

Publications by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

1. The RCRC SGBV resolution (2015)

In 2015, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and states adopted a joint resolution on “Sexual and gender-based violence: Joint action on prevention and response” at the 32nd International Conference. This was an important step in the Movement’s efforts to address SGBV in conflict and emergencies as it served to particularly reinforce the collaboration between states, the ICRC, the IFRC and National Societies on this important issue.

http://rcrcconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/32IC-AR-on-Sexual-and-gender-based-violence_EN.pdf

2. Special Appeal 2019: The ICRC's response to sexual violence

The ICRC works to address sexual violence at multiple stages of its occurrence through a combination of programmes and activities. Depending on the context and its assessment of needs, the ICRC may implement specific activities and/or integrate its action within the framework of its broader programmes for people affected by conflict or violence. The ICRC carries out its response in cooperation with other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Special Appeal 2019 seeks CHF 26.9 million to cover the activities that the ICRC will carry out at headquarters and in selected contexts where the ICRC is sustaining, improving or expanding its efforts to prevent sexual violence and its response to the needs of the people affected and the communities at risk.

https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/topic/file_plus_list/2019_specialappeal_sv_final.pdf

3. IFRC – RCRC National Societies: SGBV in humanitarian crises appeal 2019-2022

The IFRC – Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies SGBV in Humanitarian Crises Appeal 2019-2022 seeks USD 17 million to cover the activities that the IFRC and eight National Societies/operations will

carry out to work on prevention and response to SGBV in humanitarian crises. The work centres around localisation through volunteerism, knowledge and implementation of standards, strengthening gender and diversity sensitive organisational structures, and safeguarding of affected and at-risk persons.

https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2019/04/IFRC-NS-appeal_OSLO-SGBV-Conference.pdf

4. ICRC: International review of the Red Cross: Sexual violence in armed conflict (2014)

Sexual violence has been, and to a large extent continues to be, shrouded in silence. However, the dynamics behind it, including its prevalence and horrific toll on individuals and societies, have been progressively better understood over the last two decades. This review intends to contribute to the discussion on how to further improve access to and quality of services to victims, while also crafting effective prevention strategies. The fight against sexual violence in armed conflict requires a cross-disciplinary effort, bringing together expertise from diverse areas such as health, political science, gender studies, history, law and ethics.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/international-review/sexual-violence-armed-conflict>

5. IFRC: Unseen, unheard: Gender-based violence in disasters – Global study (2015)

Although it is increasingly recognized that SGBV is a major feature of many conflicts, its occurrence during disasters is not as well understood. This report, commissioned by IFRC, aims to foster that discussion in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and in the larger humanitarian community. The study asked three core questions:

1. What characterizes GBV in disasters?
2. In what ways should legal and policy frameworks, including disaster risk management, be adapted to address GBV in disasters?
3. How should National Societies and other local actors address GBV in disasters, and what support do they need to fulfil their role?

To answer them, the research team reviewed academic and practitioner reports and undertook country-based research between May and August 2015 in nine countries selected to provide a variety of regional perspectives. Research took place in Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, El Salvador, Haiti, Malawi, Myanmar, Namibia, Romania and Samoa.

Summaries in Arabic, French, Spanish and Russian.

<https://www.ifrc.org/fr/introduction/principles-and-values/gender1/preventing-and-responding-to-gender-based-violence-gbv-in-disasters/>

6. IFRC: Sexual and gender-based violence: A two-days psychosocial training – training guide (2015)

In the course of their work, Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers are often confronted with SGBV. Helpers may even be the first ones to hear a survivor's story. However, staff and volunteers often feel anxious about the appropriate way to handle these disclosures. This training is a basic introduction to understanding SGBV in a psychosocial context. It is our hope that this training will provide staff and volunteers with the skills and confidence to better respond to the needs of people affected by SGBV.

<http://legacy.pscentre.org/resources/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-2-day-training-guide/>

7. IFRC: Unseen, unheard: Gender-based violence in disasters – Asia-Pacific study (2016)

Following the research objectives of the global IFRC study “Unseen, unheard: Gender-based violence in disasters – Global study” from 2015, this research includes three case study from Bangladesh, Myanmar and Samoa, and seeks to:

- Understand how and why GBV takes place after a natural disaster
- Identify groups which may be particularly at risk
- Document key issues and gaps in 1) Awareness and understanding on GBV occurrence during disasters, 2) Availability and access to services, 3) Safety and security and, 4) Livelihoods and migration.
- Make action-centered recommendations for all actors who prepare for and respond to disasters

<https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/Gender%20and%20Diversity/GBV%20in%20disasters%20A%20report%20LR.pdf>

8. IFRC: The responsibility to prevent and respond to SGBV in disasters and crises (2017)

This report found that SGBV increased after disasters in three South-East Asian countries. It details how different agencies – including local and international humanitarian organizations, governments and communities – can better prevent and respond to this. The report is based on the views of more than 1,700 disaster-affected women, adolescent girls, men and adolescent boys in Indonesia, Lao PDR and the Philippines.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/responsibility-prevent-respond-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-crisis/>

9. British Red Cross: A silent emergency – Survivors of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (2017)

This briefing note outlines British Red Cross and ICRC's approach to supporting the socio-economic reintegration of survivors of sexual violence through the provision of cash transfers. The study explores vital considerations such as ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of beneficiaries, and makes best-practice recommendations on projects discretion in line with the 'Do no harm' principle.

<https://www.redcross.org.uk/-/media/documents/about-us/international/a-silent-emergency-survivors-of-sexual-violence-in-the-democratic-republic-of-congo.pdf>

10. ICRC - Sexual Violence in Detention (2017)

This document examines sexual violence in relation to people deprived of their liberty and considers why individuals are at risk of sexual violence in detention and how to prevent and reduce that risk. The document further sets out some potential steps to take when sexual violence occurs.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/4293-sexual-violence-detention>

11. IFRC: Global study – Effective law and policy on gender equality and protection from sexual and gender-based violence in disasters (2017)

This report aims to help fill a gap in knowledge on the effectiveness of national laws, policies and institutional frameworks in supporting gender equality in disaster risk management (DRM) and in preventing and responding to SGBV in disasters. More specifically, it contributes to the implementation of two resolutions on SGBV and legal frameworks on disaster work of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2015.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/effective-law-policy-gender-equality-protection-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-global-case-study/>

12. IFRC: Zimbabwe – Effective law and policy on gender equality and protection from sexual and gender-based violence in disasters (2017)

This report outlines the results of a country case study undertaken during December 2016 in Zimbabwe. It is part of a global IFRC initiative on 'Effective law and policy for addressing gender in disaster risk management and SGBV in disasters'.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/effective-law-policy-gender-equality-protection-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-zimbabwe/>

13. IFRC: Ecuador – Effective law and policy on gender equality and protection from sexual and gender-based violence in disasters (2017)

Based on qualitative information collected from primary and secondary sources, this case study looks at gender equality in laws and policies and the issue of SGBV in the context of disasters in Ecuador. It focuses on the earthquake of April 16, 2016, that profoundly affected the coastal provinces of Manabi

and Esmeraldas. The report examines the scope and effectiveness of laws and policies related to the prevention, response and sanctioning of SGBV, both in normal times and during disasters, as well as the gender-sensitivity of national policies for disaster risk management.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/effective-law-policy-gender-equality-protection-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-ecuador/>

14. IFRC: Nepal – Effective law and policy on gender equality and protection from sexual and gender-based violence in disasters (2018)

Nepal witnessed a devastating earthquake on 25th April 2015 that claimed the lives of more than 8,000 people. Hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless and amongst them were high numbers of women, children and older persons, people with disabilities and minorities. Some organizations working in the earthquake response began to identify women and girls affected by the disaster who had suffered, or were vulnerable to, SGBV in the post-disaster period. This included forms of SGBV to which they were not as vulnerable in normal times, and for which there appeared to be insufficient preparedness to provide protection.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/effective-law-policy-gender-equality-protection-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-nepal/>

In Nepali:

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/document/effective-law-policy-gender-equality-protection-sexual-gender-based-violence-disasters-nepali-language/>

15. IFRC: Joint action for prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence: Training curriculum and supporting documentation (2018)

This curriculum guide presents the information needed to run an introductory course on SGBV issues and programmatic interventions in humanitarian emergency response. It contains the sample agenda, training modules and tools to provide a two and a half day course (which can be amended to a longer course or a training of trainer module if needed). The target audience is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and National Society programme managers (health, disaster management, community services, etc.) and gender and diversity focal persons. It will help the target audience to integrate SGBV interventions into all areas of work with an emphasis on emergencies. The course has been developed as one of the actions set out in the Resolution on Sexual and Gender-based Violence passed by the 32nd International Conference in 2015.

<http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/SGBV-Training-Module-HR.pdf>

16. IFRC: Minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies (2018)

This second edition guidance presents Red Cross and Red Crescent staff, members and volunteers with a set of minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies. It aims to ensure that the emergency programming of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and National Societies provides dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by disasters and crises. It provides practical guidance on how to mainstream these four principles in all sectors, based on a consideration of gender, age, disability and other diversity factors. This includes limiting people's exposure to the risks of violence and abuse and ensuring that emergency programmes "do no harm".

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/11/Minimum-standards-for-protection-gender-and-inclusion-in-emergencies-LR.pdf>

17. IFRC: Alone and unsafe – Children, migration and sexual and gender-based violence (2018)

This study seeks to improve understanding of the risks and types of sexual and gender-based violence faced by children who migrate on their own, as well as the unfortunate and widespread gaps in protection and assistance for these children. The study also identifies actions that are urgently needed, by governments and humanitarian organizations, to better protect and assist children migrating on their own and reduce the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, as called for in the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The study draws on interviews with specialists from a number of humanitarian agencies, an extensive literature review, and research missions to Afghanistan, Honduras, Niger and Turkey. Importantly it also draws heavily on the experience of Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers and staff in Benin, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia and Zimbabwe.

<https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/11/181126-AloneUnsafe-Report-EN-web.pdf>

18. ICRC – The Roots of Restraint in War (2018)

Drawing on eight case studies across five countries, The Roots of Restraint in War investigates how formal and informal norms condition the behaviour of soldiers and fighters depending on the kind of armed organization to which they belong. Ultimately it provides a framework of analysis for humanitarian actors to help them identify the approach best suited to a group's particular structure and socialization mechanisms, with the aim of promoting restraint during armed conflict.

<https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/4352-roots-restraint-war>