GBV AoR HELPDESK
Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies

Brief Guidance Note: Risk Analysis to Promote Safe Implementation of GBV Response and Prevention Programming

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Introduction

This guidance note provides basic information on how to conduct risk analyses for gender-based violence (GBV) programming.[1] A risk analysis is distinct from a GBV assessment or secondary data review (SDR) in that GBV assessments and SDRs tend to look at the scope of GBV, the legislative and policy environment, GBV services in place and gaps in services, and service uptake. GBV assessments and SDRs are key to understanding the broader picture related to GBV in each setting. A programmatic risk analysis seeks to understand whether a particular type of programming may result in harm to a survivor or other women and girls in the community. It provides specific information about whether a program can and should be implemented in a specific setting based on a review of conditions in that setting.

A programmatic risk analysis is useful as it considers some of the essential features that should already be in place, or planned for, when designing and implementing GBV response or prevention programming to ensure safety. In many cases, a programmatic risk analysis will be informed by existing GBV assessments and SDRs, as often there will be questions of accessibility, acceptability and quality of care included in GBV assessments and SDRs that may be relevant to a programmatic risk analysis. Even so, a programmatic risk analysis should never replace a GBV assessment or SDR, nor should it replace participatory program design activities that are a critical component of co-designing program interventions with key stakeholders (particularly women and girls).

This guidance first provides a brief discussion of risk analyses for response and prevention programming, and then provides sample checklists for key components of the analyses. The document concludes with a list of supplemental resources to further inform risk analyses design and implementation.

Risk Analysis to Promote Safe Implementation of GBV Response Programming

The provision of all GBV-related response services and interventions should be based on a *programmatic risk analysis.* A programmatic risk analysis examines whether certain safety and ethical considerations are currently in place, or can be put in place, as part of program design and implementation in the setting where the response

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[1] This guidance is based on a Helpdesk request for basic information on conducting risk analyses as part of GBViE program design. The original material will be published in Standard Operating Procedures developed for the Ukraine response, soon to be available at gbvaor.net.

programming is being implemented. These safety and ethical considerations relate to ensuring all women and girls who access services will not be harmed by the services. For example, if CMR services are being or will be implemented in a particular setting (and included in the Standard Operating Procedures, or SOPs), is there evidence that health facilities abide by internationally recognized standards of care? If not, is there a plan in place to ensure that health care providers will be trained on standards of care as part of scaling up CMR services? If there is no plan, then it may not be safe or ethical to include the health services within the SOPs document.

These considerations are inextricable from GBV guiding principles,[2] with a particular focus on risks that programs may carry for the women and girls whom programs are meant to serve. For programmatic risks assessments these include,

- *The emotional and physical safety and security of women and girls involved in programs is of primary concern.*
- *All existing or planned programs should be assessed for the risk they may carry to women and girls in terms of violence and intimidation, and safety must be continuously monitored.*
- *Plans must be put in place to avert risk and respond to threats. Conduct on-going monitoring for adverse outcomes, including through regular consultations with women, girls, and women's groups to ensure any protection concerns are highlighted and addressed.*
- *The financial and human resources necessary to assess and respond to the risks of violence against women and girls must be earmarked for programs from the outset.[3]*

While the primary focus of the programmatic risk assessment is survivor safety, it is also important to consider the safety of those delivering services. Women's rights activists, including women program staff and volunteer implementers, can face specific risks associated with conducting GBV program activities. Considerations for their emotional and physical safety should be factored into any analysis of safe programming. This includes understanding the risks of backlash and intimidation; targeting of staff at the workplace as well as to and from work; potential pressure from community and family to stop doing the work; and other contextual risk factors for GBV program staff and volunteers.

During the SOPs development process, the coordination lead and coordination partners should confirm that service providers have considered risks in the design and implementation of GBV response services across all key sectors: health, PSS, legal/justice and security. If there is no evidence that risks have been considered, it may be useful for the GBV coordination mechanism to undertake a programmatic risk analysis as part of determining whether the service should be included in the SOPs' referral pathway. The programmatic risk analysis can also assist GBV partners to understand potential safety and ethical issues in the wider community that must be collectively addressed to support survivor-centered care. A programmatic risk assessment can also be a useful tool to "spot-check" safety issues in programming on a periodic basis. See Annex 1 for ideas about information to include in programmatic risk analyses for sector-specific response services.

Programmatic risk analysis can also be useful for prevention programming, described further below.

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[2] For more information about GBV guiding principles, see the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming, https://gbvaor.net/gbviems.
[3] Adapted from Lockett, K. & Bishop, K. (2012). Guidance Note 2: A practical guide on community programming on violence against women and girls. (London, UK Department for International Development (DFID). https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67335/How-to-note-VAWG-2-community-prog.pdf.

Risk Analysis to Promote Safe Implementation of GBV Prevention Programming

While programmatic risk analysis may more often be associated with response services, this type of analysis is also very useful for prevention programming. This is because prevention programming often seeks to change social norms, and so it can inadvertently cause backlash or resistance when not implemented carefully. This hostile response may not only be targeted to women and girls who are a part of the prevention programming, but also to other women and girls in the community where the programming is taking place. It is important to anticipate and mitigate potential negative repercussions as part of prevention program design and implementation. Some of the core strategies for effectively dealing with backlash include:

- *Recognizing and identifying potential forms of resistance that can occur during an intervention and see them as resistance and not just "challenges";*
- *Integrating power analyses into project conceptualization and design, and developing risk mitigation strategies covering resistance, in particular;*
- *Building partnerships where possible with women's and other community-based organizations or community members to better leverage each other's complementary skills, capacities and approaches, and to build a more resilient civil society;*
- *Creating spaces for dialogue and sharing with communities – that is, adopting inclusive and intersectional approaches rather than defensive positions when presented with opposition or questions on the prevention work – is a pathway to reaching agreement on an ultimate goal (e.g., ending GBV).[4]*

The International Rescue Committee has also identified several core principles for undertaking prevention programming in emergencies. These include:

1. Prioritizing the safety of women and girls.
2. Using an intersectional gender-power analysis.
3. Starting with ourselves.
4. Centering the voices, power and agency of women and girls.
5. Recognizing, engaging, and being accountable to women and girls experiencing multiple forms of discrimination.
6. Reflecting the specific context.
7. Working in solidarity with women's rights organization, activists and leaders.
8. Engaging communities in ways that are meaningful, creative, and dynamic, asking questions rather than giving messages.[5]

Prevention programming may encourage women and girls to speak out on violence and seek assistance. As such, it is critical remember that it is unethical for prevention programs to stimulate attention to GBV in communities without first ensuring services exist for survivors. These and other issues are identified in the prevention programming checklist in Annex 2.

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[4] Adapted from Viswanathan, R. (2021), Learning from Practice: Resistance and Backlash to Preventing Violence against Women and Girls (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women). https://untf.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20UNTF/Publications/2021/Prevention%20briefs/Resistance%20and%20backlash/ Synthesis%20Review%207%20-%20resistance%20and%20backlash_v2_compressed.pdf

[5] See International Rescue Committee (2021). EMPOWER: Preventing violence against women and girls in acute emergencies. https://gbvresponders.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Empower-EN.pdf

Annex 1: Programmatic Risk Analysis for Sector Response Services

The checklists below provide a sample of key issues that should be considered when designing and implementing response programming for survivors.

The first checklist is a general one that represents issues important to consider in all response programming. In addition to these general issues, there will be sector-specific risks to analyze. These risks are summarized below in checklists for key sectors of response: health, PSS, legal/justice and security.

It is important to note that the areas of analysis identified in the checklists are not exhaustive. Instead, they represent some of the foundational issues that can determine whether program delivery is likely to be safe for survivors. More specific analyses on other aspects of program design and delivery related to standards and quality of care and safety and welfare of program staff can be accessed in the *Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming.*[6]

For each setting, specific contextual issues may need to be included to ensure the risk analysis addresses key issues in that setting or program. Collecting information to complete the risk analysis can be done through desk review of existing documentation, as well as key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders and site observation.

Programmatic Risk Analysis for **ALL** Response Services			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Policies and Standards			
Institutional and service provider knowledge of internationally recognized standards of care			
Political commitments to address GBV in the sector, as illustrated in sector-wide policies			
Presence of protections to promote survivor choice, particularly related to reporting (e.g., protections against mandatory reporting)			
Codes of Conduct for all staff			
Data protection policy and information-sharing protocols for protecting survivor data			
Service Delivery			
Services are in a safe and accessible location, including for specific sub-groups of women and girls (e.g., with disabilities, of all sexual orientations, gender identities, race and ethnicities, etc.)			
Private consultation and interview spaces			
Trained staff in addressing GBV issues, with female service providers			

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[6] Particular interventions, such as livelihoods or cash transfers, may present specific risks to survivors that should be considered and addressed in program design and implementation according to identified good practices. See, for example, the GBV AoR Helpdesk Guidance on GBV and social protection, which includes cash interventions:https://www.sddirect.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-07/ANNOTA~1_1.PDF

	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Staff knowledge, attitudes and skills are regularly assessed to support safe and non-judgmental delivery of services			
Adequate supplies			
Free or reduced-fee services			
Services are monitored for safety, and include complaint and feedback mechanisms for survivors, with provisions for transparently sharing feedback with survivors, alongside strategies for addressing feedback			
Data Management			
Confidential data storage and data sharing systems			
Systems and policies in place to manage a data breach should it occur, including strategies for reducing risk to survivors			
Community Engagement			
An assessment has been conducted to understand community concerns about the potential risks associated with accessing services			
Communities (especially women and girls) express willingness to use services without fear of harm or stigma			
Community leadership support safe access for survivors to services			

ADDITIONAL Programmatic Risk Analysis for **Health Sector** Response Services			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Policies and Standards			
Institutional and service provider knowledge of internationally recognized standards for CMR[7]			
Presence of prohibitions against harmful traditional practices (particularly those which may be justified by some medical practitioners, e.g. medicalized FGM/C)			
Service Delivery			
Private examination spaces in health facilities			
Trained staff in CMR and survivor-centered engagement, with female service providers			

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[7] For international guidelines on CMR, see: WHO (2017a). Strengthening Health Systems to Respond to Women Subjected to Intimate Partner Violence or Sexual Violence: A Manual for Health Managers. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/259489. Also see, WHO (2017b). Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO clinical guidelines. Geneva. http://ccsas.iawg.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/9789241550147-eng.pdf.

ADDITIONAL Programmatic Risk Analysis for **MHPSS Sector** Response Services			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Policies and Standards			
Institutional and service provider knowledge of internationally recognized elements of survivor-centered MHPSS care[8]			
Service Delivery			
Private consultation spaces in MHPSS facilities			
Trained staff in feminist-informed approaches to PSS and mental health care for survivors			

ADDITIONAL Programmatic Risk Analysis for **Legal/Justice Sector** Response Services (Including Informal Justice Mechanisms)			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Policies and Standards			
Maintenance/continuity of basic and reliable legal systems in emergency context			
Protective legislation for different forms of GBV, addressing criminalization of perpetrators as well as victim rights and assistance, in line with international standards			
Policies for giving evidence, including *in camera* and other survivor-centered court and/or informal justice processes[9]			
Service Delivery			
Private hearings, without presence of alleged perpetrator in cases of physical and sexual violence, child marriage, or other relevant GBV cases			
Availability of court advocates for GBV survivors			
Trained lawyers and judges (both customary/informal and statutory/formal), familiar with GBV legislation and able to support survivor-centered process, with female lawyers and judges available			

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[8] For information on standards for survivor-centered care, see IRC and University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) (2014). Competent, Compassionate, and Confidential Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors (CCSAS) Multimedia Learning Tool. Available from: https://iawg.net/resources/clinical-care-for-sexual-assault-survivors. Also see GBV AoR (2019), Inter-agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming, available at gbvaor.net/.

[9] Additional examples of survivor-centered processes might include accompaniment support from a case worker; ensuring accessibility for survivors, e.g., interpretation support if judicial proceedings are not in survivor's first language, access to court for physically disabled women, etc.; and other contextually appropriate measure to enhance safety and well-being of survivors who choose to pursue justice. For survivor-centered legal/justice response, see UN Women, UNDP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2018). A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice. https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/5/a-practitioners-toolkit-on-womens-access-to-justice-programming.

ADDITIONAL Programmatic Risk Analysis for **Security Sector** Response Services			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Policies and Standards			
Maintenance/continuity of basic and reliable police response systems in emergency context			
Police knowledge of internationally recognized standards of response and investigation of GBV cases[10]			
Presence of protections to promote survivor choice, particularly related to investigations (e.g., protections against mandatory investigations)			
Service Delivery			
Private reporting and interview spaces in police facilities			
Trained staff enabled to promote safety of survivors, with female police officers[11]			
Financial and human resources to conduct safe investigations, e.g., basic equipment, transport			
Services are monitored for safety for survivors and include complaint and feedback mechanisms for survivors, with provisions for transparently sharing feedback with them, alongside strategies for addressing feedback			

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[10] For international standards, see for example UN Women (2021) Handbook on Gender-responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/01/handbook-gender-responsive-police-services

[11] This might include staff with specialist interview skills that are survivor-centered; sensitive date-gathering/investigation capacity; awareness of GBV-related laws, etc.

Annex 2: Programmatic Risk Analysis for GBV Prevention Programming

Programmatic Risk Analysis for **GBV Prevention Programming**			
Area for Analysis	Y or N?	Pending? (Indicate Date)	Comments?
Legislative Environment			
Legislation is in place to promote criminalization of GBV, prosecution of perpetrators and safety of survivors			
Legislative and policy protections exist to promote survivor choice, particularly related to reporting (e.g., protections against mandatory reporting)			
Community Engagement			
An assessment has been conducted to understand community attitudes and behaviors related to GBV			
Ensure consultations with women and girls about project/program design, implementation, and any concerns related to safety and how to address these concerns as a regular part of assessment and programming and design programs accordingly			
Communities (especially women and girls) express willingness to engage in prevention programs/activities without fear of harm or stigma			
Community leadership support prevention interventions **as well as** safe access for survivors to services			
Women's rights organizations, women-led organizations, and community-based women's groups are engaged and supported to monitor community-level risks of GBV in settings where prevention programming is instituted			
Safe Prevention Programs/Activities			
Programs/activities support whole of community involvement, and do not inadvertently or directly reinforce patriarchal structures and/or social norms that contribute to or condone GBV			
Staff are aware and programs/activities recognize that GBV is a manifestation of discrimination against women and seek to empower women and girls in all aspects of programs/activities			
Staff, volunteers and community activists' knowledge, attitudes and skills are regularly assessed to support safe and survivor-supportive activities			
Staff, volunteers and community activists engaged in the program are trained on the intervention and how to deliver activities, and feel safe in transmitting messages/leading activities in the community			

Program activities utilize single-sex and/or mixed-sex facilitation depending on views, preferences and risks identified by women and girls (with, as necessary, same-sex facilitators leading discussions with single-sex groups, and mixed-sex facilitators with mixed-sex groups)			
Programs/activities are in a safe and accessible location, including for specific sub-groups of women and girls (e.g., with disabilities, of all sexual orientations, gender identities, race and ethnicities, etc.)			
Programs/activities have been assessed for potential adverse effects, are regularly monitored for safety for women and girls and particularly survivors, and include complaint and feedback mechanisms for staff and program participants, alongside strategies for addressing feedback			
Funding for prevention interventions is sufficient to maintain the intervention throughout the project period, so as not to risk backlash associated with disruption of programming and/or premature project termination			
Referral Systems			
Coordination mechanisms and referral pathways for a minimum of health and case management/PSS services are in place			
Prevention program staff are aware of the available GBV services and how to provide safe referrals			
Women and girls are aware of how to access GBV services			

Annex 3: Additional Resources

Resources for Programmatic Risk Analysis for GBV Sector Response Services

General Tools and Frameworks (non-GBV specific):
- UNICEF. (2019). Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality framework. https://gbvguidelines.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/AAAQ-framework-Nov-2019-WEB.pdf.
- IASC. (2015). Emergency response preparedness. IASC Task Team on Preparedness and Resilience. https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2019-07/Emergency%20Response%20Preparedness%20Guidelines%20-%20IASC%2C%202015.pdf.

GBV Assessment Tools:
- "GBV assessment and situation analysis tools." (2012). Managing gender-based violence programmes in emergencies. Phase II Workshop, Nairobi, Kenya. https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5c3465c64.pdf. Situation analysis form p. 20 ff.
- WHO. (2019). RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women. WHO/RHR/18.19. License: CC BY-MC-SA 3.0 IGO. Pages 6-7 for risk factors/protective factors framework.
- Taylor G. et.al. (2015). DFID guidance note on addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG) through DFID's economic development and women's economic empowerment programmes –Part B, London: VAWG Helpdesk. https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/DFID-Addressing%20Violence%20Against%20Women-GuidanceNote_PartB.pdf.
- CARE. (n.d.). Gender and protection audit. Rapid gender analysis assessment tools. https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/in-practice/RGA-and-measurement/6._gender_and_protection_audit.doc.
- UNICEF. (2019). UNICEF Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) Programme Resource Pack: Assessment Tools. https://aa9276f9-f487-45a2-a3e7-8f4a61a0745d.usrfiles.com/ugd/aa9276_05680151193e40b3800ae2e945c0b36a.pdf.
- Raising Voices (2018). Implementing SASA! in Humanitarian Settings: Tips and Tools Programming for Prevention Series, Brief. No. 6, Kampala, Uganda. https://raisingvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/ProgramBrief-6.-Implementing-SASA-in-Humanitarian-Settings.RaisingVoices-December-2018-LG.pdf.

Health:
- GBV AoR. (n.d.). Tip sheet: Addressing Gender-based violence (GBV) in Health Assessments and Initial Programme Design. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/GBV%20Tip%20Sheet%20Health%20FINAL.pdf.
- GBV Sub-Cluster Turkey Hub – Syria. (2018). Standard Operating Procedures for Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gbv_sc_sops_2018_english_final.pdf.
- Bell, E. and Butcher, K. (2015) DFID Guidance Note on Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Health Programming – Part B, London: VAWG Helpdesk. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/446114/Health-guidance-note-partB_3_.pdf.
- Gennari, F. et al. (2015). Violence against women and girls resource guide: Health sector brief. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/107001468338533710/pdf/929630REVISED00tor0Brief0APRIL02015.pdf
- World Bank, GWI and IDB. (n.d.) VAWG Resource Guide: Health Sector Brief.

https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2017/violence-against-women-2017-03ws-vawg-resource-guide-health-sector-brief.pdf.

- WHO. (2018). The health response to gender-based violence in emergencies: A webinar. https://www.urban-response.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/GBV-webinar.pdf.
- WHO (2017a). Strengthening Health Systems to Respond to Women Subjected to Intimate Partner Violence or Sexual Violence: A Manual for Health Managers. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/259489

  WHO (2017b). Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO clinical guidelines. Geneva. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241550147

WGSS:

- UNFPA & IRC. (2017). Safe Spaces for Women and Girls (SSWG) Standardization and Technical Guidance – How to set up a SSWG in practice. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/sswg_technical_toolkit_oct_2017_final_2.pdf.
- IMC and IRC WGSS Toolkit (2019) IRC-WGSS-English-2020.pdf (gbvresponders.org)

Psychosocial Services:

- IFRC. (2015). Rapid assessment guide for psychosocial support and violence prevention in emergencies and recovery.

  https://pscentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/PSS-and-VP-Rapid-Assessment-Tool-Emergencies-and-Recovery-2015.pdf.
- IRC and University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) (2014). Competent, Compassionate, and Confidential Clinical Care for Sexual Assault Survivors (CCSAS) Multimedia Learning Tool. Available from: www.iawg.net/ccsas.
- GBV AoR (2019), Inter-agency Minimum Standards for Gender-based Violence in Emergencies Programming, available at https://gbvaor.net/gbviems

Police:

- Kerr-Wilson, A., Hilker, L. M., Mitra, S., Busiello, F., Maguire, S. & Jennings, M. (2011). Working with the security sector to end violence against women and girls. Social Development Direct and UN Women. https://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/modules/pdf/1326476671.pdf.
- Esplen, E., Moosa, Z., Hilker, L. M., & Khan, S. (2013). Addressing violence against women and girls through security and justice (S&J) programming. DFID. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/267720/AVAW-security-justice-progA.pdf.
- UN Women (2021). Handbook on gender-responsive police services for women and girls subject to violence.https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2021/Handbook-on-gender-responsive-police-services-en.pdf.

Legal Justice:

- UN Women, UNDP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2018). A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice. http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/5/a-practitioners-toolkit-on-womens-access-to-justice-programming .
- War Child Canada. (2016). A guide to sexual and gender-based violence legal protection in acute emergencies. https://www.warchild.ca/assets/documents/GuideToSGBVLegalProtectionInAcuteEmergencies.pdf
- GBV AoR. (2020-c). Strengthening access to justice for gender-based violence survivors in emergencies. https://www.sddirect.org.uk/node/63

- Skinnider, E. (2019). Handbook for the judiciary on effective criminal justice responses to gender-based violence against women and girls. UNODC. https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/HB_for_the_Judiciary_on_Effective_Criminal_Justice_Women_and_Girls_E_ebook.pdf.

COVID-19 GBV Contingency Planning:
- GBV AoR. (2020-a). COVID-19 contingency planning guidance for gender-based violence (GBV) coordination groups. https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2020-03/COVID%20Contingency%20Planning_GBV%20AoR%20Guidance%20for%20GBV%20Coordination%20Groups.pdf.
- GBV AoR. (2020-b). Template: Contingency planning for a COVID-19 outbreak. https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2020-03/GBV_AoR Template for COVID-19 Contingency Planning.docx.

GBV Preparedness/Contingency Planning (Pre-COVID):
- GBV AoR. (2019). "Core function #5: Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning." Handbook for coordinating gender-based violence interventions in emergencies. https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2019-07/Core%20Function%205%20Contingency%20Planning%2C%20Excerpt%20GBV%20Coordination%20Handbook%20-%20GBV%20AoR%202019.pdf.
- IRC. (2019). GBV emergency preparedness and response. Facilitator's Guide. https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2019-07/GBV%20Emergency%20Preparedness%20and%20Response%20Facilitator%20Guide%20-%20IRC%2C%202018.pdf.
- El-Tahrawi, A. (2017). Readiness and GBV response plan in times of emergency: Analysis of main risks, vulnerabilities and capacity to respond to disaster/emergencies. https://www.alianzaporlasolidaridad.org/axs2020/wp-content/uploads/CEPRP-Final_EN.pdf

Resources for Programmatic Risk Analysis for GBV Prevention Programming

- InterAction. (2021). Module 1: Risk analysis. Gender-based violence prevention: A results-based evaluation framework. https://www.interaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/GBV-PEF-Module-1-Risk-Analysis.pdf.
- International Rescue Committee (2021). EMPOWER: Preventing violence against women and girls in acute emergencies. https://gbvresponders.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Empower-EN.pdf
- UN Women. (2020). Respect women: Strengthening the enabling environment for VAW prevention. https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/RESPECT-implementation-guide-Strengthening-the-enabling-environment-for-VAW-prevention-en.pdf
- UNICEF & Criterion Institute. (2020). Mitigating the Risks of Gender-based violence: A Due Diligence Guide for Investing.
  https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Covid-19-Diligence-Tool-UNICEF-Criterion.pdf.
- Lockett, K. & Bishop, K. (2012). Guidance Note 2: A practical guide on community programming on violence against women and girls. UK Department for International Development (DFID). https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67335/How-to-note-VAWG-2-community-prog.pdf.
- Alexander-Scott, M., Holden, J., & Bell, E. (2016). Shifting Social Norms to Tackle Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). UK Department for International Development (DFID). Violence Against Women and Girls Helpdesk. https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/VAWG%20HELPDESK_DFID%20GUIDANCE%20NOTE_SOCIAL%20NORMS_JAN%202016.pdf.

- Jewkes, R., Willan,S., Heise, L., Washington, L., Shai, N., Kerr-Wilson, A., Gibbs, A., Stern, E., & Christofides, N. (2021). Elements of the Design and Implementation of Interventions to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls Associated with Success: Reflections from the What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls? Global Programme. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 18(22), 12129. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182212129.

- Arango, D., Morton, M., Gennari, F., Kiplesund, S., & Ellsbeg, M. (2014). Interventions to prevent or reduce violence against women and girls: A systematic review of reviews. World Bank Group. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/21035.

- Richard, P., Siebert, S., Ovince, J., Blackwell, A., & Contreras-Urbina, M. (2018). A community-based intervention to prevent violence against women and girls in Haiti. IDB Discussion Paper. https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/A-Community-Based-Intervention-to-Prevent-Violence-against-Women-and-Girls-in-Haiti-Lessons-Learned.pdf.

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The GBV AoR Help Desk

The GBV AoR Helpdesk is a unique research and technical advice service which aims to inspire and support humanitarian actors to help prevent, mitigate and respond to violence against women and girls in emergencies. Managed by Social Development Direct, the GBV AoR Helpdesk is staffed by a global roster of senior Gender and GBV Experts who are on standby to help guide frontline humanitarian actors on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response measures in line with international standards, guidelines and best practice. Views or opinions expressed in GBV AoR Helpdesk Products do not necessarily reflect those of all members of the GBV AoR, nor of all the experts of SDDirect's Helpdesk roster.

The GBV AoR Helpdesk

You can contact the GBV AoR Helpdesk by emailing us at:
enquiries@gbviehelpdesk.org.uk

The Helpdesk is available 09.00 to 17.30 GMT Monday to Friday.

Our services are free and confidential.