

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

Road Map 2021–2025
2021 Progress Report

Acknowledgments

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**CALL
TO
ACTION**

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



DENMARK
*Global lead
2021–22*

**WOMEN'S
REFUGEE
COMMISSION**
RESEARCH. RETHINK. RESOLVE.

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



ActionAid Women First Responders Johanne, Ysnelle, and Elcia fill the dignity kits in preparation for their distribution to the local women in the community of Jacquet, Jeremie, Haiti. 22 August 2021. Credit: Fabienne Douce/ActionAid.

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Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ABAAD	ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality
AoR	Area of Responsibility
AWO	Arab Women Organization of Jordan
BHA	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CAR	Central African Republic
CAFI	Call to Action Field Implementation
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Australia
DFJ	Dynamique de Femmes Juristes
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
EU	European Union
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBViE	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GC	Global Communities
GDFD	Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement (GDFD) Research Program
GEEWG	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls
GenCap	Gender Standby Capacity Project
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IAHE	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	Information Management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IO	International Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework
MdM	Médecins du Monde

MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MSI	MSI Reproductive Choices
MYRP	Multi-Year Resilience Programmes
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PiN	People in Need
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSHEA	Protection from Sexual Harassment, Exploitation, and Abuse
PRM	U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
RBM	Results-Based Management
RGA	Rapid Gender Analysis
RRP	Regional Refugee Response Plan
SDC	Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
Sida	The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STPC	Shifting the Power Coalition
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Spaces
WHO	World Health Organization
WLO	Women-Led Organization
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission
WRO	Women's Rights Organizations
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Foreword

“A key priority for the Danish leadership of the Call to Action is to engage in real partnerships with local women-led organizations—not least in the context of forced displacement in humanitarian crises. We need to ensure safe engagement and participation of local women and girls in humanitarian planning and decision-making. Their voices are too often neglected. That must change.”

– Flemming Møller Mortensen, Danish Minister for Development and Nordic Cooperation, Host at the 76th UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event “Localizing GBV prevention and response in the context of forced displacement in humanitarian crisis.”

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic still reminded us that the strength of unity—and the power of joining forces—is our best weapon in addressing gender-based violence in emergencies (GBViE). Call to Action partners joined forces and initiated the implementation of the new Road Map for the period 2021–2025. All members submitted ambitious commitments to the Road Map and we saw a much stronger focus on localization and engagement with women-led organizations. Meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls is essential when it comes to prioritizing their needs, protecting their human rights, and ensuring their empowerment and equal opportunities. Women and girls’ vulnerability in emergencies is not an expression of weakness, but an expression of inequality. Women and girls are resourceful, powerful, and knowledgeable about the issues of risk and what is needed to mitigate those risks. Women and girls must be key actors in the design and implementation of programmes to address gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies.

We encourage you to read this Progress Report, along with the Partner Self-Reports, for a comprehensive understanding of key actions taken in 2021. The Partner Self-Reports are available on the [Call to Action website](#).

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

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

Call to Action Steering Committee 2022: Arab Women Organization of Jordan (AWO), InterAction, IOM, Germany, Norway, Plan International, UNFPA



Call to Action Lead January 2021–December 2022:
Denmark



Overview

2021 marked the first year of the [Road Map 2021–2025](#) of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (Call to Action), which builds on the first five-year Road Map. The Call to Action is a unique multi-stakeholder partnership that brings together international organizations (IOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and States and donors. The Call to Action aims to fundamentally change the way that gender-based violence (GBV) is addressed in humanitarian action. At the end of 2021, there were 97 NGOs, IOs, and States and donors in the partnership, with eight local organizations joining during 2021.

Women and girls remain disproportionately at risk of GBV in humanitarian crises. As climate change and food crises increased and fuelled further conflicts and displacement in 2021, women and girls in particular were affected. As the United Nations (UN) Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, noted, “...food crises in turn fuel further violence and exploitation of women and children.”¹ The COVID-19 pandemic not only brought with it the “shadow pandemic” of increased GBV against women and girls, but also “exacerbated existing gender inequalities.”²

At the start of 2021, an estimated 235 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance, with that number rising significantly to 274 million by the start of 2022.³ At the end of 2021, there were 89.3 million forcibly displaced persons worldwide: 1 percent of the world’s population.⁴ The [Women Peace and Security Index](#) shows that displaced women “face a higher risk of intimate partner violence, economic marginalization and financial exclusion, and often felt less free to move about” and are more at a disadvantage than women in host communities.⁵ While women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV, the risks of sexual violence against men and boys can also rise in crises.⁶

The goal of the Call to Action is “to drive change and foster accountability so that every humanitarian effort, from the earliest phases of a crisis, includes the policies, systems, and mechanisms necessary to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV, especially violence against women and girls.”⁷ While significant progress has been made since the Call to Action’s launch in 2013, work remains to ensure that GBV prevention, response, and mitigation are prioritized and that GBV is considered a lifesaving priority in all humanitarian responses.

An Ambitious New Road Map

The Road Map 2021–2025 is informed by, continues, and expands on the significant work done under the first [Road Map 2016–2020](#). This second Road Map of the initiative focuses on supporting the work of national and local organizations, particularly women’s organizations, as well as increasing funding for GBV and gender equality work in humanitarian settings and addressing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Recognizing that intersecting factors can heighten the risk of GBV, intersectionality is among the core principles in the Road Map. Given the link with development and peace approaches in protracted crises, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus is also integrated in the Road Map “to support transformative results in preparedness, longer-term response, and recovery.”⁸

Partners made at least two commitments under the Road Map 2021–2025 to continue work to fulfill the promise of the Call to Action: to leave no one behind; to reinforce accountability to women and girls in humanitarian responses; and to ensure that all actors working in humanitarian settings provide effective action on GBV.

1 [Global Humanitarian Overview 2022](#), 2021, page 5.

2 Diana J. Arango, Jocelyn Kelly, Jeni Klugman, Elena Ortiz, [Forced Displacement and Violence Against Women: A Policy Brief](#), UK Aid, UNHCR, World Bank Group, 2021, page 4.

3 [Global Humanitarian Overview 2022](#), 2021, page 9.

4 [Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2021](#), UNHCR, page 5.

5 [Women Peace and Security Index](#).

6 [Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Road Map 2021-2025](#), page 1.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid., page 9.

Accountability is critical to the collective work and commitments of the Call to Action partners. Partners commit to reporting annually on the progress of their Road Map commitments. These reports contribute to this annual Progress Report, which aims to highlight “partners’ overall progress and gaps that require further attention.”⁹

The 2021 Progress Report

This year’s Progress Report draws from 55 reports submitted by Call to Action partners for 2021; data collected against the indicators in the Road Map’s Monitoring Framework;¹⁰ and additional materials provided by partners. The Progress Report highlights some of the progress made by partners. To get a full picture of all the progress made in 2021, this report should be read alongside each of the partner’s self-reports. The partners’ self-reports are publicly available on the [Call to Action website](#) as part of the initiative’s commitment to accountability.

The new Road Map contains six Outcomes, with broad key action areas that are needed to achieve the Outcome. This year’s Progress Report is organized by the Road Map’s six Outcome areas. Sub-headings (and the associated numbering) correspond to the “Key Action Areas” under each Outcome.¹¹

Progress with Continuing Challenges

The 2021 self-reports show that significant efforts have been made by partners and others to better prevent, respond to, and mitigate against GBV in emergencies. Their reports show various efforts aligned with the Road Map and greater prioritization of GBV programming and funding by numerous partners.

Among the highlights in 2021 are the following:

- [Increased engagement with, and support for, local organizations and particularly women-led organizations](#): Several partners reported increased partnerships, financial, and technical support to local organizations, which are often the first ones

responding to GBV. More local organizations joined the Call to Action and raised their concerns and challenges during the 2021 virtual Call to Action Annual Partners Meeting.

- ♦ [The Call to Action Field Implementation \(CAFI\) project](#) (see [Feature](#) on page 25) began work with local women-led organizations, networks, and coalitions to strengthen their leadership and contributions to implement the Road Map 2021–2025 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Western Africa.
- [Greater attention to the need to increase funding for GBV](#): A high-level roundtable in January 2021, which brought together some organizations in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and some donors, focused attention on the lack of funding for GBV programs, as well as the challenges around tracking that funding. The roundtable kicked off a number of initiatives to provide increased funding for GBV, as well as to better track GBV funding, including via the [Financial Tracking Service](#).

Unfortunately, many of the challenges that have negatively impacted partners’ progress in the past persist, including the following:

- [Increased needs and the continued impact of COVID-19](#): The impact of COVID-19 continued to contribute to increased cases of GBV, with COVID-related restrictions impacting GBV services and responses. Partners noted that ongoing and new crises in 2021 and the impacts of climate change also contributed to increased rates of GBV.
- [Putting commitments into action and providing the necessary funding](#): While there were positive developments around funding in 2021, there remains a lack of adequate implementation of commitments to prioritize and fund GBV in emergencies. GBV remains underprioritized and underfunded in humanitarian responses. While

⁹ Ibid., page 25.

¹⁰ Ibid., Annex B, pages 28–34.

¹¹ See the [Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Road Map 2021–2025](#), pages 16–25, for the Key Action Areas under each of the six Outcomes. NB: Some Key Action Areas—and therefore the related numbering under some Outcomes—have no particular elements to report for the 2021, but may have commitments still in progress during the Road Map’s time frame of 2021–2025.

numerous tools and guidelines around GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response exist, they are not being put into practice enough. Despite commitments to include women in the design and implementation of GBV and broader humanitarian programmes, their role and participation remain limited.

- Access and support of local organizations: Even though there was progress around supporting local organizations in 2021, numerous challenges remain, including in terms of genuinely involving local organizations in humanitarian coordination structures and decision-making and funding their GBV work. Additional constraints continued to grow for local organizations in certain contexts where the operating space for civil society is shrinking.

The Road Map 2021–2025 and the progress made in 2021 toward achieving its Outcomes mark the positive direction in which the Call to Action initiative and its partners are moving. By identifying the persistent challenges that remain, the partnership as a whole can work to collectively tackle them to ensure that all humanitarian responses ensure the prevention, mitigation, and response to GBV, especially violence against women and girls.

“The power of the Call to Action lies in collective accountability and this is key for the implementation of the new Road Map. The Road Map reflects a shared vision. We know that this will translate to on-the-ground impact for women and girls.”

– UNFPA Executive Director Natalia Kanem at the 76th UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event, “Localizing GBV prevention and response in the context of forced displacement in humanitarian crisis.”



MDM Nepal 2015, Copyright: Olivier Papegnies

Road Map 2021–2025 Outcomes and Key Action Areas

The Progress Report is organized by the [Road Map 2021–2025](#)'s six Outcomes and their corresponding Key Action Areas. The Key Action Areas—indicated by the numbers below—identify broad areas of action that are needed to achieve the Outcome.

The summary Key Action Area headings are listed here for ease of reference when reading the report. The complete text of each Key Action Area is found in the [Road Map 2021–2025](#).*



Outcome 1. Policy Frameworks and Capacity

Actors working in humanitarian settings have the institutional and system-wide policies and capacity to address GBV, promote gender equality, and ensure accountability.

- 1-1 Accountability
- 1-2 Staffing
- 1-3 Integration
- 1-4 Localization
- 1-5 Resources
- 1-6 Advocacy



Outcome 2. Coordination

Effective coordination within the GBV sector, and between other relevant actors and the GBV sector, ensures action and accountability to prevent and respond to GBV at all levels of the response.

- 2-1 GBV Sector Coordination
- 2-2 Coordination between GBV, PSEA, and Gender Equality Actors
- 2-3 Coordination on Risk Mitigation
- 2-4 Integration
- 2-5 Localization
- 2-6 Resources
- 2-7 Advocacy



Outcome 3. Data, Assessment, and Analysis

Data on GBV and gender equality is collected, shared, stored, and analyzed safely and ethically in consultation with GBV and gender experts, and supports humanitarian planning, programming, and funding decisions.

3-1 Integration

3-2 Consultation

3-3 Localization

3-4 Resources

3-5 Advocacy



Outcome 4. Funding

Sufficient funding is provided for GBV and gender equality staffing, interventions, initiatives, and programs during every phase of emergency response.

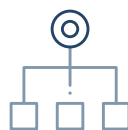
4-1 Prioritization

4-2 Tracking

4-3 Localization

4-4 Advocacy

4-5 Nexus



Outcome 5. Specialized GBV Programming

GBV prevention and response programming, including specialized services, that meet the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming are implemented in every phase of emergency response.

5-1 Implementation

5-2 Consultation

5-3 Evaluation

5-4 Accountability

5-5 Localization

5-6 Resources

5-7 Advocacy

5-8 Systems-strengthening



Outcome 6. GBV Risk Mitigation

GBV risk mitigation and promotion of gender equality are effectively integrated into program design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation across all humanitarian sectors in line with the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

6-1 Institutionalization

6-2 Implementation

6-3 Gender Equality

6-4 Consultation

6-5 Localization

6-6 Resources

6-7 Advocacy

*NB: Key Action Areas 2-3 (Coordination on Risk Mitigation); 2-6 (Resources); 2-7 (Advocacy); 5-4 (Accountability), and 5-6 (Resources) do not have progress included in this report, although some partners may have indicated progress in their self-reports.

Progress on Road Map Outcomes

Outcome 1. Policy Frameworks and Capacity

Actors working in humanitarian settings have the institutional and system-wide policies and capacity to address GBV, promote gender equality, and ensure accountability.



Indicator 1A: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on GBV in humanitarian contexts.	73% (40/55)
Indicator 1B: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on gender equality in humanitarian contexts.	80% (44/55)
Indicator 1C: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on PSEA in humanitarian contexts.	85% (47/55)

1-1 Accountability

Accountability is key to achieving the goal of the Call to Action. In 2021, partners made significant progress in adopting and implementing policies and systems to ensure institutional accountability on GBV, PSEA, and gender equality. Some examples of these include:

- **Action Against Hunger (AAH)** endorsed a safeguarding policy in March 2021, and developed materials and resources to ensure its smooth roll-out.
- **ABAAD-Resource Centre for Gender Equality (ABAAD)** set up accountability helplines for both staff

and affected people's complaints and concerns.

- The **Australian** Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) developed a *Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action Roadmap* in 2021 to guide its humanitarian programming, partnerships, and multilateral and bilateral diplomacy. This internal guidance identified GBV as one of six priority areas for action for 2022–2026.
- **Bulgaria's** State Agency for Refugees, in coordination with the State Agency for Child Protection and **UNHCR**, updated its *Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence*.

- **Democracy School Yemen** developed a policy to combat GBV in crises.
- The **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**, with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, developed minimum standards and an approach on safe and inclusive programming, including specific guidance, tools, and capacity-building materials.
- **Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)** adopted a *Gender Policy*.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) adopted a *Protection from Sexual Harassment, Exploitation, and Abuse and Child Safeguarding Policy*.

- **Slovenia** adopted a requirement that, starting in 2021, all development and humanitarian projects it funds must include GBV sensitivity in their project design and reporting.

1-2 Staffing

Human resources and staff capacity are essential to addressing GBV and advancing gender equality. Human resource shortages are an ongoing challenge noted by partners. In order to address this challenge, in 2021 partners worked to enhance organizational and system capacity.

- **Ireland** supported the **International Rescue Committee (IRC)** to train IRC local staff and local women-led organizations in Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and ensure that vital GBV services remained open for women and girls through remote case management during the pandemic.
- **Islamic Relief** provided training on safeguarding and GBV to over 600 staff members across five country offices (Jordan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Afghanistan).
- **MSI Reproductive Choices (MSI)** developed a training curriculum for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) providers based on MSI's basic approach and service

package. The curriculum includes modules to build awareness of GBV, including learning on gender, norms, and power. Other modules include training on the [World Health Organization \(WHO\) LIVES approach \(Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety and Support\)](#), clinical care, and treatment based on MSI's basic care package, and how to enhance safety and awareness of provider's mental health in the provision of care. MSI also conducted two trainings for staff in country programs in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa using this curriculum.

- **Oxfam** developed a new framework and guidance for staff on facilitating access to protection and emergency services for survivors of abuse and violence, including survivors of GBV. The guidance aims to build Oxfam staff, partner, and volunteer capacity to deal with disclosures safely and appropriately—including sensitive GBV disclosures—and refer people to the services that can help them.
- **Tearfund** launched a community of practice on gender in emergencies for staff.
- **The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** established a pool of 20 expert PSEA coordinators. Deployments were made to five IASC priority countries, including Mali and Central African Republic (CAR), supported with USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA) funding.

1-3 Integration

In 2021, partners continued to integrate GBV and gender equality considerations into system-wide and institutional standards, guidelines, and tools.

- **ActionAid** finalized the piloting and test of its women-led community based protection toolkit in Lebanon and Haiti.
- **The International Organization for Migration (IOM)** finalized a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation reference package on GBV that speaks to IOM-specific programming and prioritizes the safety of women and girls in the process of evaluating impact.

- **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** undertook an analysis of the integration of GBV across 2021 Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRPs). The analysis showed that significant improvements are required across sectoral response plans. UNHCR updated the RRP templates and guidance on Integrating Gender-Based Violence Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response within the RRP templates specifically targeting UNHCR GBV Coordinators, Sectoral Coordinators, and Inter-agency Coordinators.

1-4 Localization

The Call to Action partnership is committed to supporting the leadership of local actors, particularly women's organizations. This commitment is embedded in all six Road Map Outcomes. In 2021, partners worked to support the development of institutional policies and capacity to strengthen GBV response and prevention.

- Increased cooperation and engagement with local actors and women-led organizations is a key priority for the Danish Call to Action leadership. **Denmark** has taken a strong lead on the agenda, is systematically building localization into all its Call to Action activities, and has promoted the agenda through systematic high-level advocacy.
- The **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** supported 44 National Societies in the development of a PSEA policy, through the regional, sub-regional, and country teams, with support from its Geneva headquarters where needed.

1-5 Resources

The allocation of financial and human resources is key to achieving the goal of Call to Action, given that persistent shortages affect programming capacity.

- To address this gap, in 2021 **NRC**, through NORCAP, deployed 63 experts dedicated to GBV, gender, PSEA, and conflict-related sexual violence portfolios

worldwide, from field level to global level, to provide individual technical support to partners to inter-agency roles benefitting the whole humanitarian community in operations. NORCAP worked with UN partners, governments, peacekeeping operations, international non-governmental organizations, and national/local organizations.

1-6 Advocacy

In 2021, Call to Action partners continued to undertake high-level and internal advocacy efforts to push for policy implementation and strengthening of system capacity to address GBV, support gender equality, and ensure accountability.

- In March 2021, the **European Union (EU)** adopted a [Communication](#), which guides its humanitarian work. In the Communication, the EU committed to ensuring the continued integration of protection for people caught in crisis situations, including through the prevention, mitigation, and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. The Communication highlighted the EU's continued commitment to support the Call to Action. In addition, the Communication reiterated the EU's commitment to rapidly address any type of misconduct in the international aid sector and increase accountability.
- **Italy** organized a side event during the 65th Commission on the Status of Women on "Violence against Girl Children in Armed Conflict and the Role of the International Criminal Justice System."
- In 2021, **Médecins du Monde (Mdm)** reinforced the links between Mdm-France's humanitarian advocacy (notably about humanitarian access, protection of humanitarian and health personnel in crisis situations, respect for humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law, limit the impact of counter-terrorism measures on our actions, etc.) and SRHR advocacy. Key SRHR messages are now mainstreamed into humanitarian advocacy focusing on: MISP, trust and finance feminist organizations, gender mainstreaming among all humanitarian aid sectors.

- As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, **Norway** ensured that conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) was discussed for the first time since 1946 on the formal agenda of the Security Council's Military Staff Committee (SC MSC). A formal briefing was given on the status of field implementation of the CRSV Handbook, which will now be an annual update in SC MSC.
- In 2021, **PAI** and other partners successfully advocated with the newly elected Biden-Harris administration to ensure that the United States' first National Gender Equity and Equality Strategy explicitly included language on addressing GBViE and SRH care in humanitarian emergencies.



In Yobe, Nigeria, Plan International is working alongside the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development to renovate, refurbish, and construct 10 health centres with the aim of strengthening primary health systems for these 10 communities, particularly for women and children. Here, health volunteers talk with women in one of the communities.

Credit: Plan International

Outcome 2. Coordination



Effective coordination within the GBV sector, and between other relevant actors and the GBV sector, ensures action and accountability to prevent and respond to GBV at all levels of the response.

Indicator 2A: Percentage of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator where leadership roles for national/subnational GBV coordination are co-led/led by a national actor.	<p>28% of contexts (8/28) have a national/sub-national GBV coordination co-led by a national actor.¹²</p> <p>16% of countries with refugee or mixed coordination mechanisms, with leadership roles for national/subnational GBV coordination, are co-led/led by a national actor.¹³</p>
Indicator 2B: Percentage of countries with a national-level GBV coordinator that report coordination with PSEA or gender coordination mechanisms.	<p>46% of contexts (15/32) coordinate with PSEA mechanisms.</p> <p><i>Data not available on coordination with gender actors.</i></p>
Indicator 2C: Percentage of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator with dedicated GBV coordinators.	<p>50% (14/28 countries).¹⁴</p>

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The eight countries are: Afghanistan and Yemen (national); Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, and South Sudan (sub-national).

13

Based on the results of a coordination survey conducted in 2021 (excluding operations in the Asia-Pacific region), there are 38 GBV coordination mechanisms (20 at national and 18 at sub-national level) in refugee and mixed settings. Of the 38, five are co-led by the government and one is co-led by a national NGO.

14

The 14 countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, occupied Palestinian territories, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela, Yemen.

2-1 GBV Sector Coordination

The achievement of transformative changes in the humanitarian system's work on GBV requires effective coordination. In 2021, the **GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR)** launched its [2021–2025 Strategy](#). This strategy outlines the vision, mission, and strategic objectives for the GBV AoR and details the work needed to achieve these goals over the next five years. The GBV AoR will carry out the following core functions: 1) Global leadership and coordination; 2) Support to field-level coordination mechanisms; 3) Advocacy, communications, and partner engagement; 4) Learning, development, and capacity building; and 5) Policy and standard setting.

Under this strategy, the GBV AoR will support flexible and inclusive humanitarian coordination structures that adapt to the distinct needs of the population and the often unpredictable nature of a humanitarian crisis as it evolves. Coordination functions will be fit for purpose for the context in which a humanitarian crisis occurs and will look to support or build upon local capacity and leadership. More specifically, under this new strategy, the GBV AoR focuses on the following strategic objectives:

1. Support strong and effective coordination of GBV action in humanitarian contexts.
2. Strengthen partnerships and facilitate joint advocacy to ensure that action on GBV is integrated into all humanitarian response efforts and is central to humanitarian action.
3. Promote learning, set standards, and communicate good practice and inclusive approaches for GBV prevention and response services.
4. Support a strong, diverse, and inclusive GBV community that continues to innovate and work in partnership across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

2-2 Coordination between GBV, PSEA, and Gender Equality Actors

GBV, PSEA, and gender equality are related, although they are addressed through separate mechanisms in humanitarian settings. Coordination among GBV, PSEA, and gender equality actors is important to avoid gaps in programming and to prevent wasting limited resources. The Call to Action Road Map 2021–2025 explicitly integrates PSEA along with GBV and gender equality.

- The **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, through the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), continues to promote, encourage, and foster strengthened coordination and harmonization of efforts among gender equality, GBV, and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) actors at global and country levels. For example, in Ethiopia in 2021, coordination between GBV, SEA, and gender equality in humanitarian action mechanisms in response to the humanitarian crisis in Tigray made achievements in creating synergies for strengthened GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response with the overall support and leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). At the global level, the IASC Gender Reference Group continues to coordinate with the **GBV AoR** and IASC PSEA coordination mechanism to strengthen global priorities and advocacy for gender equality.
- In 2021, **UNFPA** brought together 150 PSEA and GBV practitioners in a three-day expert workshop on “Building linkages to better assist survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse.” One outcome of this was a tip sheet on [Defining linkages to better assist survivors of sexual violence and abuse](#).

2-4 Integration

- In 2021, the **GBV AoR** prioritized the integration of GBV in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) process and provided technical support to field-level HPC planning. The GBV AoR engaged in global data and analysis working groups related to the HPC, resulting in a revised set of GBV indicators for the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework.
- **Trócaire** continued to support two local organizations, SEDHURO in Somalia and TOCH in South Sudan, to co-lead GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanisms at the sub-national level.
- In 2021, **UN Women** enabled 1,241 local women's organizations and groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian planning processes, improve gender-equitable outcomes, and increase access to critical humanitarian services among crisis-affected women and girls across more than 35 countries.

2-5 Localization

In 2021, Call to Action partners supported the participation and leadership of local actors, particularly women's organizations, in humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

- In line with **OCHA's** Gender Policy, local women-led organizations have had marked increased engagement and meaningful participation in HPC design and planning and HCTs, particularly in Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen. In Afghanistan, the HCT embraced a strategy that emphasizes the centrality of women and girls' rights and the participation of women and women's civil society organizations.



IOM Indonesia 2022, International Women's Day

Outcome 3. Data, Assessment, and Analysis



Data on GBV and gender is collected, shared, stored, and analyzed safely and ethically in consultation with GBV and gender experts, and supports humanitarian planning, programming, and funding decisions.

Indicator 3A: Number of Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) that include GBV risk analysis in at least 4 sectors.	8 HNOs ¹⁵
Indicator 3B: Number of HNOs that include sex-and age-disaggregated data for all sectors.	18 HNOs ¹⁶

3-1 Integration

In 2021, Call to Action partners worked to integrate GBV and gender considerations into sector-specific and inter-sectoral tools and methodologies that govern humanitarian needs assessments, planning processes, response plans, reviews, and evaluations.

- **AAH** provided technical gender review and inputs into the Global Nutrition Cluster’s [Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Guidance](#).
- **CARE** continued efforts to ensure humanitarian needs assessments are informed by a rapid gender analysis (RGA). RGAs were conducted in more than 20 humanitarian crises, including all large-scale humanitarian responses. CARE also expanded RGA trainings for staff and partners. As of 2021, nearly 300 participants from 90 agencies in 60 countries have participated in CARE RGA trainings. CARE

is also collaborating with **OCHA** and Gender Standby Capacity Project (GenCap) to institutionalize RGAs more firmly into the annual HPC process.

- **Christian Aid** updated its conflict analysis tools to make them age and gender sensitive, and held introductory workshops for program staff working in humanitarian interventions in South Sudan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Myanmar.
- The global **GBV AoR** information management (IM) team developed a set of technical guidance and tools, including a tip sheet to guide field-level GBV coordination teams throughout HPC processes. The set of tools included guidance on integrating GBV questions in multisectoral assessments; step-by-step technical guidance and IM tools to estimate the severity of GBV needs and People in Need of GBV response for HNOs; GBV response targeting and costing for GBV activities for humanitarian response planning; and GBV humanitarian response monitoring guidance to streamline and strengthen GBV response monitoring

¹⁵ In 2021, 8 of 19 HNOs reviewed had GBV risk analysis included in at least 4 sectors.
¹⁶ HNOs prepared in 2021 for 2022 were reviewed for indicator 3B. The 20 HNOs reviewed were: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Only Colombia and Somalia did not meet the criteria for indicator 3B.

frameworks, indicators, data collection tools, and practices.

- **UN Women** extended gender expertise to 87 percent of the humanitarian cluster system. On behalf of the IASC Gender Reference Group, UN Women continues to lead efforts to maintain accountability for gender equality in humanitarian action by monitoring adherence to gender commitments across 31 crisis contexts.
- In 2021, nearly 90 percent of the **World Food Programme (WFP)** country offices in Eastern Africa and over 50 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean conducted gender analyses. Globally, 92 percent of country offices reported assessment findings disaggregated by sex and age, and 82 percent disaggregated findings by disability, as well as sex and age.

3-2 Consultation

Humanitarian needs assessments and GBV and gender equality programming should be informed by participatory consultations with women and girls and their organizations, and other at-risk populations.

- In 2021, **Coalition for Humanity** conducted participatory consultations with women and girls in South Sudan before and during the implementation of general protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter/non-food items (NFI), and food security and livelihoods (FSL) activities and created awareness among 3,000 people in Mayom County and an additional 12,000 in Juba, Mangala, and Bentiu. Gender risk analyses were done before and after WASH, shelter/NFI, and FSL activities. Focus group discussions were conducted with women, girls, men, boys, teachers, and local authorities on a monthly basis to monitor GBV and other protection concerns in Juba, Mangala, Mayom, and Bentiu.
- **Elrha's** [*Gap Analysis of Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings: a Global Consultation*](#), published in 2021, has already become the organization's most downloaded resource, indicating demand and its usefulness for those working on GBV.

3-3 Localization

- **Trócaire** supported two local GBV response actors, TOCH in South Sudan and KMSS in Myanmar, with dedicated funding and technical support to design and pilot safe, ethical, contextually appropriate, and user-centered data collection and analysis tools for measuring the GBViE Minimum Standards (in partnership with **Elrha**, the **GBV AoR**, and the Global Women's Institute). In 2021, this support included working closely with TOCH and KMSS to refine prototype tools, contextualize and translate tools, and pilot tools within their GBViE programming in Kachin state in Myanmar and Yirol in South Sudan.

3-4 Resources

The collection and management of GBV data in a safe and ethical way requires expertise and the allocation of human and financial resources.

- In 2021, through the [Gender-Based Violence Information Management System \(GBVIMS\)](#) global inter-agency initiative, **UNFPA** funded and supported new inter-agency rollouts of Primero/GBVIMS+ in Iraq, Jordan, Myanmar, Somalia, and South Sudan, while continuing to fund existing system rollouts in Bangladesh, Libya, Nigeria, and Syria (Turkey cross-border response). Additionally, UNFPA supported the development of new software functionalities designed to improve and streamline safe inter-agency GBV incident data sharing using GBVIMS+.

3-5 Advocacy

- In 2021, the **GBV AoR** conducted an analysis of GBV integration in 2021 HNOs and HRP; the findings proved to be a key advocacy tool to leverage collaboration with gender, risk mitigation, and other inter-agency working groups. This exercise will be conducted every year to track progress in the quality of GBV analysis and narrative in HNO and HRP documents and identify areas that need further improvement and support.

Outcome 4. Funding



Sufficient funding is provided for GBV and gender equality staffing, interventions, initiatives, and programs during every phase of emergency response.

Indicator 4A: Amount (in USD) allocated by Call to Action partners to GBV in emergencies activities.	Insufficient data available from partner reports
Indicator 4B: Percentage of funds (in USD) allocated by Call to Action partners to GBV in emergencies activities by local actors.	Insufficient data available from partner reports
Indicator 4C: Percentage of country-based pooled funds that integrate GBV into strategies, selection criteria, and funding decisions.	85% (17/20)

4-1 Prioritization

Insufficient funding for work on GBV in emergencies is a persistent challenge facing actors in humanitarian settings. In 2021, Call to Action partners continued to work on prioritizing funding allocations to GBV and gender equality work in humanitarian settings.

- **Belgium** allocated EUR 4 million to fund activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUR 3.5 million) and in Syria (EUR 500,000).
- As co-chairs of the Good Humanitarian Donorship since June 2021, **Belgium** and **Finland** chose protection as a priority, with a main focus on GBV and disability inclusion.
- The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** established a Gender Contact Group of experts to help guide humanitarian pooled funding to address gender and GBV.

- **Denmark** has increased flexible funding to engage in innovative ways of improving GBV efforts, including increased cooperation with women-led organizations. In 2021, EUR 3.35 million were provided to **UNFPA** as transformative funding, which included support to delivering against its IASC-mandated leadership role in inter-agency GBV coordination in humanitarian settings.
- The **European Union (EU)** allocated approximately EUR 33.1 million in targeted funding from its humanitarian health and protection budget to prevention, mitigation, and response to GBV.
- All Finnish NGOs applying for humanitarian funding from **Finland's** Ministry of Foreign Affairs are expected to elaborate how their activities contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- In 2021, **German** humanitarian assistance has funded at least 26 projects with vital SGBV components, totaling EUR 79.3 million.

- Emergency response funding that is part of **Ireland's** partnership with the **IRC** allowed for the rapid set-up of GBV services for women and girl refugees who fled the escalating conflict in Tigray, Ethiopia. Working in consultation with the refugee community, the IRC opened a women and girls safe space, providing lifesaving services, including GBV case management. This pre-positioned modality for early response paved the way for the IRC to secure additional funds from complementary donors, thereby ensuring a more sustainable funding commitment for continuity of services for these refugees.
- In 2021, **Norway** provided NOK 326 million (approximately USD 38 million) in direct support to global and country-specific SGBV efforts.
- The **United States** earmarked nearly USD 183 million to GBV prevention and response programming globally. BHA's earmarked funding toward GBV programs around the world reached USD 103 million in fiscal year 2021. These figures reflect an upward trend each year since the Call to Action and the complementary United States Safe from the Start Initiative began in 2013.

4-2 Tracking

- **OCHA** convened a high-level GBV roundtable to address GBV funding gaps, which resulted in a dedicated GBV page on the Financial Tracking Service to track actual investments in GBV prevention and response and to hold the humanitarian sector accountable for its commitments to address the gaps in GBV funding.
- **UN Women** has been engaging closely with **OCHA** to integrate gender disaggregation into the tracking and monitoring mechanisms set up for humanitarian pooled funds.

4-3 Localization

Local organizations, particularly women's organizations, need access to funding to undertake work on GBV and gender equality. In 2021, Call to Action partners aimed to increase funding to these actors.

- **Australia** supports the Shifting the Power Coalition (STPC), a network of 13 women-led organizations from seven Pacific countries, to transform disaster management and humanitarian systems. STPC supports women's leadership through training, network building, and research. DFAT provided AUD 415,000 to STPC in 2021, including support to the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Papua New Guinea and Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation to lead a humanitarian response to COVID-19.
- In Bangladesh, **Australian** funding to local women's organizations enhanced Rohingya women's leadership, including women with disabilities, in preventing and responding to gendered impacts of COVID-19 in refugee camps.
- As part of new strategic partnerships with the 18 largest Danish civil society organizations, **Denmark** strengthened the emphasis on localization of programming. This support includes specifications on how much funding must go to local actors, as well as ensuring deliberate efforts to increase local leadership for both humanitarian and development actors.
- The **International Planned Parenthood Federation's (IPPF)** internal humanitarian funding mechanism is designed to enable local member associations to quickly mobilize to provide sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services in humanitarian emergencies. IPPF used its internal rapid humanitarian funding mechanism to fund 11 responses in 2021, including in conflict settings, refugee response, and natural disasters. These were in Afghanistan, Armenia, Colombia, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Mozambique, Palestine, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

- **NCA** has supported six country offices and their women-led local partners in their successful applications for Country-based Pooled Funds: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Somalia.
- In Jordan, The **Swiss** Agency for Cooperation and Development co-funds the **Arab Women's Organization (AWO)** with the objective to create a network of local women-led organizations engaging in GBV response in Iraq, Lebanon, and the occupied Palestinian territories.
- The **Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)**, an innovative partnership between the United Nations, civil society, and Member States, aims to empower local women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. It has integrated institutional financing in its funding streams since 2020 to respond to the demands and needs of women's rights organizations to sustain themselves through crisis, adapt and strengthen their organizational capacity, and contribute to women's movement building. In 2021, 17 women's rights and youth-focused organizations received USD 701,984 in institutional funding. In 2021, the WPHF Board approved emergency funding allocations to support women's organizations and their responses to urgent crises around the world, including the Haiti earthquake of August 2021, focusing on protection and recovery and USD 500,000 for Ethiopia in the wake of escalating violence focusing on the protection of women and girls and women's participation in humanitarian action.
- **UNFPA** committed to reach a target of 43 percent humanitarian funding to local actors by 2025. In 2021, 63 percent of resources went to local partners and women-led organizations from the **Humanitarian Thematic Fund**.

4-4 Advocacy

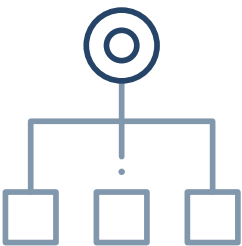
In 2021, Call to Action partners advocated for sufficient funding for GBV and gender equality work during every phase of emergency response.

- Before the annual Grand Bargain meeting in June, **ActionAid** distributed a policy brief, based on consultations with over 22 women's organizations in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Lebanon, Liberia, and Palestine. ActionAid also spoke at the opening of the Grand Bargain meeting, conveying these messages.
- **Germany** advocated that at least 30 percent of funding from global and country-based humanitarian pooled funds be disbursed to women-led organizations.
- The **UK** used its Presidency of the G7 to bring attention to the specific concerns of women and girls in crises and the need for improved response to GBV. This focus was included within the G7 **Compact on Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Crises** and within the **Foreign and Development Ministers' Meeting: Communiqué, May 2021** that reaffirmed G7 partners' commitment to the **Whistler Declaration on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action** and to work together to strengthen the response to GBV in humanitarian crises through the Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies.

4-5 Nexus

- With support from **Denmark**, **CARE** included support for local groups and organizations combatting GBV in their humanitarian-development-peace nexus project in Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger).

Outcome 5. Specialized GBV Programming



GBV prevention and response programming, including specialized services, that meet the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming are implemented in every phase of emergency response.

Indicator 5A: Number of Call to Action partners that report applying the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards in their humanitarian GBV prevention and response work.	36 partners
Indicator 5B: Number of Call to Action partners that report implementing specialized GBV services in humanitarian contexts.	31 partners

5-1 Implementation

Specialized services for GBV survivors, including health and psychosocial support, are essential and lifesaving in humanitarian contexts. In 2021, Call to Action partners supported the provision of specialized services for survivors of GBV in humanitarian contexts around the world.

- **ABAAD** is operating four women and girls safe spaces that provide holistic care for vulnerable women and girls in Lebanon.
- In 2021, **Trócaire** worked with partners to establish and implement multi-sectoral, specialized GBV services and programming in line with the *Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies* programming in humanitarian settings in Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Lebanon, South Sudan, and Somalia. Trócaire and partners also provided GBV services in preparedness and recovery contexts, including in Guatemala,

Honduras, Nicaragua, Kenya, Malawi, the occupied Palestinian territories, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

- **UNFPA** has committed to scaling up cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in its GBV and SRH programs for women, girls, and youth. In 2021, UNFPA distributed USD 6.3 million in cash assistance or vouchers to individuals and households in 22 countries.
- The **Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC)** has provided training and technical assistance to operational partners and supported the implementation of the integration of CVA into specialized GBV response services in Colombia, Ecuador, and across the MENA region, including in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Northwest Syria, and Turkey.

5-2 Consultation

In Borno State in Nigeria, **MdM-F** continued a fruitful collaboration with a local women's association called "Women in New Nigeria" for the whole of 2021 for community-based sensitization, focus group discussions, refresh, trainings, and meetings to raise awareness about GBV, good help and health-seeking behaviors, and health consequences of sexual violence and assaults. The same community-based approach has been used by MdM-F in other countries, such as in Yemen (with the Yemen women association), in the Central African Republic (CAR) (with the Association des Femmes Juristes Centrafricaines), in Bangladesh (with Samaj Kalyan Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)), and in Burkina Faso (with the national women jurists' association).

5-3 Evaluation

In 2021, Call to Action partners worked to evaluate the implementation of specialized GBV services to improve quality and accountability to women and girls.

- **The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and WRC** embarked on a three-year GBV innovation program that aims to build a broad evidence base on integrated GBV and economic recovery program models that effectively advance economic empowerment of GBV survivors by addressing gender inequality as a root cause of GBV and women's economic marginalization in displacement settings.
- **InterAction** launched the [GBV Prevention Evaluation Framework](#) and the [Results-Based Protection](#) website, which aims to contribute to measurement of the adoption of results-based approaches to GBV prevention.
- **UK** funding for building the evidence base in 2021 included the launch of the GBP 67.5 million [What Works to Prevent Violence: Impact at Scale program](#); support for the World Bank's [Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement \(GDFD\) Research Program](#); and support for the **Elrha Humanitarian Innovation Fund's** GBV Humanitarian Innovation window.

- **UNHCR** launched the new institutional results-based management (RBM) system, which includes GBV as a dedicated outcome area in the system. The system allows UNHCR to record GBV programming needs and priorities for operations and is underpinned by a results framework, which will increasingly allow UNHCR to demonstrate the impact of its interventions. The RBM also introduced a new tool to plan, manage, and show concrete results structured around 16 areas of UNHCR's work. The GBV stand-alone outcome area was selected by 60 percent of UNHCR country operations/multi-country offices during the 2021 programming cycle, prioritizing GBV specialized programming within interim/multi-year operational strategies.

5-5 Localization

As part of the focus on localization, in 2021, Call to Action partners supported local actors to provide GBV services.

- **International Medical Corps (IMC)** continued partnerships with community-based organizations to deliver services for women and girls and survivors of GBV in Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan and established new programming partnerships in CAR and Nigeria. IMC also helped to register women's associations that formed through GBV program interventions in Cameroon, and in refugee contexts of Ethiopia, IMC has helped to foster networks of women who actively work to prevent GBV and refer survivors for support services. The associations lead peacebuilding and advocacy initiatives to improve conditions for all women and girls.
- In fiscal year 2021, the **United States** supported the prioritization of local women's organizations' expertise and leadership in GBV prevention and response. BHA supported multiple awards that contributed to this work within existing initiatives, as well as strengthening the role of local women's organizations within the humanitarian architecture. Multiple U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) PRM awards supported organizational, technical,

and financial capacity strengthening of local women's organizations.

- **WRC**, together with Fundación Halú, Fòs Feminista, Universidad de los Andes, Reproductive Health Uganda, and the Makerere University School of Public Health, launched a multi-year project to implement, evaluate, and validate an innovative service delivery model that provides community-based medical care and first line psychosocial support for sexual violence survivors, in alignment with the latest clinical guidance and evidence.

5-7 Advocacy

Advocacy is a focus of Denmark's leadership of the Call to Action and is key to achieving progress on GBV and gender equality in humanitarian settings.

- **Denmark** co-hosted a side event at the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) focused on "Localizing GBV Prevention and Response in the Context of Forced Displacement in Humanitarian Crisis" with **DRC**, **UN OCHA**, and **UNFPA** in partnership with **UNHCR**, **UNICEF**, the **EU**, and local women-led organizations. The UNGA side event brought together leaders of women's organizations, the UN, government, and civil society to discuss GBV in emergencies; good practices and efforts of localizing GBV mitigation, prevention, and response in humanitarian crises; and how such efforts can be further amplified. The side event focused on the impediments faced by women-led organizations and their work in GBV, and collective attempts to remove such blockages.
- **PAI** has been working to advocate for explicit inclusion of health services in response to GBV, including post-rape care in US policies and legislation. It worked with leaders in the US Congress and other US advocates, including **WRC**, to introduce critical legislation to codify the US Safe from the Start Initiative and ensure that the legislation explicitly calls for the inclusion of post-rape care aligned with international minimum standards.

5-8 Systems-strengthening

Strengthening GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response within national and local non-emergency services and systems is essential to the availability of GBV services.

- **Empowerment for Development** provided training for justice actors, traditional clan leaders, and religious leaders to ensure GBV perpetrators are held accountable.
- In 2021, **Syria Relief and Development's** GBV staff worked together with reproductive health staff to support the integration of GBV specialized services in health facilities and ensure effective referrals among protection and health services for GBV survivors.

"Addressing gender-based violence requires a concerted response involving national authorities, humanitarian partners, civil society, donors and forcibly displaced women, girls, men, and boys themselves."

— UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi in his statement marking the 16 Days of Activism Campaign in 2021.

Outcome 6. GBV Risk Mitigation



GBV risk mitigation and promotion of gender equality are effectively integrated into program design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation across all humanitarian sectors in line with the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

Indicator 6A: Percentage of total cluster/sector plans in humanitarian plans that include GBV risk mitigation within the cluster/sector-specific objectives.	60% ¹⁷
Indicator 6B: Number of Call to Action partners that report integrating GBV risk mitigation in their humanitarian work.	40 partners

6-1 Institutionalization

All humanitarian actors have a role to play in efforts to prevent and mitigate the risks of GBV. In 2021, Call to Action partners made important progress on institutionalizing GBV risk identification into humanitarian tools, standards, processes, trainings, and other key materials.

- In 2021, the **GBV AoR** analyzed the inclusion of risk mitigation across sectors in 2020 HNOs and HRP. The findings proved to be a key advocacy tool to leverage collaboration with gender, risk mitigation, and other inter-agency working groups.
- In 2021, as the co-lead of the Global CCCM Cluster, **IOM** integrated GBV risk mitigation measures within CCCM response through HNO/HRP reviews, by

conducting localization pilots, which incorporate GBV risk mitigation actions in preparedness, response, and coordination, and stimulating a stronger involvement of women-focused organizations during displacement crises. Several IOM units created new toolkits and operational manuals with GBV risk mitigation integrated as a core component.

- **UNHCR** completed an analysis of the CCCM and shelter/NFI chapters of the 24 HNOs and 28 HRPs from 2021. The purpose of this analysis was to support field clusters and to identify opportunities to strengthen the integration of GBV risk mitigation into the overall HPC for both clusters. In 2021, 46 percent of the CCCM chapters and 29 percent of the shelter chapters of HRPs included GBV risk mitigation measures. Tip sheets on HNO/HRP preparation were developed for both clusters, and guidance continues to be provided to respective country clusters to enhance risk mitigation mainstreaming efforts at the field level.

¹⁷ 103 out of 171 cluster/sector plans include GBV risk mitigation. Cluster/Sector plans prepared in 2021 for 2022 were reviewed for indicator 6A, excluding logistics, telecommunications, and coordination services. The plans reviewed (in English only) were for the following 20 countries: Afghanistan, Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

- *The Protection and Accountability Handbook* (2021) provides detailed guidance to **WFP** staff on how to identify potential GBV risks, who is most at risk in the operational area, and what measures WFP should put in place to prevent or mitigate such risks, including how to make referrals to GBV actors.

6-2 Implementation

In 2021, partners also implemented, monitored, and reported on the integration of GBV risk mitigation in humanitarian programming.

- **CARE** developed a GBV risk mitigation analysis framework and proposal checklist. The analysis included a review of 10 CARE humanitarian proposal packages from nine countries submitted over the course of the FY2020—FY2021 and FY2021—FY2022 proposal cycles. Proposals analyzed totalled USD 52,408,566 in bids across 11 sectors. This process culminated in the development of a new proposal checklist designed to equip CARE staff with a concrete list of recommendations to ensure that GBV risk mitigation is consistently integrated into all emergency proposals.
- To track progress toward achieving its commitment on GBV risk mitigation in all its investments, **Education Cannot Wait (ECW)** monitors a number of aspects including: the number of ECW-supported investments with GBV risk mitigation measures; the number of ECW-supported investments with GBV risk mitigation indicators; the number of ECW-supported investments with costed GBV risk mitigation measures in the budget; and the explicit reference to collaboration and coordination with GBV actors. In 2021, 50 percent of the new investments included GBV risk mitigation measures, exceeding the 20 percent target.
- GBV risk mitigation has been incorporated into **Global Communities'** priority areas of work, including during distributions of aid, in WASH and FSL activities, and during monitoring and evaluation.

6-3 Gender Equality

Mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian action is an objective of the Call to Action 2021—2025 Road Map. Gender equality work across all humanitarian sectors is key to efforts to address GBV.

- In 2021, **Plan International** and **CARE International** initiated a new partnership on adolescent-focused rapid gender analyses.
- In 2021, **OCHA** undertook a review of the progress on mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment of women and girls into the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus agenda as a follow-up to the findings of the first ever thematic [*Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation \(IAHE\) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls \(GEEWG\)*](#).

6-4 Consultation

Consultation with women and girls and other at-risk populations to understand their specific needs and priorities, as well as any barriers and/or risks they face in accessing services, and partnering with them on program design is essential to designing safe and effective interventions across all humanitarian sectors.

- In 2021, **Global Communities** coordinated with Empowered Aid to adapt their GBV/SEA prevention resources to engage women and girls directly to understand risks, address concerns, and design risk mitigation and monitoring measures related to water trucking. Recommendations from women and girls, as well as staff, on how to reduce risks and improve safety included the creation of Women's Safety Groups, changes to Global Communities' Feedback Mechanism, and scheduling adjustments. Feedback from women and girls also led to recommendations on GBV/SEA monitoring strategies, improvements to procurement clauses, and additional staff and vendor training, as well as advocacy to other actors.

6-5 Localization

Support to local actors, particularly women's organizations, to integrate GBV risk mitigation into program design and implementation, is an important component of the Call to Action's focus on localization.

- In line with **ECW** standards on engagement with local women's organizations during the multi-year resilience programmes (MYRP) process, in 2021, the MYRP country teams in Burundi, Iraq, Libya, and Pakistan included local women's organizations in the design phase. During the implementation phase, the MYRPs in Burundi, Pakistan, and Sudan will include women as sub-grantees and implementing partners. As a result, 65 percent of the MYRPs developed in 2021 involved local women's organizations in their design/implementation.
- **UN Women's** partnership with local women's organizations grew notably. In 2021, UN Women enabled 1,241 local women's organizations and groups (498 in 2018) to participate meaningfully in humanitarian planning processes, improve gender-equitable outcomes, and increase access to critical humanitarian services among crisis-affected women and girls.

6-6 Resources

The allocation of human and financial resources to support GBV risk mitigation activities in humanitarian programming across all sectors is essential. In 2021, Call to Action partners provided funding to risk mitigation work and invested in enhancing staff and partner capacity.

- **Denmark** provided DKK 60 million for a joint **WFP** and **UNFPA** pilot focused on innovative and creative ways to address nutrition, gender inequality, mitigate GBV risks, and respond to GBV.

- In 2021, 4,514 **IFRC** or national society staff or volunteers took one or more online training or orientation courses related to SGBV risk mitigation or responding to GBV disclosure.
- **Sweden** funded the integration of protection, including from GBV, in sectors including food security and WASH.

6-7 Advocacy

- The **United States** continues to lead advocacy on the need to prioritize and resource GBV programming and risk mitigation at country, regional, and global levels. Within responses, BHA and PRM pushed for GBV programming to be set up at the onset of the crisis, engaging humanitarian leadership and working with partners to encourage proposals that include GBV prevention and response and supported senior leadership to raise the topic in bilateral meetings with heads of agencies and peer donors/governments.

“The horrifying reports about gender-based violence, especially in the context of forced displacement, are more than a wake-up call: we must double our joint efforts to prevent and end GBV!”

— Susanne Fries-Gaier, Director for Humanitarian Assistance, German Federal Foreign Office at the 76th UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event, “Localizing GBV prevention and response in the context of forced displacement in humanitarian crisis.”

Feature: Call to Action Field Implementation (CAFI)

CARE, the **Arab Women Organization of Jordan (AWO)**, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo-based **Dynamique de Femmes Juristes (DFJ)** continued implementation of the CAFI project. The three-year CAFI project, funded by the **United States** Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, has been developed to work with women-led organizations (WLOs) and women-led networks and coalitions to strengthen their leadership and contributions to the sustainable implementation of the Call to Action Road Map 2021–2025 at field level in two regions: the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) and Western Africa.

In 2021, a project baseline survey was completed to assess knowledge and participation of WLOs in humanitarian structures in six countries: Cameroon, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, and Palestine. Launch workshops were held with WLOs in the focus countries, and action plans developed to address capacity-strengthening needs and activities chosen by participants. In the MENA region, the action plan included capacity-strengthening training on the GBV Minimum Standards.

In November 2021, the consortium supported WLOs to participate in the Call to Action annual partner meeting, including hosting virtual preparatory sessions to help WLOs prepare for the meeting. Over 100 WLOs participated in the three-day (virtual) annual meeting.

“Investment in women’s participation and capacity to lead is an investment in a better GBV response. They are our partners.”

— UNFPA Executive Director Natalia Kanem at the 76th UN General Assembly High-Level Side Event, “Localizing GBV prevention and response in the context of forced displacement in humanitarian crisis.”



Over 17-18 December 2020, category 5 severe Tropical Cyclone Yasa cut a path of destruction across Fiji. IPPF’s member association, the Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF), was supported by the Australian government to provide life-saving sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) care in the hardest hit communities, including counselling on STI risk reduction, syndromic management for STIs, first line support for survivors of gender-based violence, contraceptive, and ante-natal care services.

Credit: IPPF Humanitarian - Cyclone Yasa Fiji 2021

Reflections on Keys to Success/Lessons Learned

Partners were asked to share key lessons learned from their individual and collective work on GBV and gender equality in emergencies. Partners noted that their individual work benefits from—and is enabled by—the support of collective, global initiatives such as the Call to Action. They highlighted the following as essential to success:

- **Dedicated and increased technical expertise, staff capacity, and funding** at all levels, and at all stages of crisis response for GBV prevention and response and for risk mitigation work in all humanitarian sectors.
- The **development of projects by, and with, local partners** to have greater cultural and programmatic relevance.
- **Financial support for partnerships and the Call to Action Road Map** with a focus on local women-led organizations.
- **Investment in consultative and inclusive processes** when developing and adopting policies.
- **Coordination among GBV actors and between GBV actors, PSEA/safeguarding actors, and gender equality actors**, especially around mutual objectives, shared learning, and survivor-centered responses.
- **Addressing the foundational conditions for women's participation and leadership**, including income-generating activities and functional adult literacy and psychosocial support, as well as the need to engage men to increase their support for women's participation.
- **Support for intersectional and multi-level movement building and alliances.**
- **Tailoring GBV programming for specific contexts and populations**, including adolescent girls; people with disabilities; people during their displacement; and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics.



Kaka Marabou eating her meal provided by WFP in Yakoua, Lake Chad, a camp for internally displaced people. In the camp, Kaka has access to education for the first time, and now she can read and write. One hot meal is served to 22,000 children across the Lake Chad region thanks to WFP's school meals programme. School meals encourage school enrolment, which is low in the region.

Credit: WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Challenges

Partners also detailed challenges that impede their work, including the following:

COVID-19

COVID-19 continued to present significant challenges in 2021 in terms of access to affected people; reduced resources for GBV due to the heightened focus on COVID-19-related needs; increased rates of GBV and overall levels of need; and operational impacts on training, collaboration, and programming. Some partners noted that COVID-19 overwhelmed local offices and staff, and also had an impact on staff morale, leading to GBV being deprioritized. Given the likely lingering effects due to ongoing outbreaks and the impact on staff, organizations, economies, and systems, partner reports underscored that it is important to consider how we need to continue to adapt to meet these challenges.

Increased needs

Partners noted the increased humanitarian needs due to the exacerbation of ongoing crises, climate change, COVID-19, and the emergence of new crises in 2021. These greater needs placed increased pressure on already limited human and financial resources.

Barriers to working on GBViE

GBV services are not sufficiently available and access is a challenge for all, including women and girls. In the planning and design of services, those working in humanitarian settings need to improve access for women and girls and pay particular attention to people who may have other access challenges due to cultural barriers, including adolescent girls; men and boys; women and girls with disabilities; and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics.

Partners noted that the environments in which they work are not always welcoming of work on GBV and gender equality. These barriers include a lack of enabling policy and legal frameworks; a lack of security; social norms that accept/normalize GBV; and political and cultural opposition to this work at national and local levels. Those experiencing violence may also be reluctant to report due to stigma, discrimination, and/or fear and therefore may not seek services. The lack of reporting can also skew data on prevalence and affect the availability of appropriate services.

Localization

The Call to Action initiative has renewed its focus on supporting local women-led organizations in the Road Map 2021–2025. Partners noted that significant challenges remain to making this commitment a reality. These challenges include factors noted above relating to barriers to women's participation in the design and implementation of humanitarian services, a lack of resources, and policy and programming environments that do not prioritize GBV or support for local organizations. Partners also noted particular difficulties in supporting local organizations in countries where civil society space is shrinking, and bank fees or access are negatively affecting resources and access to funding for women's rights organizations. These barriers need to be identified and addressed to achieve the Call to Action goal and objectives.

Moving from policy, data, and rhetoric to action

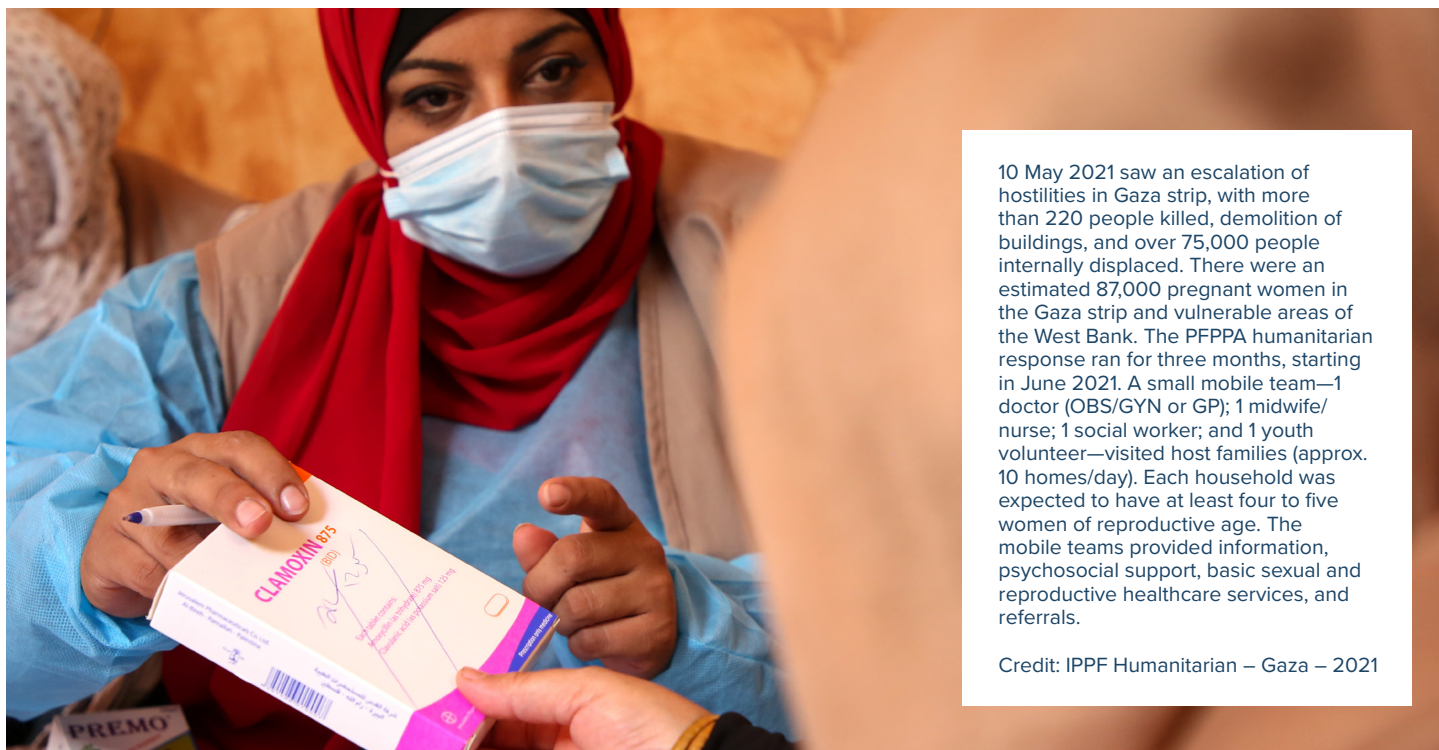
Partners noted significant achievements in policy and integration of GBV into tools, guidance, and plans, but observed that this progress has not yet fully translated into action in crisis-affected areas or to the appropriate allocation of resources. Partners suggest that there is a need to integrate GBV and gender equality into work in humanitarian contexts from headquarters to local levels and in preparedness and response. Integration of GBV analysis into HNO/HRPs does not always translate into practice if GBV mitigation efforts are not specified at the activity level.

Resources

The lack of funding and shortage of human resources is a persistent issue that affects work on GBV and has been noted every year as a key challenge in partner reports. Partners emphasized that this gap affects all aspects of work on GBV in emergencies, including prevention, risk mitigation, and response.

Tracking funding

Most internal donor, organizational, and inter-agency systems do not enable the tracing of funds used for GBViE work, for GBV risk mitigation, and allocations for GBViE work to local organizations. This weakness is another persistent challenge noted by Call to Action partners, which impacts the ability to analyze progress towards the goal of increasing dedicated funding for GBV in emergencies response and supporting local actors in leading and undertaking this work.¹⁸



10 May 2021 saw an escalation of hostilities in Gaza strip, with more than 220 people killed, demolition of buildings, and over 75,000 people internally displaced. There were an estimated 87,000 pregnant women in the Gaza strip and vulnerable areas of the West Bank. The PFPPA humanitarian response ran for three months, starting in June 2021. A small mobile team—1 doctor (OBS/GYN or GP); 1 midwife/nurse; 1 social worker; and 1 youth volunteer—visited host families (approx. 10 homes/day). Each household was expected to have at least four to five women of reproductive age. The mobile teams provided information, psychosocial support, basic sexual and reproductive healthcare services, and referrals.

Credit: IPPF Humanitarian – Gaza – 2021

¹⁸ It should be acknowledged that in 2022, efforts are being made to address this persistent challenge through the Call to Action cross-stakeholder working group on financing.

Conclusion

The progress made by partners on their commitments against the Road Map 2021–2025 shows that, collectively, the initiative is working toward improving gender equality and the prevention, mitigation, and response to GBV in emergencies. That progress, however, is struggling to keep pace with the increased need that took place in 2021 and which continues into 2022.

Despite this rise in need, programming focused on GBV and/or on gender equality remains woefully underprioritized and underfunded in emergencies. The Call to Action goal of transformational change on GBV and gender equality remains a necessary ambition. The first year of the Road Map 2021–2025 showed that the Call to Action’s ambitions and direction remain relevant and necessary.

As highlighted in the Call to Action Road Map 2021–2025, national and local organizations, particularly women’s organizations, are critical equal partners in humanitarian response and must be recognized as such. They are among frontline responders to GBV and it is essential that the international community support them to ensure that GBV-related needs are met.

There is a need to increase the number of partners working on, funding, and prioritizing GBV responses. The work by Finland and Belgium as co-chairs of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) in 2021–2023 to focus on gender equality, with particular attention to the prevention of, and response to, GBV in humanitarian settings, will hopefully help to expand the number of donors prioritizing GBV prevention, mitigation, and responses.

While COVID-19 restrictions necessitated the use of innovative means of reaching GBV survivors, in-person services remain critical for GBV responses. Ensuring that GBV responses are understood by all—in the humanitarian sector and beyond—as lifesaving is critical, moving forward. GBV prevention and risk mitigation need to be seen as a priority by all organizations working in

humanitarian responses and there is an ongoing need to increase the number of actors with relevant capacity providing specialized GBV services.

We know what is needed to achieve the Call to Action goal and objectives. Our power and potential as the Call to Action is our diverse membership, including local organizations, national and international NGOs, international organizations, and States and donors. Working together as equal partners we can tackle challenges and transform humanitarian responses to GBV and gender inequality so that gender and GBV prevention, response, and risk mitigation are prioritized. The remaining years of the Road Map 2021–2025 require concerted efforts and bold individual and collective action by all of us to address persistent challenges and to go beyond incremental change and business as usual.

Annex A: 2021 List of Partners

States and Donors (26)

- Australia
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Education Cannot Wait (ECW)
- European Union
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Peru
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Non-Governmental Organizations (56)

- ABAAD
- ActionAid
- Action Against Hunger (AAH)
- American Refugee Committee
- Arab Women Organization (AWO)
- Asamblea de Cooperación Por la Paz
- Cameroon Women's Peace Movement (CAWOPEM)
- CARE International
- Christian Aid
- Coalition for Humanity
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Democracy School Yemen
- Dynamique de Femmes Juristes (DFJ)
- Empowerment for Development Ethiopia
- EngenderHealth
- Genderforce
- Geneva Call
- Global Communities
- Heartland Alliance International
- HelpAge
- Himaya Daeem Aataa (HDA)
- Hope Revival Organization
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- InterAction
- International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief
- Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)
- Médecins du Monde France (MdM France)
- MSI Reproductive Choices
- NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- PAI
- Plan International UK
- Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)
- Refugees International (RI)
- Salient Humanitarian Organization (SHO)
- Save the Children
- Struggle Against Poverty
- Syria Relief & Development (SRD)

- Tearfund
- Trócaire
- WAHA International
- War Child Canada
- War Child UK
- WaterAid
- Women Empowerment Organization (WEO)
- Women for Women International
- Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)
- Women's Rights and Health Projects
- World Vision International
- Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)

International Organizations (15)

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

Annex B: Progress on Indicators

Indicator	Targets/Milestones	2021
Indicator 1A: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on GBV in humanitarian contexts.	60% by 2021 80% by 2023 100% by 2025	73% (40/55)
Indicator 1B: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on gender equality in humanitarian contexts.	60% by 2021 80% by 2023 100% by 2025	80% (44/55)
Indicator 1C: Percentage of Call to Action partners that report having a current policy that guides their work on PSEA in humanitarian contexts.	60% by 2021 80% by 2023 100% by 2025	85% (47/55)
Indicator 2A: Percentage of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator where leadership roles for national/subnational GBV coordination are co-led/led by a national actor.	40% by 2021 50% by 2023 60% by 2025	28% of contexts (8/28) have a national/ sub-national GBV coordination co-led by a national actor. ¹⁹ 16% of countries with refugee or mixed coordination mechanisms, with leadership roles for national/subnational GBV coordination, are co-led/led by a national actor. ²⁰
Indicator 2B: Percentage of countries with a national-level GBV coordinator that report coordination with PSEA or gender coordination mechanisms.	60% by 2021 80% by 2023 100% by 2025	46% of contexts (15/32) coordinate with PSEA mechanisms. <i>Data not available on coordination with gender actors.</i>
Indicator 2C: Percentage of countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator with dedicated GBV coordinators.	40% by 2021 50% by 2023 60% by 2025	50% (14/28 countries) ²¹

¹⁹ The eight countries are: Afghanistan and Yemen (national) CAR, DRC, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia, and South Sudan (sub-national).

²⁰ Based on the results of a coordination survey conducted in 2021 (excluding operations in the Asia-Pacific region), there are 38 GBV coordination mechanisms (20 at national and 18 at sub-national level) in refugee and mixed settings. Of the 38, five are co-led by the government and one is co-led by a national NGO.

²¹ The 14 countries are Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, oPt, South Sudan, Sudan, Venezuela, and Yemen.

Indicator	Targets/Milestones	2021
Indicator 3A: Number of Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs) that include GBV risk analysis in at least 4 sectors.	Target 100%	8 HNOs
Indicator 3B: Number of HNOs that include sex- and age-disaggregated data for all sectors	Target 100%	18 HNOs ²²
Indicator 4A: Amount (in USD) allocated by Call to Action partners to GBV in emergencies activities.	Annual increase	<i>Insufficient data available from partner reports</i>
Indicator 4B: Percentage of funds (in USD) allocated by Call to Action partners to GBV in emergencies activities by local actors.	Annual increase	<i>Insufficient data available from partner reports</i>
Indicator 4C: Percentage of country-based pooled funds that integrate GBV into strategies, selection criteria, and funding decisions.	100% by 2025	85% (17/20)
Indicator 5A: Number of Call to Action partners that report applying the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards in their humanitarian GBV prevention and response work.	60% by 2021 70% by 2022 80% by 2023 90% by 2024 100% by 2025	36 partners
Indicator 5B: Number of Call to Action partners that report implementing specialized GBV services in humanitarian contexts.	Sustained/increased numbers in self-reported implementation of specialized GBV services in line with the Minimum Standards annually ²³	31 partners
Indicator 6A: Percentage of total cluster/sector plans in humanitarian plans that include GBV risk mitigation within the cluster/sector-specific objectives.	Annual increase	60% ²⁴
Indicator 6B: Number of Call to Action partners that report integrating GBV risk mitigation in their humanitarian work.	Annual increase 100% by 2025	40 partners

²² HNOs prepared in 2021 for 2022 were reviewed for indicator 3B. HNOs were deemed to meet the indicator if all sectors (excluding logistics, telecommunications, and coordination services) included at least “male/female” and “adult/child” information on people in need. The 20 HNOs reviewed were: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Only Colombia and Somalia did not meet the criteria for indicator 3B.

²³ Only those actors with relevant capacity (including expertise, financial, and human resources) should undertake provision of specialized services.

²⁴ 103 out of 171 cluster/sector plans include GBV risk mitigation. Cluster/Sector plans prepared in 2021 for 2022 were reviewed for indicator 6A, excluding logistics, telecommunications, and coordination services. The plans reviewed (in English only) were for the following 20 countries: Afghanistan, Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

Annex C: Tools, Resources, and Reports Published in 2021

Partner	Title	Link
Joint Products	Facilitator's Guide: Applying and Understanding the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming (UNFPA, UNHCR, GBV AoR)	Link
	Supporting Survivors of Violence: The Role of Linguistic and Cultural Mediators with a Focus on Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Violence Against Men and Boys. A Training Curriculum (WRC, UNICEF)	Link
	Improving the Agency and Equity of Marginalised Communities in the COVID-19 Crisis (WRC, Frontline AIDS under the ACCESS program)	Link
	Lifesaving Humanitarian Response for Women and Girls in Afghanistan: An Urgent Call for U.S. Action (with Refugees International, Alliance for Peacebuilding, Mina's List, Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, Human Rights Watch, VOICE Amplified, and Futures Without Violence)	Link
	Joint Submission on Promoting and Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations on the Occasion of the 20th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 (WRC with Humanity & Inclusion, Human Rights Watch, International Disability Alliance, and Women Enabled International)	Link
ABAAD	Engaging with Religious Actors on Gender Inequality and Gender-Based Violence	Link
	دراسة حول أولويات النساء والفتيات في لبنان ومدى شعورهنّ بالحاجة الى الحماية	Link
	COVID-19 Lockdown and the Increased Violence Against Women: Understanding Domestic Violence During a Pandemic	Link
	Boyhood and Masculinities in Lebanon and the MENA Region	Link
	دليل مجموعات الدعم النفسي الاجتماعي في حالة الطوارئ لمقدمي الرعاية	Link
	EPS Flyer (Arabic)	Link
	Promoting Positive Parenthood	Link
	لحماية من الاستغلال والإنتهاك الجنسين من الألف إلى الياء	Link
	Remote Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Case Management during Emergencies	Link
	Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence - Vision	Link
	Action Coalitions: A Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality	Link
	GBV IEC flyer (Arabic)	Link
	Coronavirus IEC flyer (Arabic)	Link
Australia	Australia's Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2021-31)	Link
	Pacific Women 2012—2022 Report	Link
	Ending Violence Against Women	Link
	Fiji Gender, Disability and Inclusion Analysis: COVID-19, TC Yasa and TC Ana	Link
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Action Against Hunger's Gender Equality Policy	Link

Partner	Title	Link
ActionAid	Bargaining for Better: Bringing a Feminist Lens to the Grand Bargain 2.0	Link
	‘Safety with Dignity’ Women-led community based protection toolkit	Link
CARE International	Gender-based violence risk mitigation collaboration summary brief (with UNICEF and OXFAM)	Link
	Engaging with communities and consulting with women and girls (with UNICEF and OXFAM)	Link
	Evidence-based learning on integrating GBV risk mitigation across the Humanitarian Programme Cycle: Experiences from WASH, Food Security and Natural Resource Management (with UNICEF and OXFAM)	Link
	Lessons learned: Piloting the Women Lead in Emergencies Approach in Omugo Zone Rhino Camp Settlement, Uganda	Link
	Women Lead in Emergencies Evaluation and Project Evidence, Niger	Link
	Time for a Better Bargain: How the Aid System Shortchanges Women and Girls in Crisis	Link
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	PIM in Practice, Inspiration Catalogue	Link
Democracy School	Democracy school politics in gender-based violence, social and equality, gender in humanitarian work, protection from abuse and sexual abuse (Arabic)	Link
Denmark	The World We Share – Denmark’s Strategy for Development Cooperation (download link)	Link
	Denmark’s National Action Plan for Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security 2020—2024	Link
Education Cannot Wait (ECW)	ECW Guidance Note on the integration of GBV risk mitigation measures in ECW-supported investments	Link
	EiE-Genkit: A core resource package on gender in education in emergencies	Link
Elhra	Gap Analysis of Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings: A Global Consultation	Link
	Innovation to Improve Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) for Humanitarian GBV Programming: An Overview of Findings from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund’s (HIF) Portfolio	Link
European Union	Gender Action Plan 2021-2025	Link
	Evaluation of the EU’s implementation of the DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document “Gender: Different Needs, Adapted Assistance”	Link
GBV AoR	GBV AoR Strategy 2021—2025	Link
	GBV and Child Protection Field Cooperation Framework	Link
	Guidance to Gender-Based Violence Coordinators Addressing the Needs of Male Survivors of Sexual Violence in GBV Coordination	Link
	Analysis of GBV in 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Response Plans (HNO & HRP)	Link
	Les 16 normes minimales pour la programmation d’actions de lutte contre la VBG (Podcast)	Link
	GBV AoR Regional Support Teams Annual Report 2020	Link
Ireland	Why not local? Gender-based violence, women’s rights organisations, and the missed opportunity of COVID-19 (International Rescue Committee)	Link

Partner	Title	Link
Italy	Ragioneria Generale dello Stato - Ministero dell Economia e delle Finanze - <i>Bilancio di genere 2020</i>	Link
	Il bilancio di genere: Conto del bilancio dello Stato 2020	Link
	L'AICS per l'uguaglianza di genere Relazione sulle attività – anno 2020	Link
	Guidelines on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (2020—2024)	Link
InterAction	Gender-Based Violence Prevention Evaluation Framework	Link
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	IFRC Global Safeguarding Action Plan 2022—2025	Link
	IFRC Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) Case for Support for 2022	Link
	IFRC PSEA operational manual	Link
	Gender responsive disaster risk management: Analysis in Eastern and Southern Africa (with UNICEF)	Link
	Implementing a safe response to meet the humanitarian needs of trafficked people TOOLKIT	Link
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Traditions and Opportunities: A Toolkit for GBV Programs to Engage Community Leaders in Humanitarian Settings	Link
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	IOM Operational Model GBViC Framework	Link
	Second Edition of the Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement: Annex III on GBV considerations	Link
	WE ARE ALL IN platform	Link
	I Know Gender: An Introduction to Gender Equality for UN Staff	Link
	I Know Gender Module 16: Gender Equality and Migration	Link
	IOM Accountability to Affected Populations Framework	Link
	IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021–2030	Link
	Minimum Standards for Camp Management, 2021 Edition	Link
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	The Six A's of Inclusive and Protective Programming	Link
	A Gendered Analysis on Cash for Work Programming in Hudayda	Link
	Sexual and reproductive health policy	Link
	Analysing and documenting learning from South Sudan Integrated Emergency Response in Western Bahr El-Ghazal (WBeG) and Central Equatoria (CE)	Link
	A Comprehensive Analysis of Inclusive Feedback and Complaint Handling Mechanism among People with Disabilities: Case Study of Gazans	Link

Partner	Title	Link
Oxfam	The Ignored Pandemic: The Dual Crises of Gender-Based Violence and COVID-19	Link
	In Kenya, Facing Down the Climate Emergency Means Fighting for Girls (Blog post)	Link
	COVID, colonialism, and a call to shift power (Blog post)	Link
	Oxfam International Annual Report 2020—2021 (p.5)	Link
	Creating Spaces Impact: Influencing the influencers (Learning Brief #1)	Link
	Creating Spaces Impact: Youth mobilizing change to prevent VAWG and CEFM (Learning Brief #2)	Link
	Creating Spaces Impact: Campaigning and advocacy to prevent and end child marriage (Learning Brief #3)	Link
	Creating Spaces Impact: Fostering survivor-centered response services (Learning Brief #4)	Link
	Creating Spaces Impact: What works to advance women's economic empowerment (Learning Brief #5)	Link
	Social Norms Structuring Masculinities, Gender Roles, and Stereotypes: Iraqi men and boys' common misconceptions about women and girls' participation and empowerment	Link
PAI	Safe from the Start legislative (one pager)	Link
Plan International	Adolescent Girls in the Climate Crisis: Voices from Zambia and Zimbabwe	Link
	Adolescent Girls in Crisis, Voices from the Venezuela Migration in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru	Link
Premiere Urgence Internationale	Charity Stream: The Squad Launches Season 2 of Its Charity Stream with Premiere International Emergency to Support Victims of Gender-Based Violence! (French)	Link
	Democratic Republic of Congo – Saving the Lives of Pregnant Women and Young Children (French)	Link
	France: Mental Health at the Heart of the Mission's Interventions (French)	Link
Syria Relief and Development (SRD)	SRD Annual Report 2021	Link
Trócaire	Interventions to Support Protection, Resilience and Empowerment with Women and Girls	Link
UK	K4D: Knowledge, evidence and learning for development	Link
	Inclusion in Crisis Response, Recovery and Resilience	Link
	Impact of social inequalities and discrimination on vulnerability to crises	Link
	K4D Helpdesk Report: Social Inequalities and Famine and Severe Food Insecurity Risk	Link
	G7 famine prevention and humanitarian crises compact	Link
	WPS and Humanitarian Action Compact (Signatory)	Link
UN Women	A Missing Brick for Sustaining Women's Movements: Flexible Institutional Funding for Local Women's Organizations	Link
	Gender Accountability Framework Report 2020	Link
	UN Women Humanitarian Action and Disaster Risk Reduction Annual Report – 2020	Link

Partner	Title	Link
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	The Chilling: Global trends in online violence against women journalists	Link
	Practical guide for women journalists on how to respond to online harassment	Link
	Gender-sensitive safety policies for newsrooms: guidelines + checklist	Link
	Multi-Donor Programme on Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists	Link
	Special Rapporteur's report on gender justice and freedom of expression, #JournalistsToo: Women Journalists Speak Out	Link
	How to report safely: Strategies for women journalists and their allies	Link
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Transcending Norms: Gender Transformative Approaches in Women's and Girls' Safe Spaces in Humanitarian Settings	Link
	In Her Words: Stories of adolescent girls living in humanitarian settings in the Arab Region	Link
	We Matter. We Belong. We Decide. UNFPA Disability Inclusion Strategy 2022–2025	Link
	Beyond Numbers: Improving the Gathering of Gender-Based Violence Data to Inform Humanitarian Responses	Link
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protecting Forcibly Displaced Women and Girls during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Examples of UNHCR gender responsive and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation and response interventions	Link
	Combined Gender Audit Report of the Five meetings comprising the 2020 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges: Protection and Resilience during pandemics and the 2020 NGO Consultations	Link
	UNHCR Global Report	Link
	COVID-19 deepens threats for displaced women and children	Link
	UNHCR CUAMM Gender Based Violence (GBV) Safety Audit Report - Nicuapa A, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique	Link
	UNHCR Most Underfunded Situations in 2021	Link
	UNHCR Global Appeal 2022	Link
	Refugee Women Take the Lead in Combatting Gender-based Violence	Link
	Forced Displacement and Violence Against Women: A Policy Brief. Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement	Link
	A rapid assessment of the gender-based violence (GBV) situation and response in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique	Link
	Gender-based violence survivors learn to rebuild engines as they rebuild lives	Link
	People at the Centre: The Intersection of Age, Gender and Diversity. UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Accountability Report 2020	Link
World Food Programme (WFP)	WFP Protection and Accountability Handbook	Link
	How to Mainstream Child Protection into WFP Programmes and Operations	Link
	WFP Community Engagement Strategy for Accountability to Affected Populations 2021-2026	Link
	Update of the implementation of the Protection and Accountability Policy	Link
	Presentation of the Protection and Accountability Action Plan	Link
	WFP's Disability Inclusion Roadmap (2020-2021)	Link

Partner	Title	Link
Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)	Addressing Sexual Violence against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Refugees: Learnings from Pilot Projects in Bangladesh, Kenya, and Italy/Bulgaria	Link
	Supporting Young Male Refugees and Migrants Who Are Survivors or At Risk of Sexual Violence: A Field Guide for Frontline Workers in Europe	Link
	Addressing Sexual Violence Against Men, Boys, and LGBTQ+ Persons in Humanitarian Settings: A Field-Friendly Guidance Note by Sector	Link
	IAWG Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings	Link
	IAWG Building a Support Network for Frontline Implementers Working on SRH in Humanitarian Crises	Link
	IAWG Planning for Comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Crisis-Affected Settings (Workshop Toolkit)	Link
	Contraceptive Services in Humanitarian Settings and in the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (with diverse stakeholders from the Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises (IAWG) and Family Planning 2030)	Link
	A Practitioner's Guide to the Ethical Conduct of Research on Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings (with WRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, and Johns Hopkins University)	Link
	Child Marriage in Yemen: A Mixed Methods Study in Ongoing Conflict and Displacement	Link
	Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings Study Overview Infographic	Link
	I'm Here Approach Implementation in Cox's Bazar: Key Findings and Recommendations for Identifying and Engaging Isolated Adolescents (with Partners in Health and Development (PHD))	Link
	Leave No One Behind: How to Include Crisis-Affected Populations in the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights (with International Rescue Committee (IRC))	Link

