



IOM International Organization for Migration

Gender-Based Violence Risk Reduction in Shelter

Preliminary literature review

IOM Shelter and Settlements, Geneva – DRAFT 15th December 2015

About this document:

This preliminary literature review was realized by the Shelter and Settlements team of IOM Geneva, with the aim of highlighting the key findings on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and risk reduction in Shelter programmes. Its main objectives are to get a better understanding of the subject, collect anecdotes and case studies, and create a database of resources, useful for future research.

The document contains an executive summary, an introduction and overall considerations, followed by the main findings, case studies and tools from the literature. Appendix 1 includes a list of online platforms that can be accessed to search available resources, and Appendix 2 is the full references list for this literature review.

1. Executive Summary

Key objectives

- Get a better understanding of the subject and the existing literature;
- Create a first database that can be used as a basis for future research and work;
- Collecting anecdotes and specific cases that can be further developed into case studies.

Method & outputs

Online platforms and key documents' reference lists have been used to access humanitarian resources, grey and academic literature with the main focus of finding linkages between GBV and Shelter in humanitarian contexts. A shared folder, a reference list and a spreadsheet have been created to collect and make the information available.

Overall considerations

Throughout the literature review, some overarching considerations have been made that guided the research and provide a framework for further work. Specifically:

- The overlap between areas such as Shelter and Gender, GBV and Protection need to be understood, and in general collaboration between different sectors has to be fostered;
- All at-risk groups have to be actively involved at all stages of a Shelter program;
- The role of perception and fear must not be underestimated;
- The interventions in the Shelter sector as well as in other humanitarian sectors will remain risk mitigation efforts, as the actions of Shelter actors to tackle the root causes of GBV directly are limited.

Key points observed, Contexts and Tools

The main components of this brief are a summary of key topics recurrent in the literature, a short description of some specific countries or contexts that have been identified as relevant in the search for linkages between GBV risks and Shelter programming, and finally a few methodologies and tools that could be used to assess, analyse or design for GBV Risk Reduction.

Concluding remarks

- Exploring specific contexts can bring to a deeper understanding of the linkages between GBV risks and Shelter;
- Further work should be done to study and implement available tools and methodologies in the field;
- The outputs of this work will serve as a foundation for the research of IOM's team and the partners in this program, and will be updated as more resources are accessed.

2. Introduction and methods

2.1 Why a literature review, key objectives

- Get a better understanding of the subject and the existing literature, and the blurred boundaries between gender, GBV, emergencies, protection and shelter & settlements;
- Create a first database that can be used by the team, implementing partners and GBV specialists as a basis for their research and work;
- Start collecting anecdotes and specific cases that can be further developed into the case studies.

2.2 Method and type of sources

The literature review started by accessing the resources highlighted in the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action¹. This led to a series of manuals and grey literature that in most cases contained guidance on how to operate in humanitarian interventions. Additionally, we started contacting both experts in the field and academics that would provide suggestions and pointers for our research, together with additional resources. Online platforms such as ALNAP, the Humanitarian Library, and the CPC Learning Network were also used with specific search keywords². This widened the range of documents accessed, as it included reports and academic papers. The main focuses that drove the review where:

- Linkages between GBV and Shelter
- GBV and urbanisation
- Cases and good practices
- Site planning and environmental design in relation to GBV and general safety and crime prevention / violence reduction

As a means of collecting relevant information, a spread sheet was created which contained the key findings organized by category (guideline, good practice, lesson learned) and by specific stage or element of a shelter program (from assessment to evaluation). Such document was used to guide this summary, drawing connections between different points found in the literature.

A second output of this literature review is the creation of a folder with all the documents that have been consulted³. This can be later used to generate an annotated bibliography to be hosted on IOM's website or other appropriate online platforms. The reference list (which will constantly be updated as more literature is reviewed) can be found in Appendix 2 of this document.

¹ IASC 2015

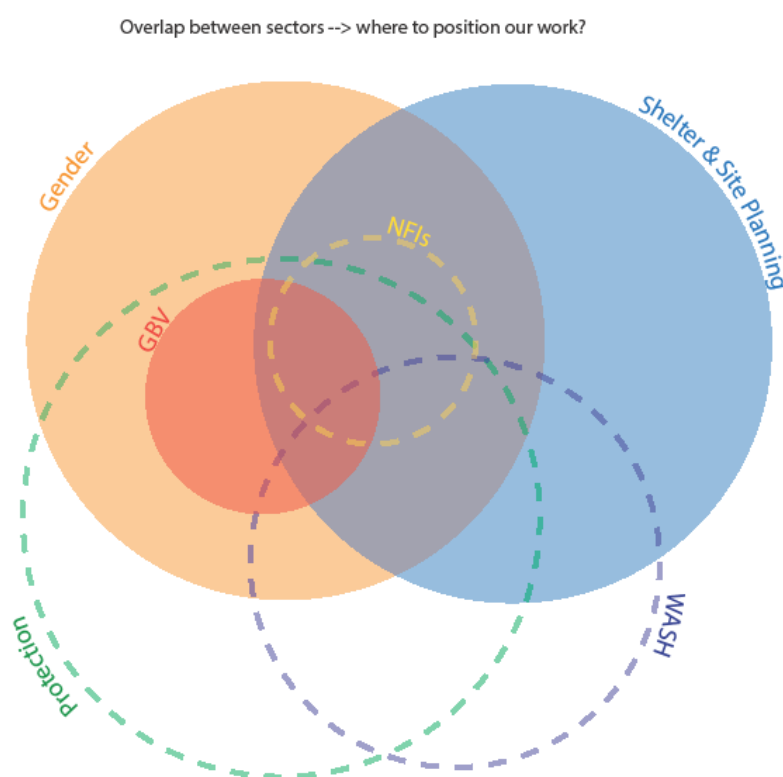
² A list of online platforms can be found in Appendix 1.

³ O:\CCCCM - SHELTER\Projects\PRM GBV CCCM + Shelter 2015-2016\09 Resources

3. Overall considerations

3.1 Overlap and Collaboration with other areas

A first consideration that can be done regards **where to position GBV within Shelter programs**, or rather what are the boundaries of different areas such as Gender and Protection relative to the Shelter & Settlements sector. GBV RR interventions will be always a subset of a gender analysis that should be conducted at the start of any program⁴. In general, much of the guidance on GBV RR in Shelter is in fact guidance on good Shelter programming and design, such as adequate site selection and respect of minimum standards⁵. For the above reasons, it is fundamental to **coordinate with other sectors**, as recommended in the IASC 2015 Guidelines and in all other relevant guidance documents⁶.



⁴ ARC 2011, IASC 2006

⁵ UNHCR 2007, Sphere 2011

⁶ IASC 2006, UNHCR 2008, CPWG 2012

3.2 Involvement of all groups

Another foundational assumption and guideline in any good assessment and programming phase is the **direct and active involvement of all groups**, with specific attention to at-risk / vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled, etc.), in the decision-making processes. This is in fact the most important consideration to be made at the start, and can guide all stages of good programming.

3.3 Evidence-based data and the role of perception

Across almost all documents and reports, it is mentioned that access to **data and general information gathering on GBV is very complex**, given the fact that the reports through official channels often represents a small percentage of the real caseload. Additionally, lack of response services and security concerns for survivors and researchers make obtaining prevalence / incidence data hard and generally not advisable, especially during emergencies⁷. This also relates to the complexity of finding evidence-based information on this topic⁸. However, instead of focusing only on evidence, it is suggested to look at the **role of perception and fear** in affecting the well-being of at-risk groups, as they influence greatly the feeling of security and therefore issues such as mobility, livelihoods and other daily activities⁹.

3.4 Risk reduction and mitigation

Needless to say, **GBV root causes are found in psychological and socio-cultural factors**, including patriarchal relations and inequalities between women and men. Additionally, external factors such as poverty, unemployment or emergency situations can aggravate or increase violence¹⁰. Such factors cannot be directly tackled with humanitarian action, and especially within the Shelter sector. This is why we tend to speak about GBV Risk Reduction or Mitigation, since activities undertaken in other areas of intervention (i.e. non-GBV specialized actors) of humanitarian action do not directly address the root causes of GBV from happening, but rather seek to decrease the risks and the vulnerability of specific groups.

⁷ IASC 2015

⁸ Some evidence-based studies include: Starck and Ager 2011, Scott 2015, Kawaja 2004, Ellsberg et al 2015, Pittaway 2015, IRC 2014, IRC 2015, UNWOMEN 2014, CPC 2009, House et al 2014, Mazurana et al 2014.

⁹ Chant and McIlwayne 2016

¹⁰ McIlwaine 2013, IASC 2006

4. Main findings from the literature review

The following key points or themes are recurrent in the literature, and briefly summarized below. In most cases, these key points overlap or are strongly connected, thus the classification aims rather at simplifying this complexity, in order to summarize what topics mostly emerge from the literature.

- Participation of women and at-risk groups at all stages
- Community based interventions and approaches, strengthening social networks and ties, Reporting mechanisms / referral paths
- Facilitation/assistance to women in shelter construction, skills training
- Accessibility of facilities and lighting
- Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles
- Women's centers, activity generators, safe/child-friendly spaces
- Location of shelters/facilities to avoid isolation, allocation of shelters
- Security and privacy for communal facilities, collective centers, and shelters
- Firewood and water collection, and possible interventions
- NFI distribution: equal and impartial distribution, safety of locations
- Housing, Land and Property rights considerations
- Linkages with urbanisation

4.1 Participation of women and at-risk groups

As mentioned above, the active participation of women and other at-risk groups is key to ensure that their needs and security concerns are addressed, both in assessments, design, implementation and monitoring stages¹¹. Apart from equality and protection considerations, involving women in Shelter programming is key since in most communities they have a strong nexus with the home¹², as they “bear the primary responsibility for household chores”¹³.

4.2 Community based interventions and strengthening social ties

Strictly linked to the previous point, strengthening social networks and focusing on community based interventions is a recurrent topic in the literature, as it both helps generating a sense of belonging, reducing isolation of most vulnerable individuals, and creates an informal control and reporting system. Interventions can be various and at different levels:

- Plan location and design of shelter areas to promote community spirit and reinforce community-based protection, while preserving privacy, safety and security of individuals and the family unit¹⁴
- Community based approaches to enhancing urban safety and security, and reducing risk factors, such as: women's safety audits, needs assessments, inventory of environmental factors, participatory mapping¹⁵
- Non-violent conflict resolution from a gender perspective, and rebuilding social relations¹⁶
- Always work in consultation with relevant groups, mapping out the risks and developing efficient referral methods¹⁷

¹¹ IASC 2015, PM 2012, NRC 2008, GPC 2010, UNHCR 2008, GSC 2010, CPWG 2012

¹² Zetter and Boano 2009

¹³ IASC 2006:97

¹⁴ NRC 2008:320

¹⁵ McIlwaine 2013:75, Chant and McIlwaine 2016:118, UNHCR 2008:324

¹⁶ McIlwaine 2013:76

- Strengthen community protection mechanisms, activities, security patrols and neighbourhood watch committees¹⁸
- For collective centers: foster participatory/self-governance systems, strengthen social ties through joint activities and in safe areas for women/children, conduct risk mapping and awareness training¹⁹.

4.3 Assistance in construction and skills training

There are several constraints that may exclude women from shelter construction programmes. These regard physical strength, cultural issues, program target (food-for-work are typically for men), lack of adequate clothing, lack of time due to other domestic/childcare burdens, etc. Additionally, it has been noted that elderly or female-headed households do not have skills/strength or cannot afford to pay for materials and/or construction²⁰. This can make them dependent on men and more vulnerable to violence and exploitation²¹.

Possible interventions include:

- Providing construction materials and assistance by skilled personnel, or bringing in men/workers from nearby locations, employing them with food-for-work or other incentives²².
- Training and facilitation provided to women's self-help groups. Women can learn new roles, skills, capacities and assets in this kind of processes²³.
- Engaging women equally, by involving them in small scale rehabilitation and cleaning through cash-for-work grants²⁴.

4.4 Accessibility and lighting

Countless handbooks and reports point out how clear and visible access to facilities, good lighting, and non-isolated locations are key elements in reducing GBV risks²⁵. Lack of adequate WASH services may lead to assault as it can force people to practice open defecation or walk long distances/unsafe routes to reach the facilities; special attention needs to be paid to vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly²⁶. Poorly lit toilets or their surroundings can be easier locations for perpetrators²⁷. Studies in cities show how improved lighting can in fact reduce crime, although it seems having a greater role in increasing community pride and informal social control rather than improving surveillance and deterrence²⁸.

¹⁷ IASC 2015, CPWG 2012, UNHCR 2008:210

¹⁸ CPWG 2012, WCRWC 2006b:31

¹⁹ CCCM Cluster 2010:75-7, UNHCR 2008:322,324

²⁰ ICRC 2004

²¹ GPC 2010:180-1

²² ICRC 2004, IASC 2006

²³ Barakat 2003:34, Zetter and Boano 2009, IASC 2006, GSC 2010

²⁴ Adams and Winahyu 2006:54, Zetter and Boano 2009:218

²⁵ Chalinder 1998:38, IASC 2015, GPC 2010, IASC 2006:98, GSC 2010, House et al 2012, UNHCR 2008, CCCM Cluster 2010, CPWG 2012

²⁶ House et al 2014, UNHCR 2008, IASC 2015

²⁷ Oxfam 2005, House et al 2014

²⁸ Farrington and Welsh 2002:39

4.5 CPTED

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) involves using a spatial and design perspective to make urban environments safer, by preventing or rather deterring crime through design and urban planning²⁹. This approach is intertwined with other key points in GBV risk reduction and it is mentioned here as it provides a whole body of academic and urban theory and practice that may be adapted to the humanitarian context³⁰.

The CPTED principles include: clear sightlines, adequate lighting, minimize isolated routes, avoid entrapment, promote land use mix, use activity generators, create sense of ownership (maintenance and management), provide signs/information. Overall, it is important to involve local community and other professionals such as law-enforcement and land managers³¹.

4.6 Women- and child-friendly spaces

Establishing women's centers, "community homes" and/or committees in refugee/IDP camps can fulfil many needs and provide services to displaced women. These include health support, childcare, skills trainings, information points, safe space of gathering and discussion/advocacy, livelihoods support³². Some of these services have the benefit of empowering women and providing opportunities that can make them more independent from men or other unsafe practices (such as sex-work, or fuel collection).

Morris (2015) also points out that including in the site plan activity generators such as a market place, livelihood centers for women, mixed use and multipurpose spaces can both improve the sense of community and provide opportunities and space for awareness and discussion amongst women. Furthermore, these spaces can host response units in locations that feel safe, non-stigmatizing, and where women's presence is not "suspicious" (such as pediatric doctors' offices). This can increase significantly reporting numbers³³.

Special attention must be given to child-friendly and safe spaces, and/or spaces where women can perform their daily activities being able to observe their children³⁴.

4.7 Location and allocation of shelters

Great attention must be given to the allocation of shelters, as separating families, grouping unaccompanied boys/girls together or with other groups, and disregarding gender/identity considerations may generate protection and GBV risks³⁵.

The location – not isolated and in proximity to service and security points – is also a key component of a GBV risk-sensitive site planning³⁶. For instance, clustering female-headed household may be good, but there is the risk of isolation and increased vulnerability / stigmatization. Better integration with other families may be a better solution³⁷.

²⁹ McIlwaine 2013:74, Chant and McIlwaine 2016

³⁰ Malaza et al 2009, SNCPC 2003, Monchuk 2011, ODPM 2004, Van der Voordt and Wegen 1988, Hillier and Sahabaz 2008, UN-Habitat 2007

³¹ SNCPC 2003, Morris 2015, UN-Habitat 2007

³² Abdul-Hadi 2009:232, UNHCR 2008:326, IASC 2006:101, McIlwaine 2013:76, CCCM Cluster 2010:76

³³ CPC 2009

³⁴ CPWG 2012, GPC 2010:180

³⁵ CPWG 2012:199, NCTE 2011, IASC 2006

³⁶ IASC 2006:97

³⁷ Chalinder 1998:38

For the most vulnerable displaced individuals exposed to GBV, a variety of "safe shelters" should be provided, such as: safe houses, private apartments, homes of community volunteers, work spaces and community centers, specific transitional shelters, secret/temporary beds in health clinics, lodgings for at-risk girls³⁸. "Transit houses" should also be established for newly arrived women/girls, or unaccompanied girls and boys, to reduce their vulnerability³⁹.

4.8 Security, privacy and dignity

Although often depending on cultural and context-specific considerations, general security and privacy interventions – such as providing lockable doors, partitions, good quality materials, segregating toilets and washing facilities by sex, adequate accommodation and respect of minimum standards – seem to have a great impact on GBV risk reduction⁴⁰. This is due both to general protection / good shelter programming, and to the fact that in the longer-term inadequate shelter can increase tensions⁴¹.

4.9 Firewood and water collection

Firewood and water collection can be tasks that expose women and children to high risk of GBV, as they often involve walking long distances in isolated areas, potentially until late hours in the dark⁴². In South Sudan, for instance, 50% of key informants from a 2013 assessment reported that rape occurs when women and girls go to the forest to collect firewood, while 10% of individuals and 12% of key informants responded that incidents of rape and other forms of sexual abuse and harassment also take place when women and girls go to collect water and when they travel to the market⁴³.

Some possible interventions include: provide safe corridors, clear bushes, plant fast-growing plantations, provide fuel-efficient stoves or fuel alternatives, spaces for services and reporting. In general, more training of officials and awareness of community is needed⁴⁴.

4.10 NFI distribution

Equal and impartial distribution of Shelter-related and non-food items (NFIs) is considered crucial in mitigating the risks of GBV, ensuring that decisions are based on demographic data, community practices and roles, without making assumptions on family size or structure, and meeting the needs of specific groups without discrimination on gender, age, disabilities⁴⁵. Relevant items are cooking/heating fuel alternatives, safe building materials, sufficient items for women and girls - e.g. tents, sheeting, blankets - to avoid being required to share with unrelated strangers, hygiene and dignity kits, individual lighting and whistles for women⁴⁶. Although few enquiries have sought to establish direct links to GBV prevention, they may increase the perception of safety and well-being of displaced people.

³⁸ Seelinger and Freccero 2013:24, UNHCR 2008:211

³⁹ UNHCR 2008:325, IASC 2006:99

⁴⁰ IASC 2015, NCTE 2011, CCCM Cluster 2010, UNHCR 2008, GSC 2010, GPC 2010, Sphere Project 2011, IASC 2006:98-9, House et al 2014, CPWG 2012

⁴¹ UNHCR 2008

⁴² IASC 2015, GPC 2010, Meyer 2006

⁴³ Rivelli 2015

⁴⁴ Meyer 2006, DRC 2012, IASC 2015, GPC 2010, WCRWC 2006a

⁴⁵ IASC 2015, IASC 2006:89, GSC 2010

⁴⁶ IASC 2015, IRC 2013, UNHCR 2008:322,211

Additionally, several recommendations can be found regarding the location and organization of distribution points: distribution should happen in safe areas and adequate time, not too far, women/other groups responsible of collecting fuel/firewood should be consulted, special provisions for vulnerable groups should be made⁴⁷.

With particular attention to children's protection, a few elements can be considered regarding NFI distribution: provide information, accompany children during distribution and support excluded children, plan specific items for children & monitor the actual delivery, design safe distribution points (safe, shaded, water), set up separate waiting/entry lines, ensure participation of women and girls in the distribution⁴⁸.

4.11 HLP issues

Across contexts and especially during emergencies, land rights inequitably affect women⁴⁹. Lack of ownership or security of tenure may be fatal in case of domestic violence or exploitation⁵⁰.

Some considerations to be made:

- Special attention must be paid to female heads of households
- Customary law tends to prevail even though gender-equality laws are promulgated
- Women can lack information and capacity/resources to pursue their rights.
- Many women and their children have no other place to go, which makes them very dependent on men, and vulnerable to forced evictions.
- Women may face severe consequences or be scared of pursuing legal ways (risk of domestic violence).
- Social/religious norms are often barriers.
- Registration cards distributed to male heads of households (risk of dependence and vulnerability in case of divorce).
- Especially in early recovery, favouring beneficiaries with documentary evidence of tenure excludes majority of urban dwellers and especially the most vulnerable.

4.12 Linkages with urbanisation

Apart from humanitarian resources, it is meaningful to review academic and more development-focused literature to draw the connections between GBV risks in urban contexts and those faced by displaced people during emergencies. These, in some circumstances, may also overlap, as the displaced look for accommodation in urban environments, and specifically informal settlements. As a matter of fact, many environmental issues in slums are the same faced by refugees in camps: far distances to collect water, communal sanitation facilities, street lighting and power cuts, lack of effective policing, poverty as aggravating factor⁵¹.

Several interventions to address these issues exist⁵² and, as it has been already discussed above, they provide hints that need to be adapted in humanitarian emergency contexts. They include:

- spatial design and planning perspectives such as CPTED,
- strengthening formal criminal justice systems and policing (e.g. female police stations),

⁴⁷ IASC 2006, UNHCR 2008, PM 2012

⁴⁸ CPWG 2012:208-210

⁴⁹ Zuckerman and Greenberg 2004, Zetter and Boano 2009, UN-Habitat 2007:130-4, UNHCR 2008:326

⁵⁰ Chant and McIlwaine 2016:112, CRC and IFRC 2012:14, NRC 2014:53-55,64, IFRC and NRC 2013

⁵¹ Chant and McIlwaine 2016:113

⁵² McIlwaine 2013, Chant and McIlwaine 2016, UN-Habitat 2007

- opening women's and children's desks at police stations,
- community based approaches to enhance urban safety & security and reducing risk factors,
- non-violent conflict resolution from a gender perspective (rebuilding social relations, "community homes", safe spaces).

5. Contexts to investigate for the case studies

The literature review highlighted specific contexts where the incidence of GBV is directly related to Shelter or Site Planning, and that may be useful to investigate further when selecting the case studies of GBV RR in Shelter programs. A summary follows.

- **Aceh:** high incidents of sexual assault reported, e.g. in poorly lit toilets, due to several issues at site planning and shelter design levels⁵³. Overall, systematic processes and strategies for incorporating gender into shelter programming were lacking in the response in Indonesia⁵⁴.
- **Maharashtra, India:** Training and facilitation on housing reconstruction and repair was provided to women's self-help groups. Women could learn new roles, skills, capacities and assets⁵⁵.
- **Post-tsunami programs:** women were equally engaged, by involving them in small scale rehabilitation and cleaning through cash-for-work grants⁵⁶.
- **Haiti:** Women's vulnerability to SGBV increased due to many factors. These included lack of security within camps, insufficient lighting, insecure housing, isolated bathrooms and showers, limited access to food and water, flimsy tent doors, separated families, anonymity among people in the camps, lack of effective law enforcement, limited knowledge of and access to health and economic services⁵⁷.
- **Kenya camps:** GBV is a common problem in refugee and IDP camps throughout Kenya. Some issues are: long distances from tents to latrines and firewood collection, overcrowded / congested camps (impossible to avoid perpetrators), makeshift arrangements (unrelated males and females forced to sleep in one tent), sexual exploitation, e.g. in exchange for food, sanitary supplies, transport⁵⁸.
- **Thailand:** SGBV is very common in refugee camps, domestic violence being the most common form. For migrants, limited economic opportunities and uncertain legal status leave them vulnerable to trafficking/sexual exploitation/abuses⁵⁹.

⁵³ Oxfam 2005

⁵⁴ ARC 2011

⁵⁵ Barakat 2003:34

⁵⁶ Adams and Winahyu 2006:54, Zetter and Boano 2009:218

⁵⁷ Seelinger and Freccero 2013:18, Arend 2012, House et al 2014:12, CRC and IFRC 2012, Holmes and Bhuvanendra 2014

⁵⁸ Seelinger and Freccero 2013:20

⁵⁹ Seelinger and Freccero 2013:22, Women of Burma 2000, Ward 2002

- **South Sudan:** the main concerns for refugees are related the risks of attack when collecting firewood, on the roads or at water points (especially for girls), the risk of being beaten and forced to have sexual intercourse by their husbands, and early marriage⁶⁰. Some interventions to address such risks are improve the conditions of roads (often flooded), plan distribution areas close enough to all communities, redefine camp boundaries if new populations arrive and/or settle outside, provide water points in safe locations⁶¹.
- **Pakistan, floods:** Sexual abuse was linked to the practice of open defecation, a lack of shelter, and lack of privacy for girls, as well as changes in the type of work carried out. Previously, girls were more engaged in domestic work and boys in agricultural work. Since the floods, they have had to travel further distances in order to find work. Physical abuse had increased, as parents were more likely to beat their children as a result of heightened stress due to loss of homes or livelihoods. Active integration of child protection with livelihoods and cash transfer initiatives was considered critical to protecting children and upholding their basic rights, especially to education⁶².
- **Uganda, Kyaka II camp:** Risk factors, locations, and various experiences of GBV against girls have been observed in the camp and described by WRC (2013). For instance, girls were found exchanging sexual intercourse for money, forced into early marriage, and children exposed to sex by adults for lack of privacy/partitions.
- **Syrian refugees and IDPs:** Although not much data is available, assessments and interviews show how both within Syria and in countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq, Syrian refugee women and girls face higher risks and experience forms of GBV, in particular rape⁶³. The main issues include overcrowded camps or housing situations (which influences privacy issues and increasing tensions), raising rent and food prices, HLP rights violations, early/forced marriage, poor access to services, lack of safe shelter solutions and clinical management of rape services⁶⁴.

⁶⁰ DRC 2012, Rivelli 2015

⁶¹ DRC 2012

⁶² Thompson 2012

⁶³ Anani 2013, Hersh 2012, IRC 2014, UN WOMEN 2014

⁶⁴ IRC 2014, Refugee International 2012, UNHCR 2014, Anani 2013, NRC 2013

6. Useful tools and methodologies

Throughout the literature, some interesting approaches and specifically tools were found, which can be relevant in guiding the formulation of how-to guidance, be tested and discussed during in-country trainings, and later implemented in field, if appropriate.

- **Opportunity matrix:** detailed analysis within the context of a camp of the resources in the community in relation to who, what, where (is in charge) and who, how, when (engages in the activity). This highlights where/when potential attackers may act⁶⁵.

- **Flows analysis:** spatial analysis of flows from houses to water points, main town, WASH facilities, clinic, fuel collection (or other distribution points), etc. This can be used to understand which routes residents take and which are most unsafe⁶⁶.

- **Space syntax:** the space syntax is a tool to quantify and visually describe how navigable spaces are and predict the correlation between spatial layouts and social effects/uses, based on a connectivity graph representation⁶⁷.

Different colors are used to represent spaces that are public, semi-public and private. This can be used together with the flow analysis to understand correlations and potential risks⁶⁸.

- **Risk mapping:** Various kinds of mapping methodologies can be used to assess risks and map them in a given context/area/camp. For instance: safety audits, participatory mapping of “hotspots” / perceived unsafe spaces, community “transect” walks. These are community walks with residents that can highlight in informal and spatial ways the threats and locations of past or potential attacks/violence⁶⁹.

⁶⁵ Morris 2015:47

⁶⁶ Morris 2015

⁶⁷ Hillier 2007, Dursun 2007

⁶⁸ Morris 2015:52

⁶⁹ McIlwaine 2013:75, Chant and McIlwaine 2016:118, UNHCR 2008:324

7. Concluding remarks

- As discussed above, **finding evidence-based information** is an intrinsically complex issue for GBV, and this brief literature review has stressed the importance of perception and fear – and the associated feelings of safety and well-being that it entails – as a key element to consider and to address in GBV RR interventions, regardless of the evidence that supports specific instances.
- **By exploring specific contexts**, more details and connections between GBV and Shelter can be drawn, which are harder to find in handbooks and generic guidance. This reflection could guide further research and specifically targeting the selected countries for the implementation of trainings, the countries mentioned above, and/or other contexts suggested by Shelter or GBV experts.
- As regards **available tools and methodologies** to either assess or intervene to mitigate GBV risks, more research should be done, focusing primarily on the **concrete application of the identified tools in the field**.
- **The outputs** of this preliminary literature review will serve as **a foundation for the future work** of the Shelter & Settlements team, the GBV Training Specialist and the Implementing Partner (CARE International UK) in the development of IOM's program on GBV RR in Shelter and Site Planning. The reference list, all the documents in PDF and an annotated bibliography with tags and links to the sources will be available on the DOE drive, and will be updated as more resources are accessed.

8. Appendix 1: Online platforms

- Child Protection in Crisis (CPC) Network: <http://cpcnetwork.org>
- The Humanitarian Library: <http://www.humanitarianlibrary.org/>
- Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR): <http://gbvaor.net>
- ALNAP: <http://www.alnap.org/search/>
- IRC - GBV Respondents' Network: <http://gbvresponders.org/research-learning/completed-research/>
- Global Protection Cluster: <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/>
- Child Protection Working Group (CPWG): <http://cpwg.net>
- Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI): <http://www.svri.org>
- World Health Organization (WHO): <http://www.who.int/en/>
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): <http://www.unfpa.org/public/>
- International Rescue Committee (IRC): <http://www.rescue.org>
- Save the Children Resource Centre: <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se>
- UN Women: <http://www.unwomen.org>
- UN Secretary-General's Database on Violence Against Women: <http://sgdatabase.unwomen.org/home.action>
- Reproductive Health Response in Crisis Consortium (RHRC): <http://www.rhrc.org>
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): <http://www.unhcr.org>

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