

## List of field practice examples

Chapter	Section	Field practice example
2	2.2 A rights- and community-based approach	<b>Kenya</b> – community volley ball project for girls in Dadaab refugee camps
	2.4 Strengthening participation and empowerment of women	<b>Nepal</b> – women's participation and representation in camp elections
		<b>Guinea/Sierra Leone</b> – women's associations and disability
		<b>Somalia</b> – training in running NGOs, empowerment, education
		<b>Guinea/Liberia</b> – participatory video, C4C
	2.5 Strengthening participation and empowerment of girls	<b>South Africa</b> – refugee and returnee children's contribution Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children
		<b>Australia</b> – high school writing competition
	2.6 Working with men and boys	<b>Namibia</b> – girls' and boys' youth groups raise awareness about respect and non-violence
		<b>Sierra Leone</b> – working with men's groups
		<b>Egypt</b> – men's working group opposes violence against women
<b>Chad</b> – men's involvement in International Women's Day		
3	3.2 Prevention and response to risks in the wider protection environment	<b>Afghanistan</b> – developing a protection strategy for women and girls at risk
	3.3 Individual case management systems for protection and response	<b>Romania</b> – establishing a task force for persons of concern with specific needs
		<b>India</b> – women's protection clinic, Delhi
4	4.2.1 Registration and identity documentation	<b>Colombia</b> – registering and documenting IDPs, particularly women and children
		<b>Malaysia</b> – registering asylum-seekers and refugees in a way that reaches women and girls
	4.2.2 Birth registration and certification	<b>Papua New Guinea</b> – campaign to register and certify births of refugees born in exile
	4.2.4 Family tracing and reunification	<b>Various countries</b> – good practices on reunification of refugee families in country of asylum
	4.2.5 Best interests assessments and best interests determinations	<b>Tanzania</b> – BID in voluntary repatriation context
		<b>BID before resettlement</b> for children in family suffering domestic violence
	4.2.6 Refugee status determination	<b>Germany</b> – raising awareness about gender-related persecution among decision-makers
		<b>Various countries</b> – domestic violence and refugee status determination
	4.3.1 Participation in peacebuilding processes	<b>African women's peace committees</b>
		<b>Sierra Leone/Liberia</b> – workshops preparing for return and to consolidate peace
		<b>South Africa</b> – building gender equality in exile and consolidating it on return
	4.3.2 Voluntary return and reintegration	<b>Angola</b> – women's rights committees and empowerment upon return
<b>Guatemala</b> – women's rights upon repatriation		

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Chapter	Section	Field practice example	
4	4.3.3 Local integration	<b>Mexico</b> – Guatemalan refugee woman explains how skills learnt as refugee helped her local integration	
	4.3.4 Refugee resettlement	<b>Ecuador</b> – identifying refugee women and girls at risk for resettlement	
		<b>Brazil</b> – adopting emergency procedures for resettling refugees, including women and girls at heightened risk	
		<b>Iceland</b> – involving the host community in the integration of resettled refugees	
		<b>Kenya</b> – identifying Sudanese "lost girls" at risk for resettlement	
5	5.1 Access to Information	<b>Kenya</b> – accessing refugee domestic workers in Nairobi to support their empowerment	
		<b>Algeria</b> – participation and involvement of refugee women's association in camp management	
	5.2.1 Nationality	<b>Nepal</b> – citizenship campaign ensures women and girls are also included	
		5.3.1.2 Responding to and preventing SGBV	<b>Ethiopia</b> – transit house for newly arriving single women and survivors of SGBV
			<b>Austria</b> – ensuring domestic violence legislation can also apply to asylum-seeking women and girls
	<b>Sri Lanka</b> – SGBV protection network		
	5.3.2 Smuggling, trafficking and abduction	<b>Slovenia</b> – preventing women and girls of concern from being trafficked	
		<b>Albania</b> – referral model for illegal entrants, including victims of trafficking	
	5.3.3 Restrictions on freedom of movement	<b>Hungary</b> – special accommodation for separated girls	
		<b>Bangladesh</b> – participatory assessments reveal arrest of men can lead to SGBV risks for wives and daughters	
		<b>Australia</b> – alternatives to detention for women and children	
	5.3.4 Military recruitment and demobilization	<b>Sierra Leone</b> – DDR initiatives	
	5.4.2 Formal national judicial systems	<b>Kenya</b> – mobile courts in remote refugee camps	
		<b>Ecuador</b> – programme to ensure access to justice for victims/survivors of domestic violence	
	5.4.3 Traditional justice mechanisms	<b>Rwanda</b> – initiatives to maximize women's participation in gacaca justice system	
		<b>Thailand</b> – strengthening administration of justice in refugee camps	
	5.4.4 Transitional justice and justice in return situations	<b>Sierra Leone</b> – Truth and Reconciliation Commission and conflict violence against women	
5.5.2 Reproductive health	<b>Chad</b> – programme to treat refugee women and girls with fistula		
	<b>Kenya</b> – enhancing urban refugee women's access to reproductive health care		
	<b>Tanzania</b> – adolescent sexual and reproductive healthcare programme		

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Chapter	Section	Field practice example
5	5.5.3 HIV/AIDS	<b>Tanzania</b> – radio show about womanizing truck driver reduces risky sexual behaviour
		<b>Ecuador</b> – gender and HIV project
	5.5.4 Mental health	<b>Ecuador</b> – psychological support for SGBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children
	5.6 Access to safe and quality education	<b>West Africa</b> – training women classroom assistants
		<b>Lebanon</b> – summer school away from conflict
		<b>Liberia</b> – refurbishing a women's centre to allow adult literacy and livelihood training
		<b>ninemillion.org campaign</b> – promoting girls' education
	5.7.1 Livelihoods and food security	<b>Sudan</b> – Lulu Works soap making project for returnee women
		<b>Sierra Leone</b> – refugee women's initiative for driving lessons
		<b>Belarus</b> – community development and social entrepreneurship, bakery and billiards club
	5.8.1 Housing during displacement	<b>Indonesia</b> – ensuring gender perspective in post-Tsunami reconstruction
		<b>Turkey</b> – raising awareness and funding for improved reception accommodation
	5.8.2 Housing, land and property on return	<b>Rwanda</b> – supporting legislative changes to allow women to inherit housing, land and property
		<b>Guatemala</b> – empowerment initiative to strengthen returnee women's land rights