

Essential Actions for <i>Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and Aiding Recovery</i> throughout the Programme Cycle	Stage of Emergency Applicable to Each Action			
	Pre-Emergency/Preparedness	Emergency	Stabilized Stage	Recovery to Development
<b>ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND PLANNING</b>				
<b>Promote the active participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups in all protection assessment processes</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess the level of participation and leadership of women and other at-risk groups in all aspects of targeted humanitarian protection programming (e.g. ratio of male/female humanitarian protection personnel; participation in community-based protection programming; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Assess the broader protection factors that exacerbate the risks of GBV in the particular setting</b> (e.g. displacement; unsafe routes to work, to school, to health facilities or to collect water/firewood; safety issues for those who remain in the home; distribution times and locations of foods and non-food items; loss of personal identity documents; proximity to insecure zones or warring parties; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	
Assess the capacity of security actors to mitigate the risks of GBV and assist and support GBV survivors (e.g. ratio of male/female officers; existence and implementation of codes of conduct for security personnel and GBV-related policies, protocols, and standard operating procedures; confidential and secure environments for reporting incidents of GBV that limit re-victimization of survivors; etc.)			✓	✓
Assess the capacity of formal and informal justice sector/actors to safely and ethically respond to incidents of GBV (e.g. accessibility of free/low-cost legal aid services; how judicial processes provide protection to GBV survivors and witnesses; how the informal justice system deals with GBV cases; etc.)			✓	✓
Assess awareness of protection staff on basic issues related to gender, GBV, women's/human rights, social exclusion and sexuality (including knowledge of where survivors can report risk and access care; linkages between targeted protection programming and GBV risk reduction; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Review existing/proposed protection-related community outreach material to ensure it includes basic information about GBV risk reduction (including where to report risk and how to access care)	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</b>				
<b>Develop proposals for protection programming that reflect awareness of GBV risks for the affected population and strategies for reducing these risks</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Target women and other at-risk groups for job skills training related to protection, particularly in leadership roles to ensure their presence in decision-making processes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepare and provide trainings for protection actors (including expert protection actors sent to the field as part of a surge response), security and legal/justice personnel, and relevant community members (such as traditional leaders) on the safe design and implementation of protection programmes that mitigate the risk of GBV	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>► Programming</b>				
<b>Involve women and other at-risk groups in all aspects of protection programming</b> (with due caution where this poses a potential security risk or increases the risk of GBV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Integrate GBV prevention and mitigation into protection monitoring activities, and support the development of community-based protection strategies</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Implement strategies that safeguard those at risk of GBV during documentation, profiling and registration processes</b> (e.g. ensure participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups in the processes; develop strategies that encourage affected populations to report their risk and/or history of GBV; prioritize programmes for women to receive, recover or replace personal documents; consider the need for special protection measures such as relocation and safe houses; etc.)		✓	✓	✓
Enhance the capacity of security institutions/personnel to prevent and respond to GBV (e.g. support employment of women in the security sector; work with GBV specialists to train security personnel on issues of GBV; advocate for implementation of codes of conduct; support secure environments in which GBV can be reported to police; etc.)		✓	✓	✓
Promote access to justice for GBV survivors by strengthening institutional capacities of state and traditional justice actors (e.g. provide training to relevant legal/justice actors on GBV; support free and accessible legal aid; provide protection for GBV survivors and witnesses during court processes; etc.)			✓	✓
<b>► Policies</b>				
Incorporate relevant GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into the policies, standards and guidelines of targeted protection programmes (e.g. standards for equal employment of females; procedures and protocols for sharing protected or confidential information about GBV incidents; agency procedures to report, investigate and take disciplinary action in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support the reform of national and local laws and policies (including customary law) to promote access to justice and the rule of law, and allocate funding for sustainability (e.g. strengthen GBV protections; support the ratification of key human rights standards; advocate for frameworks and action plans that contain GBV-related measures in return, relocation and reintegration; etc.)	✓		✓	✓
<b>► Communications and Information Sharing</b>				
<b>Consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care</b> (i.e. referral pathways) for survivors, and ensure that protection staff have the basic skills to provide them with information on where they can obtain support	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Ensure that protection programmes sharing information about reports of GBV within the protection sector or with partners in the larger humanitarian community abide by safety and ethical standards</b> (e.g. shared information does not reveal the identity of or pose a security risk to individual survivors, their families or the broader community)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Incorporate GBV messages (including where to report risk and how to access care) into protection-related community outreach and awareness-raising activities, using multiple formats to ensure accessibility		✓	✓	✓
<b>COORDINATION</b>				
<b>Undertake coordination with other sectors and strengthen government coordination mechanisms to address GBV risks and ensure protection for women, girls and other at-risk groups</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seek out the GBV coordination mechanism for support and guidance and, whenever possible, assign a protection focal point to regularly participate in GBV coordination meetings	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>				
<b>Identify, collect and analyse a core set of indicators—disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors—to monitor GBV risk-reduction activities throughout the programme cycle</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evaluate GBV risk-reduction activities by measuring programme outcomes (including potential adverse effects) and using the data to inform decision-making and ensure accountability		✓	✓	✓

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action 2015