Essential Actions for *Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and Aiding Recovery* throughout the Programme Cycle

	Pre-Emergency/ Preparedness	Emergency	Stabilized Stage	Recovery to Development
ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND PLANNING				
Promote the active participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups within the affected population in all CCCM assessment processes	✔	✔	✔	✔
Analyse the physical safety in and around sites as it relates to risks of GBV (*e.g. adherence to Sphere standards; lighting; need for women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces; when, where, how and by whom security patrols are conducted; safety of water and distribution sites and whether they accommodate the specific needs of women, girls and other at-risk groups; accessibility for persons with disabilities etc.*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Assess the level of participation and leadership of women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups in all aspects of site governance and CCCM programming (*e.g. ratio of male/female CCCM staff; participation in site committees, governance bodies, and executive boards; etc.*)		✔	✔	✔
Analyse whether IDP/refugee registration and profiling are conducted in a manner that respects the rights and needs of women and other at-risk groups, as well as of GBV survivors		✔	✔	✔
Assess awareness of CCCM staff and stakeholders on basic issues related to gender, GBV, women's/human rights, social exclusion and sexuality (*including knowledge of where survivors can report risk and access care; linkages between CCCM programming and GBV risk reduction; etc.*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Review existing/proposed community outreach material related to CCCM—specifically communicating with communities (CwC) and feedback mechanisms—to ensure it includes basic information about GBV risk reduction (*including prevention, where to report risk and how to access care*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Identify and pre-position age-, gender-, and culturally appropriate supplies for CCCM that can mitigate risk of GBV (*e.g. lighting/torches, partitions where appropriate*)	✔	✔		
Develop CCCM proposals that reflect awareness of GBV risks for the affected population and strategies for reducing these risks	✔	✔	✔	✔
Prepare and provide trainings for government, humanitarian workers and volunteers engaged in CCCM work on safe design and implementation of CCCM programming that mitigates risks of GBV	✔	✔	✔	✔
IMPLEMENTATION				
▶ **Programming**				
Involve women as staff and administrators in CCCM operations	✔	✔	✔	✔
Involve women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups as participants and leaders in community-based site governance mechanisms and decision-making structures throughout the entire life cycle of the camp (*with due caution where this poses a potential security risk or increases the risk of GBV*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Prioritize GBV risk-reduction activities in camp planning and set-up (*e.g. confidential and non-stigmatizing registration; safety of sleeping areas; use of partitions for privacy; designated areas for women-, adolescent- and child-friendly spaces; etc.*)	✔	✔		
Prioritize GBV risk-reduction and mitigation strategies during the care and maintenance phase of the camp life cycle (*e.g. undertake frequent and regular checks on site security; create complaint and feedback mechanisms for community; etc.*)		✔	✔	✔
Support the role of law enforcement and security patrols to prevent and respond to GBV in and around sites throughout the entire camp life cycle (*e.g. advocate for adequate numbers of properly trained personnel; work to identify the best safety patrol options with the community; etc.*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Integrate GBV prevention and mitigation into camp closure (*e.g. closely monitor GBV risks for returning/resettling/residual populations; work with GBV specialists to ensure continued delivery of services to GBV survivors who are exiting camps; etc.*)			✔	✔
▶ **Policies**				
Incorporate relevant GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into the policies, standards and guidelines of CCCM programmes (*e.g. procedures for food and non-food item distribution; housing policies for at-risk groups; procedures and protocols for sharing protected or confidential information about GBV incidents; agency procedures to report, investigate and take disciplinary action in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse; etc.*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Advocate for the integration of GBV risk-reduction strategies into national and local policies and plans related to CCCM, and allocate funding for sustainability (*e.g. develop or strengthen policies related to the allocation of law enforcement and security personnel; develop camp closure and exit strategies that take GBV-related risks into consideration; etc.*)		✔	✔	✔
▶ **Communications and Information Sharing**				
Consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care (i.e. referral pathways) for survivors, and ensure CCCM staff have the basic skills to provide them with information where they can obtain support	✔	✔	✔	✔
Ensure that CCCM programmes sharing information about reports of GBV within the CCCM sector or with partners in the larger humanitarian community abide by safety and ethical standards (*e.g. shared information does not reveal the identity of or pose a security risk to individual survivors, their families or the broader community*)	✔	✔	✔	✔
Incorporate GBV messages (*including prevention, where to report risk and how to access care*) into CCCM-related community outreach and awareness-raising activities, using multiple formats to ensure accessibility		✔	✔	✔
COORDINATION				
Ensure GBV risk reduction is a regular item on the agenda in all CCCM-related coordination mechanisms	✔	✔	✔	✔
Undertake coordination with other sectors address GBV risks and ensure protection for women, girls and other at-risk groups	✔	✔	✔	✔
Seek out the GBV coordination mechanism for support and guidance and, whenever possible, assign a CCCM focal point to regularly participate in GBV coordination meetings	✔	✔	✔	✔
MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
Identify, collect and analyse a core set of indicators—disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors—to monitor GBV risk-reduction activities throughout the programme cycle	✔	✔	✔	✔
Evaluate GBV risk-reduction activities by measuring programme outcomes (including potential adverse effects) and using the data to inform decision-making and ensure accountability		✔	✔	✔

NOTE: The essential actions above are organized in chronological order according to an ideal model for programming. The actions that are in bold are the **suggested minimum commitments** for CCCM actors in the early stages of an emergency. These minimum commitments will not necessarily be undertaken according to an ideal model for programming; for this reason, they do not always fall first under each subcategory of the summary table. When it is not possible to implement all actions—particularly in the early stages of an emergency—the minimum commitments should be prioritized and the other actions implemented at a later date. For more information about minimum commitments, see **Part Two: Background to Camp Coordination and Camp Management Guidance.**