

UNHCR's comprehensive protection framework on access to justice for SGBV victims and survivors						
	Promote the adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive laws and policies	Enhance access to justice and end impunity for SGBV crimes and abuses	Promote gender-sensitive security and justice institutions	Promoting women's participation in justice and security institutions	Create safe and supportive protection and assistance environment	Ensure access to individual registration and documentation
Action areas	<p>Ensure asylum laws recognize gender-related forms of persecution and adopt gender-sensitive asylum procedures; Assist in constitutional-making and legislative reform processes, including discriminatory legislation, and on SGBV, domestic violence, family, housing/property and land rights, economic and social rights</p> <p>Promote the criminalization of crimes and abuses</p> <p>Assist in the adoption of comprehensive policy and institutional frameworks, including action plans and strategies that include PoC.</p> <p>Ensure SGBV is effectively addressed in national and regional</p>	<p>Promote women's access to justice and legal representation, including to both domestic formal and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as transitional justice mechanisms, during conflict and post-conflict situations.</p> <p>Mobile courts: -Expand role of courts and ensure regular visits -Conduct gender-study</p> <p>Free and accessible legal aid, including mobile legal aid and emergency legal telephone services Paralegal support and assistance</p> <p>Access to victim-centered reparation mechanisms</p> <p>Information on rights and remedies</p>	<p>Assist Governments in adopting gender-sensitive rule of law, security and justice institutions, action plans, programmes and frameworks,</p> <p>Train and provide technical assistance to police, judges, camp officials, security guards and traditional leaders, informal justice leaders</p>	<p>Deployment of, and increase of female officers to areas where persons of concern to UNHCR live and work;</p> <p>Encourage governments to employ female law enforcement agents.</p> <p>Increasing women to pursue legal careers and through mandatory minimum quotas for women's involvement in the administration of justice.</p> <p>Ensure participation in institutions and peace building forums.</p> <p>Participation of children in transitional justice systems</p>	<p>Support one-stop shops to reduce levels of attrition;</p> <p>Support community-based planning and activities for more comfortable services and to reduce stigma</p> <p>Promote women's access to justice programmes that incorporates a holistic approach, including medical care, physical and psychological aid,</p>	<p>Work with legal aid clinics and authorities to secure individual identity and other documents for women and girls.</p> <p>Access to birth registration</p>

	<p>instruments;</p> <p>In national legislation strategies, incorporate commenting on laws that have a bearing on SGBV e.g. family laws and criminal laws;</p> <p>Submit confidential comments to CEDAW in respect of countries which are up for consideration by the Committee;</p> <p>Disseminate and use <i>The Handbook for Legislation on Violence Against Women</i>.</p>	<p>-Court support workers -Trained interpreters -Engage Law Enforcement Agencies in awareness raising - Access to police investigations.</p> <p>Ensure access to protection and gender-sensitive witness and protection mechanisms for women and girls</p> <p>Strategic litigation that focus on policies and laws that impact on women and girls</p>				
<p>Regional Dialogues with women and girls: recommendations and requests from persons of concern</p>	<p>Colombia: monitor effective access to multi-sectoral services and justice system for survivors.</p>	<p>Uganda: expand Mobile Courts and ensure regular, swift and accessible justice.</p> <p>Uganda: Train interpreters, drawn from the community, to be available to assist in legal matters.</p> <p>Uganda: facilitate access to lawyers for refugees who wish to pursue legal justice.</p> <p>Zambia: expand the existing mobile court</p>	<p>Thailand: reduce the delays in the investigation and prosecution of reported cases of SGBV. Provide training for security staff and the Camp committee on Law, Human Rights and democracy. Ensure access to the Thai legal system, monitor police and ensure women and child sensitive response to survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>Uganda: UNHCR offers</p>	<p>Uganda: Deploy more female police officers to the settlement. A Police referral person has to be appointed in the camps to ensure proper information, advice and updates on pending cases and timely referral of survivor of SGBV.</p> <p>Zambia: ensure presence of female staff in the service provision to create a safer, more comfortable environment for survivors of</p>	<p>Zambia: UNHCR actively monitor and follow-up on all cases of women and girls who have been raped and sexually abused to ensure that they receive effective medical, legal and psychosocial support. The UNHCR SGBV focal points should be accessible 24/7 in all locations.</p> <p>Uganda: provide post-court follow up and child care for female/male headed</p>	<p>Thailand: to support the Provincial Admissions Board (PAB) to recognise the unregistered populations as asylum seekers and provide them with formal documentation.</p> <p>Uganda: Ugandan government's Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) to visit more frequently so that access documents needed for access to land and services can be</p>

		<p>system with the visiting Magistrate. It has also to disseminate legal information and the calendar of visit has to be shared with the community.</p> <p>Zambia: provide access to free legal aid and lawyers from Legal Aid Board for refugees living in the settlements (sponsored by the local government).</p> <p>Finland: Interpreters will be used by Police responding to calls for assistance from refugee families.</p> <p>Thailand: ensure that the Camp justice system is fair and transparent and includes the right to a lawyer and an interpreter.</p> <p>Thailand: provide interpreters at Court. Offer access to fair justice and free legal support.</p> <p>Jordan: establish a 24-hour emergency legal telephone service, with urgent cases referred safely and</p>	<p>training to the Police on needs of refugees and response to SGBV.</p> <p>India: UNHCR trains Police to help women who have been raped. UNHCR and SLIC increase awareness on refugee rights of local authorities.</p> <p>Colombia: recognition by Police, justice system and all service-providers that rape is a grave criminal act and that victims have the right to legal redress and appropriate services. This would include the provision of training to all officials and employees working in these institutions and a monitoring system to ensure that women are treated with respect and that justice is obtained. Adequate, regular training offered to civil servants and police officers working with IDP women who have experienced sexual, psychological and physical abuse.</p> <p>Jordan: Implement</p>	<p>SGBV.</p> <p>Thailand: Support the active participation and decision making of women, ethnic minority groups, unregistered and LGBTI groups in the Camp Justice system and SGBV committees including at the Zone and Section leader level. Redraft the camp rules and regulations to actively include women and representatives from the diverse ethnic communities.</p> <p>Thailand: provide resources for women's groups in the camps and support their formal participation in camp structures.</p> <p>India: ensure access to legal assistance to unregistered refugees. Open community centers where refugees are. UNHCR, implementing partners and the police recognize and support</p>	<p>households when they are to appear in court. Consider the specific needs of persons with disabilities and unaccompanied minors who are pursuing legal remedies.</p> <p>Uganda: provide court support workers chosen by the community and supported by Implementing Partners to provide information regarding legal procedures, time and date of court appearance and transportation. If possible these support workers should be available to accompany complainants in the courtroom.</p> <p>Zambia: train community members as Court Support Workers. These workers will provide information about legal procedures and logistics and provide court room assistance until the case is resolved.</p> <p>India: inform and train men and women from the communities to assist and</p>	<p>expedited.</p> <p>Uganda: mobile registration units to regularly visit the villages to facilitate registration of new-borns, reception for asylum-seekers and for newly granted refugees.</p> <p>Zambia: refugees to be treated according to the Refugee Control Act rather than the Immigration acts and the expiry of ID should not lead to imprisonment.</p> <p>India: effective legal aid assistance to be made available to assist refugees with documentation related problems.</p> <p>Jordan: conduct further awareness and sensitization training with Jordanian police and other relevant authorities to outline the purpose of the asylum-seeker certificate and to increase official recognition and acceptance of it.</p> <p>Colombia: land claims to</p>
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Projects in action	<p>In Jordan, the Family Protection Department offers a one-stop service to all survivors of SGBV regardless of legal status.</p> <p>In Ecuador, there is a useful partnership with the National Statistics Office. According to the National Plan for the Elimination of Domestic and Gender based Violence, only 60 percent of cases of</p>	<p>Burundi has finalized an agreement with Lawyers without Borders to assist UNHCR and partners in facilitating legal services for refugees.</p> <p>Uganda and Colombia (among others) are implementing mobile courts.</p> <p>Thailand set up a hotline system for SGBV survivors</p> <p>In Jordan, UNHCR’s</p>	<p>Chad has approached the Women Lawyers Association to conduct training on access to legal services to SGBV survivors</p> <p>UNHCR’s partner in Nepal conducted training to Law Enforcement Authorities on the national Domestic Law Act to facilitate refugees’ claims when they approach local authorities.</p>		<p>In Zimbabwe UNHCR has facilitated access for refugees to the police by initiating a project with the Victim Friendly Unit at Harare Central Police Station where most sexual assault cases are assisted with investigations and possible prosecution of offenders.</p> <p>In Kenya three police gender reporting desks</p>	

	<p>domestic violence are reported. In addition, according to several studies, impunity prevails in 90 percent of SGBV cases in Ecuador and the State's intervention remains ineffective.</p> <p>Georgia: Under the new Law on Domestic Violence, police are required to respond immediately to cases of domestic violence. Even if there is no apparent injury but the violence has occurred, Police is required to issue a restrictive order.</p>	<p>partner Legal Aid provides legal counselling to refugees survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>Legal aid centres and legal clinics sponsored by UNHCR are available in many countries.</p>	<p>DRC: In 2011 UNHCR's capacity in supporting survivors of sexual violence access justice increased. In North Kivu more than 30 cases received follow up by the family court in Goma.</p>		<p>were established and maintained making confidential reporting possible for SGBV survivors willing to pursue legal redress.</p>	
<p>Planned projects</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina: ensure that SGBV is addressed in the national legislation and in its implementation.</p>	<p>Chad: engage refugee SGBV focal points to work with traditional leaders on individual cases, if survivors wish so.</p> <p>Chad: collaborate with civil society (e.g. Association des Femmes Juristes au Tchad) and GBV sub-cluster members, train refugees and IDPs as paralegals. Paralegals will provide legal advice in their own languages and in their</p>	<p>Colombia: lobby the judicial system, the Public Ministry at national and local levels, the Secretaries of Women and Gender. Monitor standards of prevention and response activities addressing SGBV.</p>			

		<p>own communities.</p> <p>DRC: access to justice through individual legal counselling and support for legal procedures. Promote mobile courts.</p> <p>Georgia: project for refugees and IDPS (SGBV survivors) based on crisis centres, SGBV surveys, hot lines, medical and psychological assistance, awareness raising, safe house, legal assistance, referral, safety and security.</p>				
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