Gender-based violence is a threat to the populations UNICEF endeavours to support and threatens UNICEF’s ability to achieve its objectives across all sectors. A human rights violation and a public health problem, it undermines the health and education outcomes for children and women, and holds countries back from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNICEF is a global leader in preventing and responding to gender-based violence in emergencies (GB-VIE) and has made significant contributions to all major global initiatives on GB-VIE. During the past decade, UNICEF has expanded its GB-VIE programming significantly. Addressing GBV, which is grounded in UNICEF’s new Strategic Plan and Gender Action Plan, is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNICEF Country Offices doing UNICEF’s Minimum GB-VIE Package,
mostly Risk Mitigation and who contributed to the
2016 Annual Results Report

Minimum GB-VIE Response Package
1. Effectively coordinate humanitarian action to address GBV.
2. Assist and support survivors through provision of good quality and age-appropriate health, psychosocial and safety services.
3. Build girls’ and women’s safety and resilience through:
   • Community safety planning and action;
   • Dignity kit programming; and
   • Safe space programming.
4. Integrate GBV risk mitigation across UNICEF clusters and sectors in line with the IASC GBV Guidelines.

UNICEF Country Offices doing UNICEF’s Expanded GB-VIE Package

Expanded GB-VIE Response Package
1. Effectively coordinate humanitarian and recovery action to address GBV.
2. Strengthen systems and services for responding to survivors of all forms of GBV.
3. Initiate prevention interventions that empower girls and women, address harmful attitudes and social norms, and build supportive legislative and policy frameworks.
4. Integrate GBV risk mitigation across UNICEF clusters and sectors in line with the IASC GBV Guidelines.

UNICEF Country Offices that have received direct technical support from Headquarters on GB-VIE
a. Technical support includes: In-country visits and remote support for advice, trainings, workshops (on strategy development, overall technical support, multi-country evaluation of UNICEF’s GBV programmes, on the IASC GBV Guidelines, on GBV Case Management, on the GBV Information Management System)

UNICEF Country Offices where we are generating evidence on what works on GBV in Emergencies:

a. In South Sudan and Somalia, through new and improved ways of measuring social norms and social norm change, UNICEF is currently evaluating, in partnership with Johns Hopkins University, the impact of its Communities Care (CC) programme. CC is a community-based model that aims to create healthier, safer and more peaceful communities for girls and women by working with communities to (i) improve access to care and support for survivors of GBV and (ii) transform harmful social norms that promote violence against girls and women into norms that promote dignity, equality and non-violence.

b. In Colombia and Haiti, UNICEF is co-leading with the Child Protection in Crisis Learning Network at Columbia University, the Transforming Households: Reducing Incidence of Violence in Emergencies (THRIVE) project which is building an evidence base on drivers of household violence in emergencies, that includes Violence Against Children and Violence Against Women.