role of advocacy (section 2.2), and considerations for organizations' internal systems and procedures (section 2.3). Finally, the guidelines provide a brief reference document containing key questions for consideration in a range of humanitarian and development thematic sectors, and a list of key resources that policy makers and practitioners can refer to for further information (Annex I). GBV and protection features strongly in the guide

however it is not one of the sectors considered in Annex I rather it is considered as a factor that can limit access to other sector services or be exacerbated by them.

3. [Safe at home: Preventing Abuse and Neglect of Older Women and Older Men in the Family](#) by International Rescue Committee (2019)

Relevant for outside of and in humanitarian settings, this specific module from Safe at Home is intended to be used in diverse community settings to raise consciousness and promote reflection on violence, abuse, and neglect older women and older men experience within families. It includes seven sessions of approximately 2 to 3 hours each that promote understanding of physical, psychological and social transitions for older people, manifestations of violence and neglect in the family, it's gendered nature and how this may manifest in displacement settings, as well as preventing it and working with a caregiver. Finally, the module also covers obstacles for help-seeking, with a focus on one of the biggest barriers, pride and shame. Module Objectives: Understand physical and psychosocial transitions of older women and men; Decrease risk of abuse by family members and caregivers of older women and men and improve family relationships; and Decrease stigma for help-seeking among older women and men.

Session four focuses on gender differences and the unique risks and manifestations of violence faced by older women.

2.6 Women and girls with disabilities

The following resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and are relevant to women and girls with disabilities (there is also some inclusion of men and boys with disabilities but their gendered differences are not always recognized):

- [COVID-19, gender, and disability checklist: Preventing and addressing gender-based violence against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) by UN Women (2021)

- [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#) by the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017)

- [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Humanitarian Settings: A Toolkit for GBV Practitioners](#) by IRC and WRC (2015)

A two-year project entitled Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in GBV Programming in Humanitarian Settings was conducted in humanitarian settings in four countries – Ethiopia, Burundi, Jordan and the Northern Caucasus in the Russian Federation – with the goal of identifying barriers and piloting approaches to disability inclusion in GBV programming in humanitarian settings. ([For more information about the project, including related publications](#)). This toolkit was created with the input and participation of people with disabilities, as well as GBV practitioners, over the course of the project. It is intended to support GBV staff to build disability inclusion into their work, and to strengthen the capacity of GBV practitioners to use a survivor-centred approach when providing services to survivors with disabilities. The tools are designed to complement existing guidelines, protocols and tools for GBV prevention and response, and should not be used in isolation from these. GBV practitioners are encouraged to adapt the tools to their individual programmes and contexts, and to integrate pieces into standard GBV tools and resources.

Also from the project:

- [I See That it is Possible: Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Humanitarian Settings](#) by WRC and the International Rescue Committee (2013) - This report documents the key findings and lessons learned from the project and concludes with practical

recommendations for a range of humanitarian actors, governments and donors to improve disability inclusion in GBV programme.

2. [Comprehensive Accessible Humanitarian Assistance for Older People and People with Disabilities](#) by the Age and Disability Capacity Building Program (ADCAP) (2021)

This 60-minute online course supports humanitarian actors to deliver gender-sensitive, age and disability inclusive emergency response. It will help staff plan and enhance accessible assistance and safety and dignity for older women and men, and for women, men, girls, and boys with disabilities. This course is designed for any staff and volunteers in humanitarian organizations at community, local, national or international level, including program management staff and senior staff, with little knowledge of accessibility or working with people with disabilities in humanitarian contexts.

Objectives:

- Understand the barriers experienced by older people and people with disabilities during a humanitarian crisis, and the increased exposure to risk when they do not access assistance.
- Explain the concept and different examples of accessibility.
- Understand the legal duty and responsibility to make services accessible.
- Determine the concept of universal design, how it links to accessibility and its application in a humanitarian context.
- Identify ways in which humanitarian programs can be adapted to better ensure accessible interventions and services.

This resource was on **[Disaster ready](#)** which provides over 1,000 Free Online Learning Resources for Humanitarian Aid and Development Professionals – although the author of this query could not find any specific courses on GBV and inclusion.

3. [Disability Considerations in GBV Programming During the Covid-19 Pandemic](#) by Social Development Direct (2020)

This note provides information and practical guidance to support GBV practitioners to integrate disability into GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most national COVID-19 responses fall into three categories, each of which has implications for GBV programming:

- Containment strategies, during which time static, face-to-face GBV case management is still possible, with appropriate infection prevention and control measures.
- Delay strategies, which largely involve social distancing measures, and where GBV providers may need to limit engagement with survivors, introduce some adapted and remote case management and train staff and clients on further changes to service delivery.
- Mitigation strategies, in which movement is markedly restricted, significantly curtailing face-to-face GBV case management outside of health facilities and requiring the implementation of adapted and remote case management.

Recommendations on disability inclusion in GBV programming during the COVID-19 pandemic provide information on the following:

- Providing Case Management for Survivors with Disabilities and Caregivers
- Strengthening GBV Response Capacity for Disability Inclusion
- Ensuring Disability Inclusion in GBV-Related Community Outreach and Risk Mitigation.

4. [Disability Inclusion in Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Programs](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and UNICEF Lebanon (2018)

A project between the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and UNICEF Lebanon entitled '*Strengthening Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response for Women, Children, and Youth with*

Disabilities' aimed to improve violence prevention and response programming for at-risk groups of women, girls, and boys with disabilities. It builds on existing initiatives of GBV and child protection actors to systematically advance disability inclusion across the child protection and GBV prevention and response sectors in Lebanon.

The resources have been developed based on the findings of a needs assessment conducted in 2017, which:

- Assessed and analysed existing guidance, tools and training resources related to GBV, child protection and psychosocial support for disability inclusion;
- Identified gaps and opportunities to strengthen the inclusion of women, children and youth with disabilities in community-based protection and psychosocial and Focused protection and psychosocial initiatives, and GBV prevention and response activities; and
- Defined the capacity development needs and priorities of selected GBV and protection and psychosocial actors on disability inclusion.

Based on the assessment and review of existing training materials and guidance, WRC developed guidance to promote disability inclusion in GBV programming with a specific focus on safe identification and referral and case management of GBV survivors:

a. Case Management of Survivors & At-risk Women, Children and Youth with Disabilities - This resource provides guidance to improve GBV case management to women, girls, children and youth with disabilities. It outlines how to adapt case management systems to include at-risk groups of women, girls, and boys with disabilities, and builds on existing initiatives to strengthen both child protection and GBV response systems in Lebanon.

b. Outreach, Safe Identification, and Referral of Women, Children and Youth with Disabilities - This provides guidance, tools and actions for frontline workers to improve GBV community outreach and awareness raising, safe identification and referrals of women, girls, youth and children with disabilities at risk of GBV.

This resource complements, and should not be used in isolation to, existing GBV prevention and response procedures, guidance and training in Lebanon, including:

- Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for SGBV Prevention & Response in Lebanon (2014)
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Protection of Juveniles in Lebanon – Operational toolkit (2015)
- SGBV Case Management – Minimum standards and tools for Lebanon (2014/2015)
- Interagency Gender-Based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing Care and Case Management Services to Gender-Based Violence Survivors in Humanitarian Settings (2017)
- ABAAD Gender-Based Violence Case Management in Emergency Settings: Online Learning Course
- IRC Case Management Training, Peer-to-Peer Coaching Program for GBV Caseworkers and Supervisors
- IRC Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse: Guidelines for Health and Psychosocial Service Providers in Humanitarian Settings (2012)

The two main tools developed were piloted in Lebanon and Uganda:

- [Promising Practice Case Study 1: Guidance on Disability Inclusion for GBV Partners in Lebanon](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and UNICEF (2019)
- [Promising Practice Case Study 2: Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Gender-Based Violence services in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement, Uganda](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and UNICEF (2019)

5. [Disability Inclusion in GBV Programming](), by Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence & CBM Ireland (2020)

Vulnerability to violence is in part a product of discrimination evident within and across all societies, in our own organisations and in our ways of working. This resource provides guidance on centring the experiences and voices of women and girls with disabilities and organisations of persons with disabilities in meaningful participation, decision-making, and in the programme cycle, from inception through monitoring and evaluation. Guidance is also given regarding increasing staff capacity on disability and how to ethically collect data on disability. Good practice in preventing and responding to GBV against women and girls with disabilities includes:

- Plan International conducted a training of trainers on Plan2Inclusivize, a methodology developed by Plan International and the UNESCO Chair to transform the lives of children and young people with disabilities, their families, and communities, through physical education, sport, recreation, and fitness.

- As part of an interagency response, World Vision International works in coordination with the North Syria Protection Cluster, GBV Sub-Cluster and co-leads the Child-Protection Sub-Cluster to promote disability inclusion and develop an online training course on disability inclusion. (For more on World Vision's work on [disability Inclusive WASH)](). One unit considers gender and people with disabilities in crisis and armed conflict, with a focus on how women and girls face risks of GBV.

6. [GBV Blended curriculum]() by the International Rescue Committee (2019)

To accommodate frontline staff working in GBV response, IRC offers an innovative approach to capacity building through an interactive, Blended Curriculum that can be utilized in face-to-face instruction as well as in remote, low-connectivity settings through the Remote-Offered Skill Building Application (Rosa) – both are designed to utilize technology and keep the content, community and continual skill assessment ongoing for staff working in and outside of offices. The curriculum provides key content on GBV knowledge, attitude skills, communication and counseling skills, psychosocial skills, case management service set-up, case management guidance, mandatory reporting, complexities in case management, safe and ethical data sharing, case management in the context of intimate partner violence (with women *and* tailored guidance for case management with adolescent girls), case management with child survivors and adolescent girls, working with survivors with disabilities, case management quality control, and self-care. It also offers self or supervisor-administered skills assessments; and a community space for users to expand their learning through facilitated remote discussions.

It complements the IRC's Women's Protection and Empowerment existing resources on Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response.

7. [Good practice guide: embedding inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in humanitarian policy and practice]() by the Age and Disability Consortium as part of the ADCAP program (2018)

The Age and Disability Capacity Programme (ADCAP) implementing partners shares good practices and challenges that have emerged through the experience of in embedding inclusion of older people and people with disabilities within their humanitarian policies and practices. This guide complements the '[Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities]' (2018) (see below for annotation) by documenting practices that will help humanitarian organisations to systematically include older people and people with disabilities. The inclusion advisers for this programme worked to achieve organisational change by using tools developed by the ADCAP programme — namely the organisational review and organisational action plan templates.

The nine change themes identified are explored in-depth in this guide. If embedded into organisations, these approaches will strengthen gender-sensitive age and disability inclusive practices in humanitarian action. Change themes and accompanying recommendations cover: 1. Mainstream inclusion within your organisational structure. 2. Collect, analyse and use sex, age and disability disaggregated data. 3. Integrate inclusion within humanitarian, development and risk reduction programmes. 4. Address intersections between social identities to embed inclusion within programmes. 5. Develop an institutional pool of inclusion champions. 6. Challenge wider cultural and social attitudes towards older people and people with disabilities. 7. Overcome internal barriers to implementing inclusion. 8. Develop inclusion competency of staff involved

in humanitarian action. 9. Engage older people and people with disabilities, and their representative organisations.

8. **[Humanitarian Inclusion Standards (HIS) for Older People and People with Disabilities](#)** by the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (2018)

The Humanitarian inclusion standards for older people and people with disabilities consist of nine Key inclusion standards, derived from **[the Nine Commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS),](#)** and seven sets of sector-specific inclusion standards: protection; water, sanitation and hygiene; food security and livelihoods; nutrition; shelter, settlement and household items; health; and education. These nine standards set out clear actions that can be taken to protect, support, and engage older people and people with disabilities in protection activities, including GBV prevention and response. Case study example: In Nepal, UNHCR has adopted a twin-track approach to promote access and inclusion in GBV prevention and response activities. Following consultations with people with disabilities about their GBV-related needs and capacities, UNHCR adapted existing GBV prevention and response activities.

9. **[Including Adolescent Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Programs](#)** by the Women's Refugee Commission (2015)

Adolescent girls with disabilities and girls who live in households with persons with disabilities are often overlooked in humanitarian programming. The Women's Refugee Commission has developed the following principles to foster their participation and to strengthen protective assets, which will mitigate their risk of violence, abuse and exploitation.

- Principle 1: Prioritize girls with disabilities' right to participation and inclusion
- Principle 2: See the girl first, not her disability
- Principle 3: Don't make assumptions
- Principle 4: Identify and value all contributions
- Principle 5: Work with families and caregivers

There are some practical steps that humanitarian actors can take to support the implementation of these principles and promote inclusive and accessible humanitarian programming for adolescent girls with disabilities and girls affected by disability, for example: profile diversity among adolescent girls in a crisis-affected community; outreach is critical; put girls at the center of program decision-making; make safe spaces "safe" for all girls; and identify mentors with disabilities.

10. **[Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons in the Humanitarian Response to GBV. A webinar organised by](#)** GBV AoR, UNHCR, Humanity & Inclusion and HelpAge International (2020).

This event organized by the GBV AoR, UNHCR, Humanity & Inclusion and HelpAge international focused on the specific protection risks that people with disabilities and older people face in relation to emergencies, particularly focusing on the increased exposure to GBV during COVID-19. Through dialogue, this session aimed to provide a contextual mapping of protection risks and barriers faced by persons with disabilities and older persons, particularly in relation to GBV. Field-level practitioners, including Disabled Persons Organisations and Older Persons Organisation, and the IASC Reference Group on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities shared promising practices on the implementation of the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, both within specialist GBV services and through targeted GBV risk mitigation across sectors. Follow-up actions were determined jointly to bolster inclusion during emergencies.

11. **[The Disability Data in Humanitarian Action project,](#)** Humanity & Inclusion leads the project in partnership with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics and the International Disability Alliance (IDA) (2018-2020)

As part of its Disability Strategy 2018-2023 the UK government aims to strengthen disability inclusion in policies and programmes across many sectors and levels. The strategy includes a commitment to promote

the routine, systematic collection and use of disaggregated data using tested tools such as the Washington Group Questions, and this project is contributing to achieving this goal. Whilst there is no explicit focus on GBV the tools can be applied to GBV programming.

Resources from this project:

- **Action-research**: The action-research in Jordan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Philippines. aimed to: Understand how the WGQs performed in different humanitarian settings and sectors of intervention to identify persons with disabilities; Identify the process necessary for humanitarian actors to collect useful and quality data using the WGQs. The action-research was implemented with humanitarian actors working in different sectors and humanitarian contexts, to integrate the WGQs in their existing practices. Humanity & Inclusion and Leonard Cheshire collaboratively wrote a summary review which includes all the findings from the action-research.

- **Learning Toolkit on Disability Data Collection**: 59 staff from 29 different organisations working in 22 different countries were consulted to inform the development of the learning toolkit. Combined with the findings from the action-research, this feedback has informed what materials were to be developed, for what audiences, and in what priority. Specific focus has been given to the development of open source materials that are accessible with screen readers, on mobiles, and in hard to reach locations. Subject matter experts have supported the development of the content, which has since been tested across 13 countries by 9 organisations.

12. [Piloting the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action: Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Jordan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda](#) By the Women's Refugee Commission (2019)

Pilot projects, implemented by a consortium of organizations engaged in humanitarian action, in Jordan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda provided lessons learned on the inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian action. The pilot projects modelled key inclusion approaches and strategies that will be important for the dissemination and uptake of the IASC Guidelines. Despite the short implementation period, all pilot partners were able to report that the coalition arrangements enhanced their engagement with communities of women and girls with disabilities. The main strategies used were consulting directly with women and girls with disabilities to identify their specific needs and capacities engaging them in the design by identifying gaps and barriers, raising awareness, strengthening capacity of GBV service providers, and engaging in coordination and networking on GBV-related issues in the refugee settlement. However, this approach is not without risks for women and girls with disabilities and their communities. Asking questions about GBV-related risks and needs without ensuring that protection is mainstreamed in accordance with humanitarian protection principles carries potential for risks for communities and individuals consulted. The rollout, dissemination, and trainings on the IASC Disability Guidelines should ensure clear guidance on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and accountability, and protection mainstreaming, in alignment with global standards and guidelines.

13. [Tips on Including Persons with Disabilities in your COVID-19 GBV Response](#) by Humanity & Inclusion South Sudan Program (2020)

This 'tips sheet' provides an insight to GBV practitioners, on the risks and barriers that persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls may face during response for COVID 19, and practical action for GBV practitioners to integrate attention to disability into GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic – for example, *'Engage with relevant stakeholders such as organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), older persons and women's groups in order to disseminate GBV prevention and response information to persons with disabilities, using relevant & multiple channels (mass media, social media, radio, traditional channels'* (page 3). This note draws on the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, applying these to the COVID-19 pandemic, response and practical tips from experience of Humanity and Inclusion and collaborating partners in South Sudan.

14. ["To make people count, we have to count people right": Disability Data Collection](#) by GBVIMS on Soundcloud.com (2019)

In this episode inclusion specialists, Pauline Thivilier of Humanity and Inclusion and Ricardo Pla Cordero of International Rescue Committee about disability statistics in humanitarian settings. Listen to learn why it's important to collect this data, a method for collection, and resources for integration of these methods. This includes understanding the GBV women and girls with disabilities face and how it affects their inclusion in programmes.

15. [Women and Young Persons with Disabilities: Guidelines for providing rights-based and Gender Responsive Services to Address Gender Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights](#) by UNFPA with WeDecide and Women Enabled (2018)

This resource aims to provide practical and concrete guidelines for making GBV and SRHR services more inclusive of and accessible to women and young persons with disabilities and for targeting interventions to meet their disability-specific needs. It contains foundational guidelines for action, discusses a human rights framework for GBV and SRHR service delivery and provides a glossary and links to further resources to support practitioners.

16. [Working to Improve Our Own Futures: Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

WRC's project *Strengthening the capacity of networks of women with disabilities on humanitarian issues* supports organisations of women with disabilities to advocate on humanitarian issues at national, regional, and global levels. A global mapping identified and documented the role of organizations of women with disabilities (women's DPOs) in humanitarian response, and effective strategies for the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in humanitarian and post-conflict programmes. Strategies include advocacy and technical support by women's DPOs, and positioning of women with disabilities in leadership roles in humanitarian organisations, programmes, and activities. Such strategies have wide-ranging impact on inclusion across a humanitarian response by bringing appropriate expertise, demonstrating skills and capacities, and raising awareness among humanitarian actors and affected populations alike. The expertise of women's DPOs remains largely untapped in humanitarian crises, from the onset of an emergency through to recovery and development, as they face a vicious cycle of lack of funding and less organizational capacity.

2.7 Sexual orientation, gender identities and expressions (SOGIESC)

The following resources are annotated in other sections of this resource and contain content which is relevant to SOGIESC:

- [Adolescent Programming Toolkit Guidance and tools for adolescent programming and girls' empowerment in crisis settings](#) by Plan International (2020)
- [COVID-19, gender, and disability checklist: Preventing and addressing gender-based violence against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic](#) by UN Women (2021)
- [Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)
- [Supporting Young Male Refugees and Migrants Who Are Survivors or At Risk of Sexual Violence: A Field Guide for Frontline Workers in Europe](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2021)
- [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2016)

1. [Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria](#) by the Women's Refugee Commission (2021)

In 2018 and 2019, the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) undertook exploratory qualitative research on sexual violence against men and boys (including those with diverse sexual orientations and/or gender identity/expression) in three refugee settings: Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar), Italy, and urban Kenya. During the data collection process, in-country partners were identified to pilot projects to support uptake of sexual violence services for male and LGBTQ+ survivors. This report presents a synthesis of the key learnings from the pilots and outlines top recommendations. For example, learnings from urban Kenya included:

- Distrust, misconceptions, and competition between host and refugee LGBTQ+ communities can act as a barrier to services for LGBTQ+ refugees. Solidarity-building efforts, such as empathy-building activities and identification of mutual experiences and struggles, can help to build cohesion between and among host and refugee LGBTQ+ communities.

- Facilitated and well-coordinated safe transportation is important for LGBTQ+ survivors to access sexual violence-related health care. A sustainable transportation voucher system may be effective in urban settings, but should be available for all LGBTQ+ refugees to access health care and should not target sexual violence/gender-based violence (GBV) survivors alone.

2. [Cycles of displacement: Understanding violence, discrimination, and exclusion of LGBTQI people in humanitarian contexts](#) by Roth D, Blackwell A, Canavera M, Falb K (2021). New York: International Rescue Committee

Commentaries and calls to action from four representatives of LGBTQI-led organizations working in contexts of conflict and displacement in Kenya, the Bahamas, the Philippines, and Tunisia, respond to the research findings and outline what LGBTQI-led and serving organizations want from and expect of international humanitarian actors. Displacement due to humanitarian causes can exacerbate pre-existing forms of family violence and stigma, in addition to depriving LGBTQI individuals from the relative privacy and security they may have sought or built within their social networks before the onset of a crisis. Key informants also highlighted the many ways in which humanitarian architecture can contribute to non-family-based violence in humanitarian settings. Access to basic needs such as food, shelter, income, and health and other essential services are often governed by binary and exclusive concepts of gender and the household, which serve to exclude LGBTQI people, especially trans people. The report ends with suggestions for approaches and services that humanitarian actors can employ in supporting LGBTQI rights, and specific calls to action for donors, humanitarian organizations, and researchers to better learn about and meet the needs of LGBTQI people living in humanitarian contexts throughout the world.

These are complemented by recommendations for ethical research and learning with and for LGBTQI people in humanitarian settings in a secondary report - [When "we know nothing": Recommendations for ethical research and learning with and for LGBTQI people in humanitarian settings](#) by Roth, D., Blackwell, A., Canavera, M., & Falb, K. (2021) New York: International Rescue Committee.

3. [Protecting Persons with Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities: A Global Report on UNHCR's Efforts to Protect Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex Asylum-Seekers and Refugees](#), by the UNHCR (2015)

Between July 2014 and May 2015 progress made by UNHCR country and regional operations to effectively protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) asylum-seekers and refugees was assessed. Globally, 106 offices, or roughly 90% of eligible country and regional operations, participated in the assessment. Key findings are presented on: legal, cultural and social context; outreach activities; displacement conditions; asylum and durable solutions; training on issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI); operational guidelines and advocacy efforts. Although UNHCR has published several policy, procedural, and operational guidelines relating to LGBTI persons of concern and asylum claims related to SOGI (see for example [UNHCR, 2012](#)), offices need to be better supported and trained to translate these macro-level guidelines into concrete, implementable protection measures. The report further calls for an expansion of participatory engagement with LGBTI people of concern to more fully map protection challenges, as well as targeted trainings addressing reception and registration staff. It also calls for stronger technical support to assist offices with the development of partnerships, referral pathways, and standard operating procedures for LGBTI people of concern at all stages of the process, as well as training on

confidential advocacy through human rights bodies. The report offers a series of concrete suggestions for a way forward, including training recommendations, to strengthen UNHCR's efforts to protect LGBTI asylum-seekers and refugees.

2.8 Additional related resources

- [**'If you stay quiet, you stay invisible' Feminist disability rights activists share their stories of working for justice**](#) by Mama Cash (2018) - If you stay quiet, you stay invisible' is a collection of eight profiles of grantee partners funded by Mama Cash that are working at the intersection of feminist and disability rights activism. Does not provide guidance nor is focused on humanitarian settings.

- [**Learning from a disability-inclusive sexual reproductive health and rights programme (WISH2ACTION)**](#) by Humanity and Inclusion (2021) – not focused on GBV and little on humanitarian settings beyond recognising the importance of SRHR in such settings.

- [**Working With Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement**](#) by UNHCR (2019) - UNHCR guidance on achieving its commitment that protection, assistance and solutions are accessible to and include the full diversity of persons with disabilities. There is a brief section on 'Prevent and respond to violence and abuse' including sexual and GBV.

- [**Empowered and Safe**](#) by the Women' Refugee Commission (2015) – This resource shows how economic strengthening can achieve change, and how lessons from the development sector intersect with knowledge from humanitarian contexts.

- [**Girls in Disaster and Conflict by UNFPA (2018)**](#) - From safe spaces to mobile clinics to youth participation, UNFPA uses different approaches to reach displaced, uprooted and crisis-affected adolescent girls at a critical time in their young lives. This publication features new case studies on reaching adolescent girls in humanitarian situations from programs in Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Somalia.

- [**Intersectionality as a lens to the COVID-19 pandemic: implications for sexual and reproductive health in development and humanitarian contexts**](#) by Lokot M and Avakyan Y (2020). Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters, 28:1, 1764748

- [**Girl Safety Toolkit**](#) by the Girl Hub (2014) - The aim of this toolkit is to support organisations in creating & expanding safe opportunities for girls. It is not explicitly focused on supporting girls in humanitarian settings. A safe programme needs to build the social capital of girls, not only to build their sense of comfort and support them in gaining and deploying skills, but also to provide them with an early sensing device, to help them assess and deal with risk guidance is provided on situation assessment, programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. An annex provides brief advice about risks and safe programming interventions including in water and sanitation programmes.

- [**Addressing Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings: Technical Guide for Staff and Partners of the UNFPA–UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage**](#) (2021) - It provides guidance to UNFPA and UNICEF country offices on how to prepare for and respond to child marriage in humanitarian settings, recognizing the current humanitarian architecture strategies as well as development context responses to preventing child marriage and mitigating its effects on girls. It also identifies how to improve synergies between actions taken in different settings, including at the humanitarian–development nexus. It draws on existing evidence and programme learning related to child marriage in both development and humanitarian settings. The focus sis not inclusion and participation.

- [**Addressing the needs of adolescent girls in humanitarian settings**](#) by Women Deliver (2018) - In July 2018, Women Deliver's humanitarian team participated in a Wilton Park event – co-hosted by WHO, UNFPA, and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation brought together diverse partners to explore policies, programs, and investments that can advance action for adolescent girls in emergencies. Women Deliver contributed to the culminating report from the meeting, which highlights key actions the global community must take to make humanitarian action work for adolescent girls. The biggest takeaway: adolescent girls and the local organizations that support them are resilient change-makers in humanitarian settings, and must be financed and engaged to unlock their full power and potential. This feels more advocacy focused.

- [Implementing the IASC Guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action](#) by **Barbelet V and Palmer T (2020)** - The roundtable brought together individuals with technical backgrounds and those responsible for driving quality and accountability in mainstream humanitarian organizations alongside organizations of people with disabilities. The objectives of the roundtable included: To identify strategies for using the IASC Guidelines, alongside other resources, to mainstream disability inclusion within the key components of all humanitarian interventions; to share challenges, opportunities and effective approaches and to discuss opportunities for further collaboration to promote innovation and learning. This bibliography includes resources that are more focused on implementing the guidelines to address GBV and in GBV programming.

- [Intersecting sexual and reproductive health and disability in humanitarian settings: risks, needs, and capacities of refugees with disabilities in Kenya, Nepal, and Uganda](#) by **Tanabe M, Nagujjah Y, Rimal N, et al. in Sexuality and Disability (2015) ;33:411–27** - A participatory study was conducted across three countries with individuals living in refugee settings who presented with physical, intellectual, sensory and mental disabilities and identified barriers to accessing services among this often under-represented population. The study was able to effectively identify specific risks, needs and barriers for those accessing sexual and reproductive health services using participatory methods in order to find practical ways to address and mitigate these challenges. The study focuses on SRHR rather than GBV.

- [Survivors with Disabilities and Data Collection](#) **(IRC, 2019) –** This video offers an opportunity to hear people using data collection tool.

2.9   References

Age and Disability Capacity Building Program (ADCAP) (2021) *Comprehensive Accessible Humanitarian Assistance for Older People and People with Disabilities*. Oxford: ADCAP

Age and Disability Consortium as part of the ADCAP program (2018) *Good practice guide: embedding inclusion of older people and people with disabilities in humanitarian policy and practice*. Oxford: ADCAP

Barbelet V and Palmer T (2020) '[Implementing the IASC Guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action](#).' *Humanitarian Policy Group Roundtable Learning Note*

Brigden, S., and Ahluwalia, K. (2020) *Towards more inclusive practices: A disability, gender and age intersectional resource*. Lyon/Paris: Humanity & Inclusion

GBV AoR Whole of Syria (2022) *Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response to Older Women in the Whole of Syria: A Guidance note to support inclusive and targeted programming for older women in the context of the Syria* [attached in query email]

GBVIMS (2019) *"To make people count, we have to count people right": Disability Data Collection*

Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) Steering Committee of the IASC (2017) [Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing care and case management services to gender-based violence survivors in humanitarian settings](#)

Girl Hub (2014) *Girl Safety Toolkit*. London: Girl Hub

Global Programme to End Child Marriage (2021) *Addressing Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings: Technical Guide for Staff and Partners of the UNFPA–UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage*. New York: UNICEF and UNFPA

HelpAge International and Age Action Ireland (2014) *Guidelines for including ageing and older people in development and humanitarian policy & practice*. London: HelpAge International and Dublin: Age Action Ireland

Humanitarian Standards Partnership (2018) *Humanitarian Inclusion Standards (HIS) for Older People and People with Disabilities*. Bensheim: CBM International, London: HelpAge International and Lyon: Handicap International

Humanity & Inclusion South Sudan Program (2020) *Tips on Including Persons with Disabilities in your COVID-19 GBV Response*. London: Humanity & Inclusion

Imkaan, (2019) *The Value of Intersectionality in Understanding Violence Against Women and Girls:* London, Imkaan

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2020) *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery*

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2019) *Guidelines: With Us and For Us: Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2020) Protection, gender and inclusion in the response to COVID-19 - technical guidance note. Geneva: IFRC

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2020) *Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies: toolkit*. Geneva: IFRC

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2018) Seven Moves Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies training: Participant manual . Geneva: IFRC

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2018) Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion in Emergencies (2018). Geneva: IFRC

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) (2018) *Seven Moves Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies training: Participant manual: Facilitator Manual.* Geneva: IFRC

International Rescue Committee (2021) *Diversity, Equality and Inclusion: Strategy Document 2021*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) GBV Emergency Preparedness and Response: Inclusion of Diverse Women and girls Guidance Note. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) *Safe at home: Preventing Abuse and Neglect of Older Women and Older Men in the Family*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) *GBV Blended curriculum*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) *GBV Emergency Response & Preparedness (ER&P) training*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) *Facilitator guide, Participant materials and Training slides.* New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) *Listen Up! Project Amplifying Voices of Women and Girls to Reduce Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (2019) Survivors with Disabilities and Data Collection (video) (2019)

International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2018) *Girl Shine: Advancing the field–designing girl-driven gender based violence programming in Humanitarian settings*. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2017) COMPASS, "A Safe Place to Shine: Creating Opportunities and Raising Voices of Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings. New York: IRC

International Rescue Committee and International Medical Corps (2020) Women and Girls Safe Spaces: A Toolkit for Advancing Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Humanitarian Settings, New York: IRC and Los Angeles: International Medical Corps

Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence & CBM Ireland (2020) *Disability Inclusion in GBV Programming*.

Islamic Relief (2020) *Gender-based violence against women and girls in Gaza protection and inclusion framework*. London: IR

Islamic Relief (2018) Learning Paper 1: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: An approach to understanding intersectional programming: Age, Gender and Diversity Analysis. London: IR

Islamic Relief (2018) Learning Paper 2: Leave no one behind in humanitarian programming: Lessons from five countries. London: IR

Islamic Relief (2018) *Lessons learnt from Somali Regional State of Ethiopia: Combating Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls in Dekasuftu Woreda Faith inspired action to end GBV*. London: IR

Islamic Relief (2017) *Integrating Protection: An Integrated Approach to Gender-Based Violence and Child*

Protection - Key Findings from Mali, Niger and Pakistan [2016-201]. London: IR

Islamic Relief (2016) *Integrating GBV in WASH toolkit: Lessons from Yemen*. London: IR

Kelly JTD, Ausubel E, Kenny E, et al (2021) 'Measuring gender-based violence risk mitigation in humanitarian settings: results from a comprehensive desk review and systematic mapping'. *BMJ Open*

Leonard Cheshire and Humanity & Inclusion (2018) *Disability Data Collection: A summary review of the use of the Washington Group Questions by development and humanitarian actors.* London: Leonard Cheshire and Humanity & Inclusion

Lokot M and Avakyan Y (2020) 'Intersectionality as a lens to the COVID-19 pandemic: implications for sexual and reproductive health in development and humanitarian contexts' *Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters,* 28:1, 1764748

Mercy Corps (2015) *"The Most Vulnerable" Adolescents in Gaziantep: Proactive Research to Ensure Programming Responds to Their Needs*. London: Mercy Corps

Michelis I. (2020) *Picked up, misused, abused, changed': Intersectionality in the humanitarian discourse on gender-based violence (Research brief)*

Murphy M and Bourassa A (2021) *Gap Analysis of Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings: a Global Consultation*. Elrha

Pearce E (2020) 'Disability Considerations in GBV Programming During the Covid-19 Pandemic.' *GBV AoR Helpdesk.* London: SDDirect

Plan International (2020) *Adolescent Programming Toolkit Guidance and tools for adolescent programming and girls' empowerment in crisis settings*. London: Plan International

Plan International (2018) Adolescent Girls in Crisis: Experiences of Risk and Resilience Across Three Humanitarian Settings. London: Plan International

Regional Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group (2020) *COVID-19: How to include marginalized and vulnerable people in risk communication and community engagement*

Roth D, Blackwell A, Canavera M, Falb K (2021) *Cycles of displacement: Understanding violence, discrimination, and exclusion of LGBTQI people in humanitarian contexts.* New York: IRC

Roth, D., Blackwell, A., Canavera, M., & Falb, K. (2021) *When "we know nothing": Recommendations for ethical research and learning with and for LGBTQI people in humanitarian settings*. New York: IRC

Social Development Direct (2020) *Increasing Attention to Young Girls in GBVIE Programming: Learning Brief.* London: Social Development Direct

Tanabe M, Nagujjah Y, Rimal N, et al. (2015) *'Intersecting sexual and reproductive health and disability in humanitarian settings: risks, needs, and capacities of refugees with disabilities in Kenya, Nepal, and Uganda.'* in *Sex Disabil* 2015; 33:411–27

Turcanu M and Ngunzi Kahashi Y (2020) *SADI – CAFOD's safe, accessible, dignified and inclusive approach*. London: CAFOD

UNFPA (2018) *Girls in Disaster and Conflict*. New York: UNICEF

UNFPA (2018) *Women and Young Persons with Disabilities: Guidelines for providing rights-based and Gender Responsive Services to Address Gender Based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. *New York: UNFPA*

UNICEF (2019) *Tip Sheet: Consulting with Women and Girls*. New York: UNICEF

UNICEF (undated) *GBViE Program Resource Pack Kit*. New York: UNICEF

UNICEF and the International Rescue Committee (2012) *Caring for Child Survivors Implementation Guidelines*. New York: UNICEF and IRC

UNHCR (2015) *Protecting Persons with Diverse Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities: A Global Report on UNHCR's Efforts to Protect Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex Asylum-Seekers and Refugees*. Geneva: UNHCR

UN Women (2021) *COVID-19, gender, and disability checklist: Preventing and addressing gender-based*

violence against women, girls, and gender non-conforming persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. New York: UN Women

Voice Amplified (2021) [We Must Do Better Amplifying Women and Girls In Crises: A Feminist Assessment of the Humanitarian Aid System's Support of Women- and Girl-Led Organizations during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

WaterAid and SHARE (2014) [Violence, Gender and WASH: A Practitioner's Toolkit – Making Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Safer through Improved Programming and Services](#) London: Water Aid and SHARE

Women Deliver (2018) [Addressing the needs of adolescent girls in humanitarian settings](#). New York: Women Deliver

Women's Refugee Commission (2021) *[Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2021) *[Supporting Young Male Refugees and Migrants Who Are Survivors or At Risk of Sexual Violence: A Field Guide for Frontline Workers in Europe](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2021) [Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria](#). New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2019) *[Piloting the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action: Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Jordan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2016) *[Working to Improve Our Own Futures: Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.](#)* New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2016) [Urban Gender-Based Violence Risk Assessment Guidance: Identifying Risk Factors for Urban Refugees](#). New York: Washington DC: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2016) *[Mean Streets: Identifying and Responding to Urban Refugees' Risks of Gender-Based Violence](#)*. New York: Washington DC: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2016) *[I'm Here: Steps & Tools to Reach Adolescent Girls in Crisis Updates & Learning from implementation in 6 countries, 25+ communities](#)*. New York: WRC

The Women's Refugee Commission (2015) [Empowered and Safe](#). New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2015) *[Including Adolescent Girls with Disabilities in Humanitarian Programs](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2014) [I'm Here: Adolescent Girls in Emergencies Approach and Tools for Improved Response](#). New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (2014)http://wrc.ms/strong-girlsreport *[Strong Girls, Powerful Women: Program Planning and Design for Adolescent Girls in Humanitarian Settings](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission (not dated) *[I'm Here: Adolescent Girls in Emergencies](#)*. New York: WRC

Women's Refugee Commission and International Rescue Committee (2015) *[Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Humanitarian Settings: A Toolkit for GBV Practitioners](#)*. New York: IRC and WRC

Women's Refugee Commission and International Rescue Committee (2013) *[I See That it is Possible: Building Capacity for Disability Inclusion in Gender-Based Violence Programming in Humanitarian Settings.](#)* New York: IRC and WRC

Women's Refugee Commission and UNICEF Lebanon (2018) *[Disability Inclusion in Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Programs.](#)* New York: WRC and UNICEF

Women's Refugee Commission and UNICEF (2019) *[Promising Practice Case Study 1: Guidance on Disability Inclusion for GBV Partners in Lebanon.](#)* New York: WRC and UNICEF

Women's Refugee Commission and UNICEF (2019) *[Promising Practice Case Study 2: Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Gender-Based Violence services in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement, Uganda](#)*. New York: WRC and UNICEF

The GBV AoR Help Desk

The GBV AoR Helpdesk is a unique research and technical advice service which aims to inspire and support humanitarian actors to help prevent, mitigate and respond to violence against women and girls in emergencies. Managed by Social Development Direct, the GBV AoR Helpdesk is staffed by a global roster of senior Gender and GBV Experts who are on standby to help guide frontline humanitarian actors on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response measures in line with international standards, guidelines and best practice. Views or opinions expressed in GBV AoR Helpdesk Products do not necessarily reflect those of all members of the GBV AoR, nor of all the experts of SDDirect's Helpdesk roster.

The GBV AoR Helpdesk

You can contact the GBV AoR Helpdesk by emailing us at:
enquiries@gbviehelpdesk.org.uk

The Helpdesk is available 09.00 to 17.30 GMT Monday to Friday.

Our services are free and confidential.