



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID's Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence (CARE-GBV)

---

# Foundational Elements for Gender-Based Violence Programming in Development

SECTION 3.5. SECTOR-SPECIFIC PROGRAM ELEMENTS

## **Addressing GBV through Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Programs**

Analytical Services IV Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ)  
Contract No. 7200AA19/D00006/7200AA20F0001 I

This activity material is made possible by the United States Agency for International Development and the generous support of the American people. The contents are the responsibility of Development Professionals, Inc.–Making Cents International, LLC through the Analytical Services IV IDIQ Task Order Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence (CARE-GBV) AID Contract #7200AA19D00006/7200AA20F0001 I. This material does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

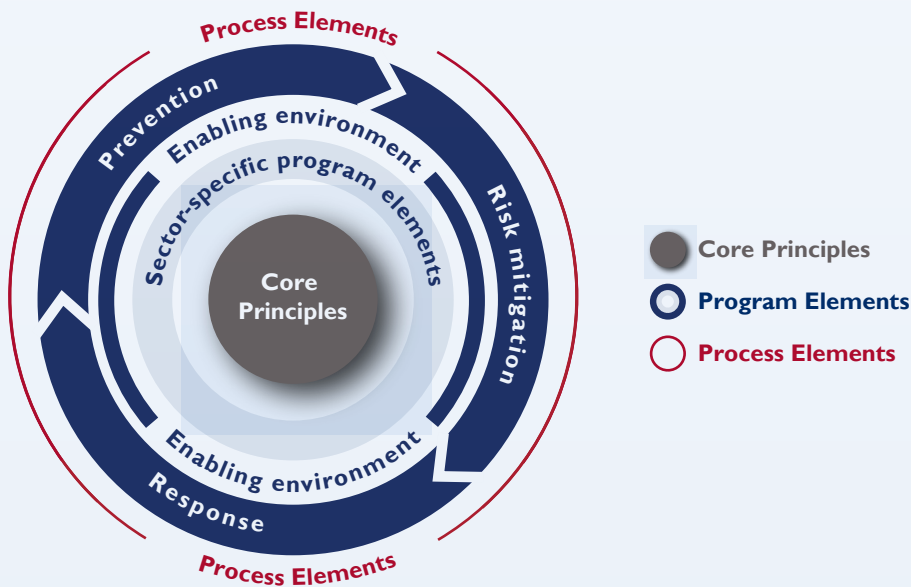
<b>CARE-GBV</b>	Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence
<b>DRG</b>	Democracy, human rights, and governance
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>LGBTQI+</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex people, and those of other diverse sexual orientations and gender identities
<b>NDI</b>	National Democratic Institute
<b>SOGIESC</b>	Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics
<b>TFGBV</b>	Technology-facilitated gender-based violence
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VAWP</b>	Violence against Women in Politics

# Introduction

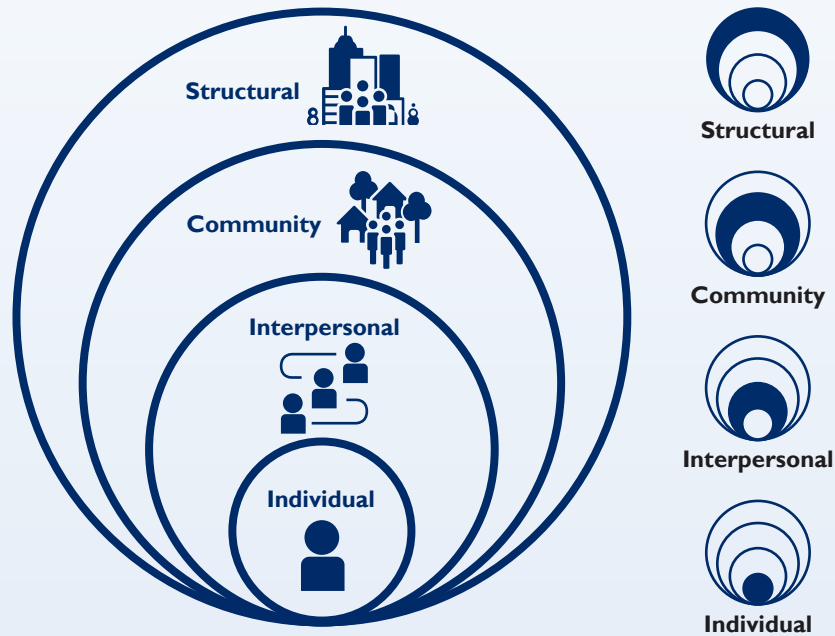
This document describes why USAID’s democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) programs should address gender-based violence (GBV) and details specific strategies for doing so. Program examples are provided to illustrate how the strategies can be integrated into DRG programs, and links to tools and resources are provided for additional information.

This document is part of the *Foundational Elements for Gender-Based Violence Programming in Development*, which include core principles, program elements (prevention, risk mitigation, response, enabling environment), and process elements. Ideally, readers will familiarize themselves with these sections of the *Foundational Elements* before reading this brief. At a minimum, readers should be familiar with the following sections:

- Section 1.0. Introduction
- Section 3.2. Program Elements: Risk Mitigation
- Section 4.0. Process Elements:
  - Values, Organizational Culture, and Leadership (Program Example: A Framework for Safeguarding Program Participants)
  - Strategic Planning and Design (Gender Analysis and Referral Network Mapping)



The strategies described in this brief are organized by levels of the socio-ecological model: individual, interpersonal, community, and structural. Effective GBV interventions typically include strategies that address multiple levels of the socio-ecological model.



Each strategy is also labeled as prevention, risk mitigation, response, or enabling environment.



# Why DRG Programming Should Address GBV

GBV poses a significant barrier to USAID’s goals of fostering inclusive, accountable democracies that advance freedom, dignity, and development, as stated in the *USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance* (USAID 2013). GBV is used to control and intimidate women and girls and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC),<sup>1</sup> and other groups who experience intersectional oppression. Entrenchment or reassertion of patriarchal structures and increasing violence against women in politics (VAWP) are central components of the current rise in authoritarianism and democratic backsliding, which are occurring in many regions (NDI 2021a).

GBV is used explicitly to discourage specific groups of people from participating in public life and shaping policy. Women who are active in politics or defending human rights often experience sexual harassment and abuse from family, community members, colleagues, media, and the government (NDI 2021a). In a 2016 global study, more than 80 percent of women members of parliament experienced psychological violence targeting them as public officials, and one in three experienced economic violence, such as restricted access to resources their male colleagues routinely enjoyed (IPU 2016). In the 2009 elections in Malawi, due to harassment and intimidation, more than half of women running for office quit before elections were finished (Semu-Banda 2008). Although less common, GBV is also used against men, particularly men who belong to marginalized ethnic or religious communities. For example, sexual violence during Kenya’s 2008 elections was used to emasculate Luo men and

imply that they were unfit for leadership (Auchter 2017, 1339–56). GBV is used to undermine targeted individuals who are active in governance or human rights movements and to discourage entire groups from entering public life.

GBV against people of diverse SOGIESC is institutionalized in many countries through legal codes. For example, homosexuality is criminalized in 67 countries (USAID 2020a, 45). Moreover, many countries lack antidiscrimination laws that help protect people of diverse SOGIESC from GBV.

GBV deteriorates the institutions’ and leaders’ accountability to the law. It may also prevent survivors of violence from accessing justice (Transparency International 2020). One in five people in Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa experience or know someone who has experienced sexual extortion—or sextortion—when accessing government services such as health care or education (Transparency International 2020).

## Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP)

Violence against women in politics is “any act of gender-based violence, or threat of such acts, that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering.” It is “directed against a woman in politics because she is a woman or affects women disproportionately” (UN Women 2020). “Violence against women in politics violates women’s human right to live free from gender-based violence in political and public life and affects the realization of all other human rights, including the ability of elected women to represent their constituents effectively” (UN Women 2020, Šimonović 2020).

Increasingly, VAWP is perpetrated through technology. Anti-democratic state forces use GBV in online disinformation campaigns, and technology makes it easier to stalk, harass, intimidate, or blackmail politically active women (USAID 2017, Šimonović 2020). For more details, See Section 3.5. Sector-Specific Program Elements: Addressing Gender-Based Violence through Technology Programs.

<sup>1</sup> “People of diverse SOGIESC” is typically used to refer to non-heterosexual, non-cisgender, and/or non-binary people and is meant to be inclusive of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex people, and those of other diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (LGBTQI+).

Various forms of sextortion have been documented in the governance and security sectors worldwide, such as cases of border patrol agents demanding sex from female migrants to permit them to cross the border (Transparency International 2020). Sextortion is a serious form of corruption that is often used to control women’s participation in politics—for example, by demanding sex in exchange for political support during nomination processes (Krook 2020).

GBV also poses a particular threat to development. Greater representation of women in governance is linked to increased sustainability of peace, cooperation across party and ethnic lines, and prioritization of development needs over military expenditure. VAWP deprives societies of these benefits (NDI 2021a, Hubbard and DeSoi 2016). Additionally, sextortion and discrimination deplete individuals’ resources and stability. GBV can lead to consequences such as unintended pregnancy, negative psychological effects, and withdrawal from school or work that hamper development (Transparency International 2020). GBV disproportionately affects individuals from already marginalized groups, thereby increasing societal inequality and further dampening the public’s ability to hold states accountable (Transparency International 2020).

GBV across sectors is a fundamental violation of human rights that prevents inclusive development. No sector can adequately reach its goals without the involvement of the DRG sector in addressing GBV:

- Children do not have equal access to education if governance and security mechanisms do not ensure protection for girls, LGBTQI+ children, and children with disabilities on the way to school.
- Economic growth lags if officials are permitted to demand sexual favors in exchange for employment, loans, or permits (McDonald, Jenkins, and Fitzgerald 2021, 124).
- Peace is less robust when the justice sector overlooks gendered forms of violence (Barsa et al. n.d., 62).

Regardless of the manifestation of GBV, civil society organizations and the media are key to holding institutions accountable, providing services to survivors, and transforming norms (Ramon Mendos et al. 2020, UNESCO and UN Women 2019).

# How DRG Programming Can Address GBV

**Strategy #1: Use media and advocacy campaigns to condemn GBV, particularly against public officials and human rights defenders, and transform gender norms within communities**



**Program elements:**  
prevention, risk mitigation



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
community, structural

USAID's efforts to enable independent media to provide government oversight, monitor human rights abuses, and expand public access to information have the capacity to create an enabling environment for GBV prevention and response. The media can play a vital role in condemning GBV, raising awareness, and shifting social norms. Media content should not reinforce gender stereotypes, bolster discrimination, or overlook root causes of GBV, especially when covering political candidates, government leaders, or human rights abuses (UNESCO and UN Women 2019).

Involve marginalized groups in planning advocacy campaigns in response to human rights violations or legislative changes that address GBV. This is critical in minimizing backlash against efforts to shift existing power structures or social norms. As USAID aims to foster inclusive democracies (USAID 2013), ensure that GBV campaigns apply an intersectional lens and include violence experienced by people of diverse SOGIESC, people with disabilities, migrants, indigenous people, and other groups at risk in each context (UN Women 2021b, 20). Promote the use of a variety of platforms and accessible formats to build solidarity for human rights and raise GBV awareness (NDI 2021a, UN Women 2021b).

Support media and civil society efforts to create targeted media campaigns and strategies to address violence in the political arena. Work with local organizations to mitigate electoral violence through "hotspot mapping," as well as by mainstreaming gender in civic and voter education (NDI 2021a; UN Women 2021a; Hughes 2016, 32) and encouraging framing VAWP as a human rights violation to counter norms that gendered harassment and abuse are expected aspects of political life (UN Women 2021a). Advocate for fair, nuanced, and comprehensive coverage of human rights movements and leaders from marginalized communities (UN Women 2021a). Address public media and information literacy as part of DRG interventions and build awareness of gender-based disinformation campaigns and their consequences (UNESCO and UN Women 2019). Encourage the use of machine learning tools to identify and counter technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) (NDI 2021a).

## Strategy #2: Provide digital safety training to human rights activists and governance officials



**Program elements:**  
risk mitigation



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
individual, structural

Digital tools can help make services more accessible to a range of survivors of GBV, and empower movements for democracy and human rights. For example, a private Facebook page that was started to discuss relationships evolved into a platform for women across Sudan to share experiences of abuse during protests and raise funds for the movement. Women used virtual private networks to hide their locations and were able to continue their work despite the government's efforts to block social media access (Robertson and Ayazi 2019). At the same time, digital safety tools and training are increasingly necessary as GBV targeting politicians, elected officials, human rights advocates, and citizens spreads online (NDI 2021a).

USAID can support safe participation in democratic processes by helping technology providers, civil society organizations, and gender task forces provide services to groups targeted by TFGBV. Services should be tailored to the gendered manifestations of TFGBV. For example, unlike men, women in politics and public life often face sustained levels of online abuse, including between election cycles (UN Women 2021a). Therefore, advocacy and support for women's safety and resilience should continue even after their male colleagues begin to experience reprieve from online attacks. Additionally, in countries where homosexuality is criminalized (OutRight Action International 2018), websites that benefit people of diverse SOGIESC are often used to entrap activists (OutRight Action International 2021a). Partner with women's rights organizations and other local human rights organizations to provide services for people of diverse SOGIESC, women in politics, and other at-risk groups. This can include provision of anti-spyware tools, training on protecting one's personal information and accounts, recognizing and responding to online disinformation, and supplying services that raise awareness of and mitigate the psychological trauma from TFGBV (NDI 2021a, USAID 2020b). For additional details about addressing TFGBV, see Section 3.5. Sector-Specific Program Elements: Addressing Gender-Based Violence through Technology Programs.



### Strategy #3: Mobilize civil society and other stakeholders to create change within justice, security, and governance institutions



**Program elements:**  
risk mitigation



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

Media, civil society, and justice and security sector institutions can create institutional cultures and policies that reduce the acceptability of GBV and make it easier for survivors to access redress.

USAID can partner with a diversity of institutions to help them articulate institutional values and priorities that create an environment where GBV does not thrive (see Section 4.0. Process Elements: Values, Organizational Culture, and Leadership). A key feature of such an environment is openly and proactively addressing employees' gendered safety concerns, and providing assistance to public and private-sector institutions in creating employee GBV safety plans that are tailored to the high-profile work of journalists, activists, politicians, and government workers (UNESCO and UN Women 2019). The goal is to strive toward gender parity and equitable inclusion of other marginalized groups in legislatures, judiciaries, and decision-making processes across institutions (UNESCO and UN Women 2019, USAID 2014).

Provide training on gender, discrimination, and violence based on gender identity, expression, or sexual orientation to minimize the possibility for use of GBV to intimidate, exploit, or further marginalize employees and those the institution serves. Work with civil society and government stakeholders to empower leadership as advocates and allies in institutional change efforts. Provide rewards for change leaders, such as public recognition, career opportunities, and additional training (Chemonics International and USAID 2021).

### Strategy #4: Promote change within political party culture, policies, and practices



**Program elements:**  
prevention, risk mitigation,  
response



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
community, structural

Political parties are critical to establishing national policy agendas that prioritize GBV prevention and response. They are also key to ensuring that women, people of diverse SOGIESC, persons with disabilities, migrants, and others who are disproportionately targeted for GBV are represented in and have access to decision-making positions throughout the government. At the same time, GBV is often perpetrated within political parties (UN Women 2021a). Interventions that target political parties can, therefore, have a significant impact on the systems and structures that guide national development, as well as the well-being and effectiveness of generations of leaders.

Gendered political economy analysis should inform efforts to change political party culture and practices. Minimize unintended consequences by ensuring that interventions are appropriate and responsive to the ways in which gender shapes power and resources. This is particularly critical in transitional contexts (Brechenmachen and Hubbard 2020). Whenever possible, interventions should build support for gender equality and GBV prevention in the early stages of party development. This can be done through party foundational documents, operating procedures, bylaws, and nomination and selection procedures (Brechenmachen and Hubbard 2020). Support nomination processes that are inclusive and have equitably distributed resources. Provide gender-transformative skills development and build awareness of VAWP and other forms of GBV. Develop codes of conduct that address sexual harassment, economic violence, sextortion, and discrimination, and impose consequences for violations (NDI 2021a).

## Strategy #5: Monitor GBV incidents and response in DRG arenas



**Program elements:**  
risk mitigation, response



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
community, structural

USAID can support efforts to strengthen government transparency and accountability, and prevent GBV from becoming a barrier to participatory, representative, and inclusive political processes and government institutions (USAID 2013). Due to the heightened potential political cost and safety risks when reporting VAWP and other forms of politically motivated GBV, they may require targeted reporting, documentation, and monitoring mechanisms. Help relevant authorities establish safe, confidential, and alternative reporting mechanisms, such as gender focal points or gender desks within election commissions and government bodies (UN Women 2021a). Hold listening sessions or conduct confidential surveys with legislators, other officials, and political candidates so that women and other leaders at risk of GBV can share their experiences (NDI 2021a).

Involve independent human rights organizations led by and for survivors, women, people of diverse SOGIESC, persons with disabilities, migrants, and other at-risk groups in creating survivor-centered reporting processes for violence that takes place in government institutions and targets human rights defenders (UN Women 2021a). Election commissions can prepare citizen observers and technology providers to detect and report GBV surrounding elections (NDI 2021a, NDI 2019). Ensure that the justice sector and other parties responsible for investigating and responding to incidents are trained to identify a full range of forms of GBV, including discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and exclusionary practices (Human Rights Watch 2021b). Empower survivors to have control over the steps toward accountability and protection that happen after making a report.

Create or strengthen civil society systems to monitor GBV response. Support independent human rights and civil society organizations and watchdog groups that monitor survivor services and the criminal and justice systems (USAID 2014, UNODC 2014). Assist those groups to undertake strategic litigation or refer cases to regional human rights courts, when necessary (USAID 2014).

Ensure that oversight activities cover violence that occurs online. Involve data companies and users in detecting, monitoring, and removing TFGBV (NDI 2019). Assist digital communications providers in enhancing digital safety. This can be achieved by, for example, creating and enforcing community standards, and offering enhanced security settings for public officials, candidates, journalists, and human rights defenders to protect personal information and prevent harassment, sextortion, and other abuse (NDI 2021). Empower civil society to counter government's and technology companies' efforts to censor, block, or use human rights websites to entrap activists. This is particularly critical for protecting the safety of people of diverse SOGIESC (OutRight Action International 2021a).

## Strategy #6: Provide services to survivors affected by human rights abuses and governance failures



**Program elements:**  
response



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

Promoting support mechanisms that offer protection and services for people affected by human rights abuses so that they may access justice, receive redress, and heal is an important objective of the *USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance* (USAID 2013). Empower civil society to host listening sessions with groups GBV affects the most. These sessions are a best practice to identify service needs, design programs, and plan for sustainability (NDI 2021a). Ensure that services respect human rights and are confidential, free, and linguistically, culturally, and physically accessible to all groups that experience GBV (USAID 2013, UN Women 2021a).

Encourage governments to provide free legal aid and victim and witness protection (USAID 2014), as well as offer financial support to women affected by VAWP (NDI 2021a). To prevent financial abuse, make sure that benefits go directly to the person affected, not to family, caregivers, or staff (UN Women 2021a). Coordinate security, justice, and human services sectors so that survivors and witnesses have streamlined access to a full range of response services and resources (UNODC 2014). Help governments and civil society organizations organize “one-stop centers” to facilitate survivors’ ease of access to a range of services, in contexts where it is possible to effectively implement this model (USAID 2020a, 45) (see Section 3.3. Program Elements: Response).

## Strategy #7: Build capacity of justice, security, and governance sectors to address GBV



**Program elements:**  
risk mitigation, response



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
interpersonal, structural

USAID's *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit* prioritizes protection from violence and recommends training professionals as a key strategy to address GBV (Chemonics International and USAID 2021). USAID can support civil society organizations to offer training for police officers, investigators, and prosecutors that is responsive to the needs of at-risk groups, including women in politics, persons with disabilities, people of diverse SOGIESC, and migrants (NDI 2021a; UN Women 2021b, 20; OutRight Action International 2021b; UN Women UNU 2021). Training should (1) prepare officials to prioritize survivors' empowerment and decision-making in justice processes; (2) equip law enforcement officials and other government representatives with skills to use interview techniques that are age-appropriate, trauma-informed, and sensitive to survivors' and witnesses' multiple identities (UNODC 2014); and (3) address cultural barriers to justice and protection, such as the misconception that GBV that occurs within families is not the purview of the government (Chemonics International and USAID 2021).

Training for elections administrators and elected officials can avert the use of GBV to intimidate voters or candidates, and address GBV in government chambers. Integrate GBV mitigation measures into training for electoral administrators. Offer opportunities for men in politics to increase their awareness of VAWP and become active in prevention and response. Provide sexual harassment training to parliamentarians and other government officials (UN Women 2021a).

## Strategy #8: Support women’s rights and other local groups and movements working on human rights, especially human rights defenders



**Program elements:**  
enabling environment



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
community, structural

The *USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance* lists protection of human rights defenders as an important facet of promoting development and democracy (USAID 2013). USAID can protect GBV and human rights organizations, movements, and activists from repression, enhance their efforts to document abuses, and strengthen movement capacity and resilience (USAID 2016, USAID 2017). Build movement power by aiding organizations in crafting a cohesive agenda and creating horizontal ties (to other civil society organizations) and vertical ties (to government institutions and citizens). Provide resources so that watchdog groups and actors pushing for systemic change can maintain autonomy from the government, even after political transitions (USAID 2017). Support civil society organizations run by people of diverse SOGIESC and others whose intersectional identities might face marginalization in dominant GBV movements and funding streams. For example, de-silo funding for intersectional work, fund knowledge production, and improve overall amount, quality, and accessibility of funding (Saleh and Sood 2020). Center violence against women initiatives on women’s priorities and empowerment (Nesbitt-Ahmed 2015). Engage men in personal change and as allies in political action (Müller and Shahrokh 2016).

## Strategy #9: Eliminate or amend laws that permit GBV or increase the risk of GBV



**Program elements:**  
enabling environment



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

The DRG sector can provide critical assistance to civil society organizations in auditing legal frameworks for human rights violations so they can work to eliminate laws that either explicitly permit GBV or facilitate GBV as an unintended consequence. Ensuring that legal frameworks are sensitive to social power dynamics and do not further strip marginalized groups of their rights is a key facet of this work—for example, repealing laws that criminalize same-sex relations, “gay propaganda,” crossdressing, and vagrancy (OutRight Action International 2021b). Once laws have been amended, provide assistance to monitor how they are applied to prevent emergence of new ways to control targeted groups.

Make sure to address family relations laws that facilitate GBV. Laws that condone or facilitate GBV give perpetrators impunity and discourage survivors (OHCHR 2021). Work with justice sector stakeholders to eliminate laws that permit child, early, or forced marriage and unions or provide discriminatory rights pertaining to marriage, divorce, parenthood, land, property, and inheritance (UN Women 2019) (see Section 3.5. Sector-Specific Program Elements: Land and Property Rights). Repeal laws that limit women’s mobility. For example, Qatari law prevents women under the age of 25 from traveling outside the country without the permission of their male guardian (Human Rights Watch 2021a). Repeal laws that exempt perpetrators from rape charges if they marry the victim or that allow rape within already established marriages (UN Women 2019). Decriminalize “moral offenses,” such as attempting to engage in sex outside of marriage. Work with relevant stakeholders to ensure that laws that charge survivors who come forth with other crimes are repealed. The ways in which legal frameworks respond to sextortion necessitate particular consideration, because survivors are often charged with prostitution or willingly paying a bribe (Transparency International 2020). Eliminate provisions that subject women and girls charged with running away from home, prostitution, or infidelity to sexual assault in the form of “virginity tests” (Human Rights Watch 2021b).

Work with state actors to evaluate immigration frameworks that create instability or expose migrants to unsafe and irregular immigration pathways, thus increasing the risk of GBV (UN Women UNU 2021). Promote equality of access to safe immigration pathways to reduce the risk of trafficking, exploitation, or abuse by smugglers (UN Women 2021c, 65). Provide residency permits to survivors so that they may seek justice or safety from intimate partners they would otherwise rely on for legal residency (Robillard et al. 2018, 583–606).

Lastly, ensure that available avenues for justice are appropriate, effectively implemented, and survivor centered (see Section 1.0. Core Principles: Survivor-Centered). For example, in South Korea in 2017, only 2 percent of arrested perpetrators of digital sex crimes were imprisoned. In some contexts, survivors have access to civil remedies, but are unable to use these mechanisms because filing civil complaints requires making one’s name and address public, including to the perpetrator (Human Rights Watch 2021c).

## Strategy #10: Strengthen legal frameworks to prohibit GBV and uphold human rights



**Program elements:**  
enabling environment



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

USAID can assist governments and human rights advocates to expand protections against GBV by introducing resolutions, integrating adequate provisions into existing laws, and improving policies and procedures required for effective implementation (NDI 2021a, USAID 2014). Expand electoral or penal codes to prohibit family voting, hate speech, VAWP, intimidation of officials or voters, and spreading of provocative images of candidates or leaders (NDI 2021a, UN Women 2021a). Strengthen laws that prohibit sextortion and promote consequences for misuse of power (Transparency International 2020). Implement and strengthen workplace violence and discrimination laws. Provide specific provisions for workers in industries that expose them to higher rates of GBV, including garment, agriculture, transportation, health, sex, and education industries, as well as domestic workers and women in politics (UN Women 2019, UN Women and ILO 2019).

Work with judicial, parliamentary, and other governmental and civil society institutions to update definitions of GBV to make them comprehensive, attuned to local contexts, and responsive to the different ways various groups may be affected by or respond to GBV. This needs to include harassment based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression in workplace violence laws (OutRight Action International 2021c). Ensure that laws provide protection against GBV committed by caregivers or staff for persons with disabilities (UN Women 2021b, 20). Prohibit doctors from sterilizing patients without their consent (UN Women 2021d).

## Strategy #1 I: Support governments to develop policies and practices that clearly address GBV



**Program elements:**  
enabling environment



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

Articulating and implementing clear policies that address GBV across government bodies is critical to achieving USAID's objective of fostering greater accountability of institutions and leaders to citizens and the law (USAID 2013). USAID can build the capacity of governments and academics to analyze institutional and system-wide GBV policies and practices to identify and address barriers to safety and justice. An important step is to conduct "justice chain" mapping (USAID 2014) and establish commissions to examine the appropriateness of justice and security practices (Human Rights Watch 2021c). Assist governments in developing and implementing national action plans for reducing the prevalence of GBV, including TFGBV (Human Rights Watch 2021c). Across sectors, encourage articulation of policies that use inclusive terminology. Ensure that policies to protect against GBV and discrimination are adequately funded and monitored. Plan GBV protection measures for times of armed conflict, crisis, and transition (Chemonics International and USAID 2021).

USAID can also work with governments to implement sector-specific strategies to address GBV. Electoral commissions should guarantee secure registration, voting, and campaigning (UN Women 2021a). Support creation of codes of conduct for legislatures and judiciaries that ban all forms of GBV, including sharing of misinformation and sensationalized images of politicians or government officials (Chemonics International and USAID 2021). Empower governments, NGOs, or other watchdog groups to form teams dedicated to investigating and responding to GBV within government bodies (NDI 2021a). Enable formal, informal, and transitional justice systems to provide protection against and redress for GBV (USAID 2020a, 45). Build the capacity of courts to review practices and policies to make sure all survivors are equally able to participate in justice processes, and gendered stereotypes and discrimination are not permitted within court proceedings (UN Women 2021b, 20). Police and national security agents should actively collaborate with human rights organizations to shape institutional policies and cultures (UN Women and UNODC 2021). Advocate for sextortion to be integrated into both GBV and anti-corruption policies and for sanctions for violations to be administered (Transparency International 2020). Encourage policies that prohibit police and judiciary representatives who respond to GBV from sharing information or resources with immigration enforcement agencies (UN Women UNU 2021).



## Strategy #12: Develop and integrate international instruments that provide protection against and accountability for GBV



**Program elements:**  
enabling environment



**Levels of socio-ecological model:**  
structural

Promotion of human rights principles in accordance with international norms is one of the objectives of the *USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance* (USAID 2013). International instruments can provide civil society with important leverage for normative and structural change to prevent GBV. Strengthen international and regional normative frameworks on DRG that support human rights and condemn GBV. Encourage transnational and regional dialogues, movement-building, and awareness campaigns among civil society and women leaders working on DRG (NDI 2021a, UN Women UNU 2021). Enable diverse survivors to participate and have their voices heard in regional and international fora. Ensure that international and regional instruments are comprehensive of the multiple manifestations of GBV and cover violence against women and girls, VAWP, and people of diverse SOGIESC, among others, as well as violence that occurs during elections, peacetimes, and times of transition (NDI 2021a, USAID 2020b, UN Women UNU 2021). Support governments in ratifying and implementing international and regional instruments relevant to addressing GBV, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN 1976) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Robertson and Ayazi 2019). Empower civil society to create procedures for referring cases to regional or international mechanisms when national systems fail to provide protection from or accountability for GBV (NDI 2021a).

# Program Examples

## Example #1: Central Asia Media Program

The USAID-funded Central Asia Media Program is a 5-year (2018–2023) initiative implemented by Internews. It aims to create a more enabling legal environment for media and improve the media’s ability to provide balanced and informed reporting on key political issues. In the first 3 years of the program, (1) more than 2,000 journalists in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan participated in training; (2) 149 non-state news outlets, independent journalists, and civil society organizations received support to produce more than 2,500 pieces of local content; and (3) nearly 6,000 people participated in media literacy activities (USAID 2021a).

Alisa Massaleva is one of the journalists who received a grant from the Central Asia Media program. With the grant, she was able to raise awareness on domestic violence and the lack

of resources available to survivors. The grant also enabled her to map domestic violence resources throughout South Kazakhstan. Through the process, she discovered that police provided lower quality of services to survivors in the districts without special inspectors dedicated to crimes against women. With funding from the grant, she wrote 15 articles that reached approximately 50,000 readers. Subsequently, local authorities in every district agreed to dedicate resources to responding to domestic violence. She also sent her articles to the National Commission on Women’s Rights and the Working Group, which triggered drafting of new domestic violence legislation. She credits the grant with enabling her to reach a wider audience and persuade authorities to respond (USAID 2021b).

## Example #2: Interventions to Support Groups Working with People of Diverse SOGIESC in Colombia

USAID provides support to civil society and the government to strengthen rights, protections, and access to public goods, services, and justice for people of diverse SOGIESC in Colombia. In 2020, more than 200 Colombians of diverse SOGIESC were murdered (Lavers and Blade 2021). USAID works with the Ombudsman’s Office of Colombia to provide targeted assistance to human rights groups, and with the Interior Ministry to strengthen and develop policies that support rights of people of diverse SOGIESC and promote accountability for violations (Lavers and Blade 2021). USAID

also provides funding to Caribe Afirmativo, a civil society organization that strengthens rights of people of diverse SOGIESC in the Caribbean. With USAID’s support, they build awareness of the rights of people of diverse SOGIESC, advocate for legislative and policy reform, and work with the government to provide services to the community. One way they aim to increase the security and reduce exploitation of people of diverse SOGIESC in Colombia is by providing training directly to police officers and speaking on the National Police’s radio station (USAID 2015).

### Example #3: Jordan Civic Education Program

The Ana Usharek civic education program for youth, funded under USAID's Elections and Political Participation Activity, offers a series of guided, interactive discussion sessions on democratic concepts and processes to raise awareness among Jordanian youth on political participation. It aims to create safe avenues for youth to discuss, debate, and exercise democratic principles and international best practices in democracy and governance. Ahead of the 2020 parliamentary elections, more than 450 women were provided campaign-skills education to help them run for office (USAID 2021c). In 2022, eight women trained by the USAID Local Community Civic Education program won local elections (USAID 2021c). The program has also helped elevate voices of marginalized groups in decision-making circles, having facilitated 526 disability rights activists expand their work through training on disability rights legislation and community

engagement (USAID 2021c). A notable success was the participants with disabilities of the Usharek program in the town of Beit Jaffa, who lobbied the Independent Election Commission to move the polling station location in their town to a place that was more accessible to them (USAID 2022a).

The program allows youth to identify advocacy issues at the local or national level. Youth routinely identify priorities related to combating violence against women, harassment, bullying in schools, and other forms of GBV. Through this work, youth groups have highlighted the right to education, especially as it relates to early marriage, and organized advocacy campaigns to combat domestic violence and violence against children by advocating for legislative changes to prohibit corporal punishment in the home.

# Tools and Resources

- NDI. 2019. *Tweets That Chill: Analyzing Online Violence against Women in Politics*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/NDI\\_Tweets\\_That\\_Chill\\_Report.pdf](https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/NDI_Tweets_That_Chill_Report.pdf).
- . 2016. *Votes without Violence: A Citizen Observer's Guide to Addressing Violence against Women in Elections*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Votes\\_Without\\_Violence\\_Manual.pdf](https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Votes_Without_Violence_Manual.pdf).
- OutRight Action International. 2021. *Queering the Courtroom: Resources for Litigation for the Human Rights of LGBTIQ People*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://outrightinternational.org/content/queering-courtroom-resources-litigation-human-rights-lgbtiq-people>.
- UNODC. 2014. *Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2014/UNODC\\_UNW\\_Ebook\\_prosecutors%20and%20VAW.pdf](https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2014/UNODC_UNW_Ebook_prosecutors%20and%20VAW.pdf).
- UN Women. 2021a. *Preventing Violence against Women in Elections: A Programming Guide*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/11/preventing-violence-against-women-in-elections>.
- . 2021b. *The Big Conversation: Handbook to Address Violence against Women in and through the Media*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/12/handbook-to-address-violence-against-women-in-and-through-the-media>.
- . 2021c. *Why and How Constitutions Matter for Advancing Gender Equality Gains, Gaps and Policy Implications*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/2/why-and-how-constitutions-matter-for-advancing-gender-equality-view>.
- UN Women and ILO. 2021. *Handbook: Addressing Violence and Harassment against Women in the World of Work*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/03/handbook-addressing-violence-and-harassment-against-women-in-the-world-of-work>.
- UN Women and UNODC. 2021. *Handbook on Gender-Responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/01/handbook-gender-responsive-police-services#view>.
- USAID. 2021. *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/democracy/documents/gender-and-security-sector-reform-toolkit>.
- . 2020a. *Select GBV Literature Reviews: The Impact of Information Communication Technologies on GBV*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00WR39.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WR39.pdf).
- . 2020b. *Select Gender-Based Violence Literature Reviews: GBV Survivors and Justice Institutions*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00XRCN.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XRCN.pdf).
- . 2017a. *Increasing the Civic and Political Participation of Women: Understanding the Risk of Strong Resistance*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Increasing\\_the\\_Civil\\_and\\_Political\\_Participation\\_of\\_Women\\_-\\_Understanding\\_the\\_Risk\\_of\\_Strong\\_Resistance.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Increasing_the_Civil_and_Political_Participation_of_Women_-_Understanding_the_Risk_of_Strong_Resistance.pdf).

- . 2017b. *Making Human Rights Campaigns Effective While Limiting Unintended Consequences Lessons from Recent Research*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Making\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Campaigns\\_Effective\\_While\\_Limiting\\_Unintended\\_Consequences\\_-\\_Lessons\\_from\\_Recent\\_Research.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Making_Human_Rights_Campaigns_Effective_While_Limiting_Unintended_Consequences_-_Lessons_from_Recent_Research.pdf).
- . 2016a. *Gender Integration in Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Programming Toolkit*. Accessed June 8, 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Gender%20Toolkit.pdf>.
- . 2016b. *Violence against Women in Elections: A Framework for Assessment, Monitoring, and Response*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/vawie\\_framework.pdf](https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/vawie_framework.pdf).
- . 2016c. *Women in Power Project Summary Report*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/USAID-WiP\\_summary\\_report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/USAID-WiP_summary_report_FINAL.pdf).
- . 2014. *Equal Rights, Equal Justice: Toolkit for Addressing Gender-Based Violence through Rule of Law Projects*. Accessed June 8, 2022. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Toolkit\\_GBV%20and%20RoL\\_final\\_Web\\_14SEP10.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Toolkit_GBV%20and%20RoL_final_Web_14SEP10.pdf).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was written by Heather Chantelois, with support from other members of the CARE-GBV team, including Michele Lanham and Fatima Saeed. The document was copy edited by Jelena Burgić Simmons, designed by Jill Vitick, and laid out by Miel Design Studio. Thank you to the USAID staff who provided review and input: Rachel Aicher, Julie Denham, Caroline Hubbard, Cara Thanassi, Thea Villate, and Foundational Elements Technical Advisory Group member, Gina Chirillo, for review and feedback.

## SUGGESTED CITATION

CARE-GBV. 2022. “Sector-Specific Program Elements: Addressing Gender-Based Violence through Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Programs.” In *Foundational Elements for Gender-Based Violence Programming in Development*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.

## REFERENCES

- Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice. 2016. *Raising Trans Visibility – on Paper, in Person, Online*. New York, NY: Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice. Accessed December 29, 2021. <https://blog.usaid.gov/category/lgbt/>.
- Auchter J. 2017. “Forced Male Circumcision: Gender-Based Violence in Kenya.” *Int Aff*. Nov 1;93(6):1339–56.
- Barsa M, O Holt-Ivry, A Muehlenbeck, K Case, T Easthom, M O’Reilly, et al. n.d. “Inclusive Ceasefires: Women, Gender, and a Sustainable End to Violence.” p.62.

- Brechenmacher S and C Hubbard. 2020. *Breaking the Cycle of Gender Exclusion in Political Party Development*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, National Democratic Institute (NDI). Accessed October 23, 2021. <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Breaking%20the%20Cycle%20of%20Gender%20Exclusion%20in%20Political%20Party%20Development%20%281%29.pdf>.
- Chemonics International and USAID. *Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit*. Washington, D.C.: Chemonics International, USAID. Accessed October 23, 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/democracy/documents/gender-and-security-sector-reform-toolkit>.
- Hubbard C and C DeSoi. 2016. *Votes without Violence: Monitoring and Mitigating Violence against Women in Elections*. Washington, D.C.: NDI. Accessed October 23, 2021. [https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Votes\\_Without\\_Violence\\_Manual.pdf](https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Votes_Without_Violence_Manual.pdf).
- Hughes MM. 2016. *Women in Power Project Summary Report*. p.32. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/USAID-WiP%20summary%20report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/USAID-WiP%20summary%20report_FINAL.pdf).
- Human Rights Watch. 2021a. “Everything I Have to Do Is Tied to a Man:” *Women and Qatar’s Male Guardianship Rules*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch. Accessed December 19, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/03/29/everything-i-have-do-tied-man/women-and-qatars-male-guardianship-rules>.
- . 2021b. “I Thought Our Life Might Get Better.” *Implementing Afghanistan’s Elimination of Violence against Women Law*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch. Accessed December 19, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/08/05/i-thought-our-life-might-get-better/implementing-afghanistans-elimination>.
- . 2021c. “My Life Is Not Your Porn:” *Digital Sex Crimes in South Korea*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch. Accessed December 19, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/06/16/my-life-not-your-porn/digital-sex-crimes-south-korea>.
- IPU. 2016. *Sexism, Harassment and Violence against Women Parliamentarians*. Koninklijke Brill NV. Accessed October 23, 2021. <https://primarysources.brillonline.com/browse/human-rights-documents-online/sexism-harassment-and-violence-against-women-parliamentarians;hrdhrd10212016006>.
- Krook ML. 2020. “Violence against Women in Politics.” Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Lavers MK and W Blade. 2021. *USAID Seeks to Bolster LGBTQ Rights Efforts in Colombia – We the People*. Accessed December 29, 2021. <https://www.gaysonoma.com/2021/10/usaid-seeks-to-bolster-lgbtq-rights-efforts-in-colombia/>.
- McDonald E, M Jenkins, and J Fitzgerald. 2021. “Defying Exclusion – Stories and Insights on the Links between Discrimination and Corruption.” Transparency International and Equal Rights Trust; p. 124.
- Müller C and T Shahrokh. 2016. *Engaging Men for Effective Activism against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence*. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies. Accessed December 30, 2021. [https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/7979/AGID\\_318\\_PB108\\_EngagingMen\\_Online.pdf;jsessionid=959BC6887B1BFF158F597340830C436A?sequence=1](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/7979/AGID_318_PB108_EngagingMen_Online.pdf;jsessionid=959BC6887B1BFF158F597340830C436A?sequence=1).



- NDI. 2021a. *#Notthecost Stopping Violence against Women in Politics: A Renewed Call to Action*. Washington, D.C.: NDI. Accessed October 23, 2021. <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/NTC%202021%20ENGLISH%20FINAL.pdf>.
- . 2021b. *Addressing Online Misogyny and Gendered Disinformation: A How-To Guide*. Washington, D.C.: NDI. Accessed October 23, 2021. <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Addressing%20Gender%20%26%20Disinformation%20%20%281%29.pdf>.
- . 2019. *Tweets That Chill: Analyzing Online Violence against Women in Politics*. New York, NY: NDI. Accessed October 23, 2019. <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/NDI%20Tweets%20That%20Chill%20Report.pdf>.
- Nesbitt-Ahmed Z. 2015. *Building Alliances to Address Sexual and Gender-Based Violence*. Accessed December 30, 2021. <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/7160>.
- OHCHR. 2020. *Towards Ending Impunity for GBV Crimes: Experiences from the Human Rights Special Procedure*. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2021/10/towards-ending-impunity-gbv-crimes-experiences-human-rights-special-procedure>.
- OutRight Action International. 2021a. *No Access: LGBTIQ Website Censorship in Six Countries*. New York, NY: OutRight Action International. Accessed November 5, 2021. [https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/NoAccess\\_abridged\\_1.pdf](https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/NoAccess_abridged_1.pdf).
- . 2021b. *Over-Policed, Under-Protected: Experiences of Trans and Gender Diverse Communities in the Caribbean*. New York, NY: OutRight Action International. Accessed November 5, 2021. <https://outrightinternational.org/content/over-policed-under-protected>.
- . 2021c. *Queering the Courtroom. Resources for Litigation for the Human Rights of LGBTIQ People*. New York, NY: OutRight Action International. Accessed November 5, 2021. <https://outrightinternational.org/content/queering-courtroom-resources-litigation-human-rights-lgbtqi-people>.
- . 2019. *Harmful Treatment: The Global Reach of So-Called Conversion Therapy*. New York, NY: OutRight Action International. Accessed November 5, 2021. <https://outrightinternational.org/reports/global-reach-so-called-conversion-therapy>.
- . 2018. *LGBTIQ Rights around the World*. New York, NY: OutRight Action International. Accessed December 30, 2021. <https://outrightinternational.org/about-us>.
- Ramon Mendos L, K Botha, R Carrano Lelis, E López de la Peña, I Savelev, and D Tan. 2020. *State-Sponsored Homophobia Report – 2020 Global Legislation Overview Update*. Geneva, Switzerland: ILGA World. Accessed December 12, 2021. <https://ilga.org/state-sponsored-homophobia-report-2020-global-legislation-overview>.
- Robertson D and M Ayazi. 2019. *How Women Are Using Technology to Advance Gender Equality and Peace*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace. Accessed February 6, 2022. <https://www.usip.org/publications/2019/07/how-women-are-using-technology-advance-gender-equality-and-peace>.
- Robillard C, J McLaughlin, DC Cole, B Vasilevska, and R Gendron. 2018. “Caught in the Same Webs—Service Providers’ Insights on Gender-Based and Structural Violence among Female Temporary Foreign Workers in Canada.” *J Int Migr Integr*. Aug 1;19(3):583–606.

- Saleh L and N Sood. 2020. *Vibrant Yet Underresourced: The State of Lesbian, Bisexual, and Queer Movements*. New York, NY and Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice and Mama Cash. Accessed December 30, 2021. <https://www.arcusfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Astraea-Foundation-Vibrant-Yet-Under-Resourced-State-of-the-LBQ-Movement.pdf>.
- Semu-Banda P. 2008. *Politics-Malawi: Elections Get Ugly for Women*. IPS News: November 24, 2008. Accessed May 29, 2022. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2008/11/politics-malawi-elections-get-ugly-for-women/>.
- Šimonović D. 2020. *Violence against Women in Politics. Sixty-Fifth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 65) Expert Group Meeting*. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed May 29, 2022. [https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/65/EGM/SRVAV\\_VAW\\_in\\_Politics\\_EP9\\_EGMCSW65.pdf](https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/65/EGM/SRVAV_VAW_in_Politics_EP9_EGMCSW65.pdf).
- Transparency International. 2020. *Breaking the Silence around Sextortion: The Links between Power, Sex...* Berlin, Germany: Transparency International. Accessed December 19, 2021. <https://www.transparency.org/en/publications/breaking-the-silence-around-sextortion>.
- UNESCO, UN Women. 2019. *The Big Conversation: Handbook to Address Violence against Women in and through the Media*. New York, NY: UNESCO and UN Women. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2019/12/handbook-to-address-violence-against-women-in-and-through-the-media>.
- United Nations. 1976. "47. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. General Assembly Resolution 2200A (XXI)." <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx>.
- . 1948. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights. General Assembly Resolution 217 A 1948." <https://www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights/universal-declaration/translations/english>.
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), International Labour Organization (ILO). 2019. *Handbook: Addressing Violence and Harassment against Women in the World of Work*. New York, NY: UN. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2019/03/handbook-addressing-violence-and-harassment-against-women-in-the-world-of-work>.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN Women. 2014. *Handbook on Effective Prosecution Responses to Violence against Women and Girls*. New York, NY: UN. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2014/12/handbook-effective-prosecution-of-vaw>.
- UN Women. 2021a. *Guidance Note: Preventing Violence against Women in Politics | Digital library: Publications*. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2021/07/guidance-note-preventing-violence-against-women-in-politics>.
- . 2021b. *COVID-19, Gender, and Disability Checklist: Preventing and Addressing Gender-Based Violence against Women, Girls, and Gender Non-Conforming Persons with Disabilities during the COVID-19 Pandemic*. p.20. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed December 18, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/06/covid-19-gender-and-disability-checklist>.



- . 2021c. *Policies and Practice: A Guide to Gender-Responsive Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration*. p.65. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed December 19, 2021. <https://ppguide.unwomen.org/home>.
- . 2021d. *Women, Girls, and Gender Non-Conforming People With Disabilities: Know Your Rights!* New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed December 18, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/06/women-girls-and-gender-non-conforming-people-with-disabilities>.
- . 2020. “Report by the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women in Politics, A /73/301.” Para 12 and para 42. New York, NY: UN Women. [https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/65/EGM/SRVAW\\_VAW\\_in\\_Politics\\_EP9\\_EGMCSW65.pdf](https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/65/EGM/SRVAW_VAW_in_Politics_EP9_EGMCSW65.pdf).
- . 2019. *Equality in Law for Women and Girls by 2030: A Multistakeholder Strategy for Accelerated Action*. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2019/03/equality-in-law-for-women-and-girls-by-2030>.
- UN Women, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Association of Women Police (IAWP). 2021. *Handbook on Gender-Responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*. New York, NY: UN. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2021/01/handbook-gender-responsive-police-services>.
- UN Women UNU (UNU). 2021. *From Evidence to Action: Tackling Gender-Based Violence against Migrant Women and Girls*. New York, NY: UN Women. Accessed November 6, 2021. <https://www.unwomen.org/digital-library/publications/2021/10/policy-brief-from-evidence-to-action-tackling-gbv-against-migrant-women-and-girls>.
- USAID. 2022a. *Factsheet — Usaharek Activity*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.
- . 2021a. *Central Asia Media Program: Fact Sheet*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. Accessed December 29, 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/central-asia-regional/fact-sheets/central-asia-media-program>.
- . 2021b. *Shining a Light on Domestic Violence by USAID Publications on Exposure*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. Accessed December 29, 2021. <https://usaidpubs.exposure.co/shining-a-light-on-domestic-violence>.
- . 2021c. *Factsheet – Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening*. Washington, D.C.: USAID.
- . 2020a. *Select Gender-Based Violence Literature Reviews: GBV Survivors and Justice Institutions*. p.45. Washington, D.C.: USAID. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00X399.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00X399.pdf).
- . 2020b. *Select Gender-Based Violence Literature Reviews: Impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on Gender-Based Violence*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. Accessed January 23, 2022. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00WR39.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00WR39.pdf).

- . 2017. *Struggles from Below: Literature Review on Human Rights Struggles by Domestic Actors*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. Accessed October 23, 2021. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Struggles\\_from\\_Below\\_-\\_Literature\\_Review\\_on\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Struggles\\_by\\_Domestic\\_Actors.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Struggles_from_Below_-_Literature_Review_on_Human_Rights_Struggles_by_Domestic_Actors.pdf).
- . 2016. *Gender Integration in Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)*. p.96. Washington, D.C.: USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Gender%20Toolkit.pdf>.
- . 2015. *My Name Is Tania: On Colombia's Caribbean Coast, a Trans Activist Takes on the Establishment*. Washington, D.C.: USAID Stories. Accessed December 29, 2021. <https://stories.usaid.gov/my-name-is-tania/>.
- . 2014. *Equal Rights, Equal Justice Toolkit for Addressing Gender-Based Violence through Rule of Law Projects*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. Accessed November 20, 2021. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Toolkit\\_GBV%20and%20RoL\\_final\\_Web\\_14SEP10.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Toolkit_GBV%20and%20RoL_final_Web_14SEP10.pdf).

The goal of the Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence (CARE-GBV) activity is to strengthen USAID's collective prevention and response, or "collective action" in gender-based violence (GBV) development programming across USAID. For more information about CARE-GBV, click [here](#).

---

To learn more, please contact:

**Chaitra Shenoy, JD**

Contracting Officer's Representative  
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub  
[cshenoy@usaid.gov](mailto:cshenoy@usaid.gov)

**Diane Gardsbane, PhD**

Chief of Party  
CARE-GBV  
[diane@makingcents.com](mailto:diane@makingcents.com)