



Change

Empowerment & Restoration



What A Wonderful Sight, When Everyone Is Treated Right.

#StandUp4HumanRights

Youth Standing Up for Human Rights

After a year marked by the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which culminated on 20 November, 2019, our plan is to capitalise on the current momentum and spotlight the leadership role of youth in collective movements as a source of inspiration for a better future.

Under our universal call to action "Stand Up for Human rights," we aim to celebrate the potential of youth as constructive agents of change, amplify their voices, and engage a broad range of global audiences in the promotion and protection of rights. The campaign, led by the Office of the

High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), is designed to encourage, galvanise, and showcase how youth all over the world stand up for rights and against racism, hate speech, bullying, discrimination, and climate change, to name a few.

Why Youth?

Youth participation is essential to achieve sustainable development for all.

Participation in public life is a fundamental principle of human rights. Young people are seeking to participate in all decisions that have a direct and indirect impact upon their wellbeing. They need to be heard to inform more

C4C Website & Social Media Channels

From November our project has its own website at www.achance4change.eu. Visit the site to get updates of what is being done with C4C.

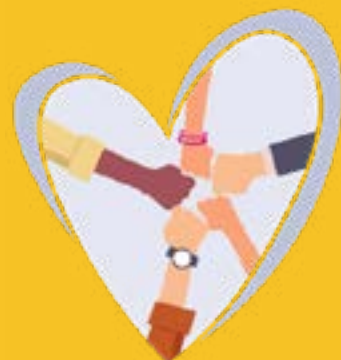
#chance4change_KA205
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<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0QX008WHiJB14zP3a4E8Zw>



<https://www.facebook.com/chance4change.KA205/>



The Partnership



Strengthening institutional efforts to address GBV

effective decision-making and achieve sustainable development for all. Youth can play a crucial role in positive change.

Young people have always been major drivers of political, economic and social transformation. They are at the forefront of grassroots mobilizations for positive change and bring fresh ideas and solutions for a better world.

Empowering youth to better know and claim their rights will generate benefits globally.

Young people are often marginalized and encounter difficulties in accessing and enjoying their rights because of their age. Upholding their rights and empowering them to better know and claim them will generate benefits globally.

In October 2016, the World Bank launched the Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force to strengthen the institution's efforts to prevent and respond to risks of GBV, and particularly sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) that may arise in World Bank-supported

projects. It builds on existing work by the World Bank and other actors to tackle violence against women and girls through strengthened approaches to identifying and assessing key risks, and developing key mitigations measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of GBV.

In line with its commitments under IDA 18, the World Bank developed an Action Plan for Implementation of the Task Force's recommendations, consolidating key actions across institutional priorities linked to enhancing social risk management, strengthening operational systems to enhance accountability, and building staff and client capacity to address risks of GBV through training and guidance materials.

As part of implementation of the GBV Task Force recommendations, the World Bank has developed a GBV risk assessment tool and rigorous methodology to assess contextual and project-related risks. The tool is used by any project containing civil works.

The World Bank has developed a Good Practice Note (GPN) with recommendations to assist staff in identifying risks of GBV, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment that can emerge in investment projects with major civil works contracts. Building on World Bank experience and good international industry practices, the note also advises staff on how to best manage such risks. A similar toolkit and resource note for Borrowers is under development, and the Bank is in the process of adapting the GPN for key sectors in human development.

The GPN provides good practice for staff on addressing GBV risks and impacts in the context of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) launched on October 1, 2018, including the following ESF standards, as well as the safeguards policies that pre-date the ESF:

- ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions;
- ESS 4: Community Health and Safety; and
- ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

In addition to the Good Practice Note and GBV Risk Assessment Screening Tool, which enable improved GBV risk identification and management, the Bank has made important changes in its operational processes, including the integration of SEA/GBV provisions into its safeguard and procurement requirements as part of evolving Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) standards, elaboration of GBV reporting and response measures in the Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Tool, and development of guidance on addressing GBV cases in our grievance redress mechanisms.

In line with recommendations by the Task Force to disseminate lessons learned from past projects, and to



sensitize staff on the importance of addressing risks of GBV and SEA, the World Bank has developed of trainings for Bank staff to raise awareness of GBV risks and to familiarize staff with new

international peace and security. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)—the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of

Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 - 2020

GBV measures and requirements. These trainings are further complemented by ongoing learning events and intensive sessions of GBV risk management.

Though there are challenges and gaps in effectively addressing GBV in emergencies, some progress has been made in recent years. There is more awareness of GBV as a serious problem and a high level of determination to address it. These efforts are encouraging steps and must be strongly supported. The United Nations Security Council has adopted seven ground breaking resolutions² calling for full and equal participation of women in issues that range from conflict prevention to post-conflict reconstruction, peace, and security. Together, these resolutions frame the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS). The WPS establishes links between protection of women's rights and women's empowerment, their leadership in all aspects of peace and security processes, and

humanitarian assistance—issued its Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action in 2013. The statement affirms the IASC's commitment to comprehensive strategies to address protection risks in keeping with human rights and humanitarian law. GBV is one of the protection risks to be addressed in these strategies. In 2015, the IASC approved the Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action, a practical, field-tested tool for humanitarians and affected communities. It provides step-by-step guidance on essential actions that should be taken in all sectors to reduce and mitigate GBV risks. The Guidelines are a resource for a number of the Key Action Areas identified in the Road Map and reinforce the collective responsibility to address and respond to GBV among all, including those who are not GBV specialists. The Preventing Sexual Violence





Driving Change through Targeted “Strategic Shifts”

Initiative (PSVI), launched by the United Kingdom in 2012, is a critical workstream that complements and reinforces the efforts of the Call to Action. This initiative specifically focuses on how to address war-related sexual violence. It emphasizes ending impunity for perpetrators, challenging attitudes, influencing social norms around sexual violence, supporting survivors, and empowering women and girls.

Later that year, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the largest humanitarian network in the world, will bring added attention to the issue of gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies at the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December. Efforts are underway to formulate the Movement’s first dedicated resolution on this topic. The World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 and the processes leading up to it also present a valuable opportunity to ensure that gender equality and genderbased violence prevention and response are fully reflected in the summit’s outcomes. Formally endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the revised GBV Guidelines (2015) are an important technical resource to support implementation in the field of the goal, objectives, and key actions in the Call to Action Road Map. The GBV Guidelines aim to achieve system-wide change whereby GBVsensitive approaches and

programming are consistently implemented across all humanitarian sectors from the very outset of every emergency. The GBV Guidelines contain sector-specific technical guidance (in the full document and in brief Thematic Area Guides) to coordinate, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate essential actions for GBV risk reduction and mitigation. Implementation of the GBV Guidelines through policies, systems, and implementation is one way stakeholders can promote Objective Two and the overall Call to Action Road Map. The full GBV Guidelines and Thematic Area Guides are available here: www.gbvguidelines.org

The goals to Be Achieved between 2016 - 2020

- Goal 1. Humanitarian actors adopt and implement institutional policies and standards to strengthen gender equality, prevent and respond to GBV, and enhance accountability for taking action.
- Goal 2. All levels within the

humanitarian architecture promote effective and accountable interagency/ inter-sectoral GBV leadership and coordination.

Goal 3. Needs assessments, analyses, and planning processes support effective and accountable integration of GBV prevention and response and gender equality into humanitarian response efforts.

Goal 4. Funding is available for GBV prevention and response for each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.

Goal 5. Specialized GBV prevention and response services are implemented in each phase of an emergency, from preparedness and crisis onset through transition to development.

Goal 6. Those managing and leading humanitarian operations have and apply the knowledge and skills needed to foster gender equality and reduce and mitigate GBV risk.

- Sources:
1. UK Governmental Sites
 2. United Nations

A Chance for Change: Empowerment & Restoration
www.achance4change.eu

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