Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations		GA	General Assembly
AoR	area of responsibility		GBV	gender-based violence
AXO	abandoned explosive ordnance		GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
CA	camp administration		GPS	Global Positioning System
CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict		HC	humanitarian coordinator
CAAP	Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations		HCT	humanitarian country team
CaLP	Cash Learning Partnership		HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
CBPF	country-based pooled fund		HLP	housing, land and property
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management		HMA	humanitarian mine action
CCSA	clinical care for sexual assault		HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women		HR	human resources
			HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund		HRW	Human Rights Watch
CFW	cash for work		IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CIVPOL	Civilian Police		ICLA	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
CLA	cluster lead agency		ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CoC	code of conduct			
CP	child protection		ICT	information and communication technologies
CPRA	Child Protection Rapid Assessment		ICWG	inter-cluster working group
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group		IDD	Internal Displacement Division
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child		IDP	internally displaced person
CwC	communicating with communities		IEC	information, education and communication
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration		IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women		IGA	income-generating activity
			IMC	International Medical Corps
DFID	Department for International Development		IMN	Information Management Network
			IMS	Information Management System
DRC	Danish Refugee Council		INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo			
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix		INGO	international non-governmental organization
EA$E	Economic and Social Empowerment		IOM	International Organization for Migration
EC	emergency contraception		IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ERC	emergency relief coordinator			
ERW	explosive remnants of war		IRC	International Rescue Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization		IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
FGD	focus group discussion		KII	key informant interview
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting		LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
FSA	food security and agriculture			

Acronyms (continued)

LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support
MIRA	multi-cluster/sector initial rapid assessment
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoE	Ministry of Education
MPP	minimum preparedness package
MRE	mine risk education
MRM	monitoring and reporting mechanism
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Oxfam	Oxford Famine Relief Campaign
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PFA	psychological first aid
POC	Protection of Civilians
PSEA	protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
PTA	parent-teacher association
RC	resident coordinator
RDC	relief to development continuum
SAFE	Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy
SC	Security Council

SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SOGI	sexual orientation and gender identity
SOPs	standard operating procedures
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
SRP	strategic response plan
SS&R	shelter, settlement and recovery
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SWG	Sub-Working Group
TAG	Thematic Area Guide
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VAWG	violence against women and girls
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	World Medical Association
WPE	Women's Protection and Empowerment
WRC	Women's Refugee Commission

These Guidelines emphasize the importance of active involvement of **all members** of affected communities; this includes the leadership and meaningful participation of women and girls —alongside men and boys—in all preparedness, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

- Local Authorities, including Religious and Traditional Leaders
- National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Community-Based Organizations
- Women, Girls, Men and Boys (of all ages, backgrounds and abilities within the affected community)
- Receptor/Host Communities
- Private Sector
- Line Ministries and other Government Bodies (including National Disaster Management Authorities)
- Civil Protection
- Local NGOs
- Non-State Parties to Conflict
- Professional Bodies
- Media
- Academia
- National Military

INTERNATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Humanitarian Coordinators/ Resident Coordinators
- Donors
- International Military and Peacekeeping Operations
- Private Sector
- UN Agencies
- Neighbouring States
- International NGOs
- Clusters/ Sectors

Key Considerations for At-Risk Groups

At-risk groups	Examples of violence to which these groups might be exposed	Factors that contribute to increased risk of violence
Adolescent girls	• Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Child and/or forced marriage • Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) • Lack of access to education	• Age, gender and restricted social status • Increased domestic responsibilities that keep girls isolated in the home • Erosion of normal community structures of support and protection • Lack of access to understandable information about health, rights and services (including reproductive health) • Being discouraged or prevented from attending school • Early pregnancies and motherhood • Engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities • Loss of family members, especially immediate caretakers • Dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs
Elderly women	• Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Exploitation and abuse by caregivers • Denial of rights to housing and property	• Age, gender and restricted social status • Weakened physical status, physical or sensory disabilities, and chronic diseases • Isolation and higher risk of poverty • Limited mobility • Neglected health and nutritional needs • Lack of access to understandable information about rights and services
Woman and child heads of households	• Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Child and/or forced marriage (including wife inheritance) • Denial of rights to housing and property	• Age, gender and restricted social status • Increased domestic responsibilities that keep them isolated in the home • Erosion of normal community structures of support and protection • Dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs • Engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities
Girls and women who bear children of rape, and their children born of rape	• Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence • Lack of access to education • Social exclusion	• Age, gender • Social stigma and isolation • Exclusion or expulsion from their homes, families and communities • Poverty, malnutrition and reproductive health problems • Lack of access to medical care • High levels of impunity for crimes against them • Dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs • Engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities
Indigenous women, girls, men and boys, and ethnic and religious minorities	• Social discrimination, exclusion and oppression • Ethnic cleansing as a tactic of war • Lack of access to education • Lack of access to services • Theft of land	• Social stigma and isolation • Poverty, malnutrition and reproductive health problems • Lack of protection under the law and high levels of impunity for crimes against them • Lack of opportunities and marginalization based on their national, religious, linguistic or cultural group • Barriers to participating in their communities and earning livelihoods
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons	• Social exclusion • Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Domestic violence (e.g. violence against LGBTI children by their caretakers) • Denial of services • Harassment/sexual harassment • Rape expressly used to punish lesbians for their sexual orientation	• Discrimination based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity • High levels of impunity for crimes against them • Restricted social status • Transgender persons not legally or publicly recognized as their identified gender • Same-sex relationships not legally or socially recognized, and denied services other families might be offered • Exclusion from housing, livelihoods opportunities, and access to health care and other services • Exclusion of transgender persons from sex-segregated shelters, bathrooms and health facilities • Social isolation/rejection from family or community, which can result in homelessness • Engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities

At-risk groups	Examples of violence to which these groups might be exposed	Factors that contribute to increased risk of violence
Separated or unaccompanied girls, boys and orphans, including children associated with armed forces/ groups	• Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Child and/or forced marriage • Forced labour • Lack of access to education • Domestic violence	• Age, gender and restricted social status • Neglected health and nutritional needs • Engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities • Dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs • Early pregnancies and motherhood • Social stigma, isolation and rejection by communities as a result of association with armed forces/groups • Active engagement in combat operations • Premature parental responsibility for siblings
Women and men involved in forced and/ or coerced prostitution, and child victims of sexual exploitation	• Coercion, social exclusion • Sexual assault • Physical violence • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Lack of access to education	• Dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs • Lack of access to reproductive health information and services • Early pregnancies and motherhood • Isolation and a lack of social support/peer networks • Social stigma, isolation and rejection by communities • Harassment and abuse from law enforcement • Lack of protection under the law and/or laws that criminalize sex workers
Women, girls, men and boys in detention	• Sexual assault as punishment or torture • Physical violence • Lack of access to education • Lack of access to health, mental health and psycho-social support, including psychological first aid	• Poor hygiene and lack of sanitation • Overcrowding of detention facilities • Failure to separate men, women, families and unaccompanied minors • Obstacles and disincentives to reporting incidents of violence (especially sexual violence) • Fear of speaking out against authorities • Possible trauma from violence and abuse suffered before detention
Women, girls, men and boys living with HIV	• Sexual harassment and abuse • Social discrimination and exclusion • Verbal abuse • Lack of access to education • Loss of livelihood • Prevented from having contact with their children	• Social stigma, isolation and higher risk of poverty • Loss of land, property and belongings • Reduced work capacity • Stress, depression and/or suicide • Family disintegration and breakdown • Poor physical and emotional health • Harmful use of alcohol and/or drugs
Women, girls, men and boys with disabilities	• Social discrimination and exclusion • Sexual assault • Sexual exploitation and abuse • Intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence • Lack of access to education • Denial of access to housing, property and livestock	• Limited mobility, hearing and vision resulting in greater reliance on assistance and care from others • Isolation and a lack of social support/peer networks • Exclusion from obtaining information and receiving guidance, due to physical, technological and communication barriers • Exclusion from accessing washing facilities, latrines or distribution sites due to poor accessibility in design • Physical, communication and attitudinal barriers in reporting violence • Barriers to participating in their communities and earning livelihoods • Lack of access to medical care and rehabilitation services • High levels of impunity for crimes against them • Lack of access to reproductive health information and services
Women, girls, men and boys who are survivors of violence	• Social discrimination and exclusion • Secondary violence as result of the primary violence (e.g. abuse by those they report to; honor killings following sexual assault; forced marriage to a perpetrator; etc.) • Heightened vulnerability to future violence, including sexual violence, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, etc.	• Weakened physical status, physical or sensory disabilities, psychological distress and chronic diseases • Lack of access to medical care, including obstacles and disincentives to reporting incidents of violence • Family disintegration and breakdown • Isolation and higher risk of poverty

KEY ASSESSMENT TARGET GROUPS

- Key stakeholders in HLP: government offices (e.g. Housing, Land, Agriculture, Planning, Environment, Public Works, Justice, etc.); national and local experts in HLP issues, particularly those familiar with customary and statutory laws/institutions (e.g. lawyers, civil society organizations, etc.); environmental groups; GBV, gender and diversity specialists

- Affected populations and communities

- In IDP/refugee settings, members of receptor/host communities

POSSIBLE AREAS OF INQUIRY (Note: This list is not exhaustive)

Areas Related to HLP PROGRAMMING

Participation and Leadership

a) What is the ratio of male to female HLP staff, including in positions of leadership?
- Are systems in place for training and retaining female staff?
- Are there any cultural or security issues related to their employment that may increase their risk of GBV?

b) Are women and other at-risk groups actively involved in community activities related to HLP (*e.g. community HLP committees*)? Are they in leadership roles when possible?

c) Are the lead actors in HLP response aware of international standards (including these Guidelines) for mainstreaming GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into their activities?

Security of Land Tenure and Ownership

d) Are questions related to HLP rights and issues (for both men and women) included in registration, profiling and intention surveys (*e.g. pre-emergency living arrangements; pre-emergency arrangements regarding access to and control of land and property, such as individual or family ownership, statutory or customary ownership, pastoral rights, social tenancy or rental agreements; possession or absence of supporting documents, including written reports of property destruction or occupation; etc.*)?

e) What cultural barriers do women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups face in renting, squatting, or land ownership and tenure (*e.g. stigma, discrimination, social norms, etc.*)?

f) Are women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups being dispossessed of their HLP rights?
- What kinds of rights do tenants have? Are there controls in place to protect these rights, such as controls over rent inflation?
- Is there a deliberate strategy of forced evictions being applied?
- Are squatters and landless people excluded from receiving assistance?

g) Do HLP issues increase risks of GBV? In what ways (*e.g. sexual violence and exploitation by landlords; threat of violence related to lack of documentation and/or evictions; child and/or forced marriage; engagement in harmful practices such as exchanging sex for land rights or money; intimate partner violence and other forms of domestic violence; staying in abusive relationships; etc.*)?

h) Do women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups have access to documentation and/or evidence that proves their ownership of HLP (*e.g. deeds, leases, squatters' certificates, etc.*)?
- In whose name are the documents that provide evidence of HLP rights written?
- Were women, adolescent girls or other at-risk groups forced to surrender such documentation or sign over their property under duress?
- Do they possess alternative means of documenting their rights?

i) Are different types of tenure (*e.g. renters, squatters, homeless, tenants, etc.*) considered in remedial programmes? Do women and men have equal opportunities to participate in all stages of interventions affecting their HLP rights?

j) Are women, girls and other at-risk groups denied access to their HLP upon return?
- What are the economic, cultural, legal and geographic obstacles for them in accessing HLP rights in these locations?
- How are they coping?
- When younger generations that were born in camps cannot locate land boundaries—and do not have access to the knowledge of their elders about these boundaries—what arrangements are in place to ensure their access to property?
- Are female ex-combatants considered in reintegration, resettlement and access to land programmes?

k) What land tenure arrangements—including statutory and customary access rights to land, water, grazing and other natural resources—are in place for areas that will be used, for example, in camp set-ups?
  • How will these affect the rights of host communities—particularly women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups?
  • Who will benefit financially and socially from the control of such resources?

Institutional Infrastructure

l) Are national or local institutions in place to deal with land disputes and other issues?
  • What is the capacity and infrastructure of these institutions? Can they provide effective, accessible and impartial remedies?
  • Are they accessible to women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups (*e.g. widows, divorcees, etc.*)?
  • Are there barriers to accessing these mechanisms for women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups (*e.g. cost; location; attitudes of those managing the mechanism; fear of retribution; illiteracy; etc.*)?

m) Are there any national or local institutions working to increase registration of HLP rights (*including inheritance rights*) in women's names?

n) How are undocumented rights dealt with in national or local institutions (*e.g. is oral evidence accepted to support women's claims*)?

Areas Related to HLP POLICIES

a) Are GBV prevention and mitigation strategies incorporated into the policies, standards and guidelines of HLP programming?
  • Are women, girls and other at-risk groups meaningfully engaged in the development of HLP policies, standards and guidelines that address their rights and needs, particularly as they relate to GBV? In what ways are they engaged?
  • Are these policies, standards and guidelines communicated to women, girls, boys and men (separately when necessary)?
  • Are HLP staff properly trained and equipped with the necessary skills to implement these policies?

b) What national laws and sector policies are relevant to HLP and broader land issues (*e.g. land and housing laws; forced evictions, relocation or resettlement; right to privacy in the home; etc.*)?
  • Do the laws and policies discriminate against women, girls and/or other at-risk groups?
  • How do they deal with housing abandonment after flight?

c) Can women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups claim rights pertaining to land and immovable property?
  • Are women being denied their HLP rights to the benefit of male relatives (*e.g. due to inheritance laws, customs or practices, etc.*)?
  • Do spouses have joint rights to property?
  • Are land titles and other documents given in the names of men and women, or only in the name of the head of household?
  • Is authorization of both parties required for land and property sales?

d) How are women, girls and other at-risk groups protected from evictions?
  • Are there any national and local laws aimed at preventing and regulating forced evictions?
  • Are there any community-driven initiatives to provide viable and sustainable solutions to forced eviction?
  • How are the particular rights and needs of women, girls and other at-risk groups taken into account when evictions happen?

e) Are there inconsistencies between customary and statutory law related to HLP (*e.g. with regard to marital rights and inheritances*)? Have actors involved in the application of customary and statutory law been adequately trained in HLP policies and the rights of women and other at-risk groups?

f) What is the status of land reform with reference to equal rights for all?
  • Is there a national land reform policy?
  • To what extent do the land reform laws improve the rights of women, girls and other at-risk groups?
  • Is there a national land commission? To what extent are women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups involved?

(continued)

POSSIBLE AREAS OF INQUIRY (Note: This list is not exhaustive)

Areas Related to HLP COMMUNICATIONS and INFORMATION SHARING

a) Has training been provided to HLP outreach staff on:
   - Issues of gender, GBV, women's/human rights, social exclusion and sexuality?
   - How to supportively engage with survivors and provide information in an ethical, safe and confidential manner about their rights and options to report risk and access care?

b) Do HLP-related community outreach activities raise awareness within the community about general safety and GBV risk reduction?
   - Does this awareness-raising include information on survivor rights (including confidentiality at the service delivery and community levels), where to report risk and how to access care for GBV?
   - Is this information provided in age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate ways?
   - Are males, particularly leaders in the community, engaged in these activities as agents of change?

c) Are discussion forums on HLP age-, gender-, and culturally sensitive? Are they accessible to women, girls and other at-risk groups (*e.g. confidential, with females as facilitators of women's and girls' discussion groups, etc.*) so that participants feel safe to raise GBV issues?

KEY GBV CONSIDERATIONS FOR
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The information below highlights important considerations for mobilizing GBV-related resources when drafting proposals for HLP programming. Whether requesting pre-/emergency funding or accessing post-emergency and recovery/development funding, proposals will be strengthened when they reflect knowledge of the particular risks of GBV and propose strategies for addressing those risks.

! ESSENTIAL TO KNOW

Beyond Accessing Funds

'Resource mobilization' refers not only to accessing funding, but also to scaling up human resources, supplies and donor commitment. For more general considerations about resource mobilization, see **Part Two: Background to Thematic Area Guidance.** Some additional strategies for resource mobilization through collaboration with other humanitarian sectors/partners are listed under 'Coordination', below.