**GBV mainstreaming in CCCM**

**MODULE 13**

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**Introduction**

This session focuses on the prevention and mitigation measures required for gender-based violence mainstreaming that have been embraced by the CCCM Cluster as a key part of its core values and principles. These prevention and mitigation measures are also part of the Cluster’s commitment to reducing risks and vulnerabilities. Gender-based violence is among the greatest protection challenges that individuals, families and communities face during humanitarian emergencies. CCCM actors (managers, coordinators and administrators) share the responsibility of ensuring the safety and security of affected populations during the entire life cycle of a camp.

This module could be used as a wrap-up to the entire training, recapping on the commitments that were made in each session, or as a stand-alone commitment to GBV mainstreaming.

**Learning objectives**

* Set out a common understanding of the definition of mainstreaming.
* Identify the advantages of GBV mainstreaming in camps and camp-like settings.
* Review key mainstreaming activities that could take place in the three stages of the camp life cycle.
* Pinpoint areas where camp stakeholders (CA, CC or CM) could prevent and respond to protection risks in the current operation (action planning).
* Discuss indicators that can be used to monitor success.

**Background information**

***What is mainstreaming?***

The term mainstreaming has gained prominence as agencies seek to maximize the positive impacts of assistance programs without creating a new standalone sectoral support.

Most participants will be familiar with gender mainstreaming, while still more may be familiar with mainstreaming actions for HIV/AIDS, children, disabilities and more recently protection mainstreaming. Mainstreaming for a CMA, as with all humanitarian actors, aims to ensure that the delivery of services and assistance includes actions to promote human rights throughout the program cycle and not just at the assessment phase.

**Key message**

Mainstreaming does not just take place in the assessment stage of program design, but **all phases of the camp life cycle**.

***Mainstreaming aims***

Mainstreaming seeks to address a certain problem or contribute to a certain outcome without creating a new program sector for it.

There are many advantages for mainstreaming in CCCM, while the consequences of not mainstreaming can be detrimental to the camp population. Some of the best reasons to mainstream concerns in displacement sites include:

* It costs more money to fix things after, and a lot more work than just doing it “right” the first time.
* Camp managers are uniquely placed to advocate for the rights of displaced persons, especially given the level of underreporting of GBV.
* Camp managers are in camps daily while protection actors may only be able to visit occasionally (1 x week).
* Mainstreaming is not complicated and makes the issue the responsibility of all partners working in the site, not just a particular group.
* If no separately funded project exists, the activities are not dropped.
* Cost is lower when shared among partners.
* Coordination on GBV issues, which affect all aspects of life for the people living in camps, is the task of camp managers.
* Impunity and lack of assistance has a profoundly negative effect on the entire community, and the consequences have implications for every service provision.

**Key messages**

There are **many advantages for mainstreaming in CCCM**, while the consequences of not mainstreaming can be detrimental to the camp population.

Camp Managers, Coordinators, and Administrators need to be as informed as possible of the **resources and methodologies, guidelines and support** that exist to avoid GBV in camp settings.

Protection in camps involves making **informed decisions concerning the prevention against risks.** Together with appropriate Protection partners, CMAs monitoring, referral and reporting of human rights violations with due regard for confidentiality, security, accountability, and response capacity.

**References and tools**

* Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2015. Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2015-iasc-gender-based-violence-guidelines_full-res.pdf>

**Operational follow-up (indicators)**

For relevant indicators, please see Module 4: Gender-based violence and Module 7: Monitoring protection risks.