



# **Overview of Research Literature and Reports**

## about Violence against and amongst Refugees

### with a Focus on Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Ulrike Krause & Elisabeth Schmidt

Center for Conflict Studies, Phillips-University of Marburg

As a part of the Research Project:

**Gender Relations in Confined Spaces.**

**Conditions, Scope and Forms of Violence against Women in Conflict-related Refugee Camps.**

Funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF).

## **Introduction**

For many women, the end of conflicts does not represent the end of conflict-related sexual violence. Current studies argue that escaping from war and repression to refugee and IDP camps and settlements only offers a certain degree of protection against violent assaults since women are not safe from (sexual) abuse there. Several refugee and aid agencies recognise the vulnerability of women and girls as targets of sexual violence and implement measures to protect and empower them. In spite of that, there is an increase in the recording of crimes which indicates that sexual and gender-based violence constitutes a particular challenge.

Against this backdrop, the research project *Gender Relations in Confined Spaces. Conditions, Scope and Forms of Violence against Women in Conflict-related Refugee Camps.* at the Center for Conflict Studies, Phillips-University of Marburg investigates conditions, forms and scopes of sexual violence against women in conflict-related refugee camps. It focuses on the nexus between displacement, gender relations and sexual violence in order to analyse the continuum of violence in post-conflict contexts or beyond the remits of war zones. This is based on the argument that many women experience violence in the context of armed conflicts differently since it often occurs outside of the temporal and spatial scopes of violent conflicts. Dichotomies such as before vs. after a cease-fire, public war zones vs. private homes, and enemy combatants vs. trustworthy family members are difficult to maintain.

As a point of departure, an in-depth analysis of existing research studies and operational reports was done. This paper reveals an overview of the research and operational literature on violence amongst and against refugees with a particular focus on sexual and gender-based violence. The research literature on the subject stems from scholars of different disciplines, including, among others, Political Sciences and International Relations, Gender Studies, Anthropology, Neuropsychology and Law. The operational literature is not only focused on literature produced by or in the context of UNHCR but also by other organizations.

We would like to sincerely thank the German Foundation for Peace Research (Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung) for the generous funding of the research project.

**Abdelnour, Samer** (2013). *Is Sexual Violence Being Efficiently Addressed in Global Conflict Zones?*

<http://www.yorku.ca/soss/files/CARRmagRR25-Abdelnour.pdf>

The UK will invest millions of pounds to reduce the rampant rates of sexual violence in war-affected countries. Samer Abdelnour examines why part of the solution will be to give women fuel-efficient stoves.

**ACORD Uganda** (2010). *Protection and Restitution for Survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Uganda: the legal peculiarities, the possibilities and the options*. Nairobi: ACORD Uganda.

<http://www.acordinternational.org/silo/files/uganda-protection-and-restitution-for-survivors-of-sexual-and-gender-based-violence.pdf>

The study is part of a multi country study that aims to influence policy and practice change in addressing SGBV impunity in partnership with organizations that are working to influence policy and practice in addressing SGBV such as Akina Mama wa Afrika, Uganda Women's Network and others. This study is geared towards restoring dignity for survivors of SGBV by challenging impunity and bringing perpetrators of sexual and gender based crimes against humanity to justice while restoring their health and livelihoods. [...] The objectives of this study are to: consolidate learning and experiences from other post conflict societies in addressing SGBV; and publish a comprehensive policy brief that will inform Ugandan engagement on the question of protection and compensation for survivors of SGBV. This will further contribute to promoting the prevention and cessation of abuses.

**Albarracin, Laura; Banholzer, Lili & Gerald Schneider** (2011). *Ordered Rape: A Principal-Agent Analysis of Wartime Sexual Violence in the DR Congo*. In: *Violence against Women, forthcoming*.

<http://www.die-gdi.de/en/others-publications/article/ordered-rape-a-principal-agent-analysis-of-wartime-sexual-violence-in-the-dr-congo/>

Policy makers and academics have come to agree that armed groups frequently resort to wartime sexual violence to terrorize the civilian population and that a lack of military hierarchy nurtures this risk. A recent report by the United Nations supports the suspicion especially with regard to the massive sexual abuse that the women and children in the Democratic Republic of Congo have to endure since the country was embroiled in the most devastating civil war in recent decades. This article relies on a principal-agent framework to explain why some military units rely on this sort of one-sided violence, while others prefer conventional military means to achieve a particular economic or political goal. Our qualitative and quantitative analysis of a survey of 96 ex-soldiers who were active in the Kivu region lends strong support to our contention that systematic rape is more likely in organizations with a strict hierarchy and that commanders use primitive incentives like drugs to turn their fighters into sexual assailants.

**Alden, Amie** (2010). A continuum of violence: A gendered analysis of post conflict transformation. *POLIS Journal*, 3: 1-37.

<http://www.polis.leeds.ac.uk/assets/files/students/student-journal/ug-summer-10/amie-alden-summer-10.pdf>

This study is a critical exploration of the discursive links between gender and security in war and peace. It takes the idea that the post conflict political context provides an opportunity to transform gender relations, and seeks to identify whether this occurs in practice. Considering the emerging norms on gender and security, and that there exists a sophisticated body of feminist literature that addresses the gender bias inherent in traditional approaches to security, this study argues that one would expect peace building approaches and post conflict reconstruction activities to address gender as a central constituent of all policies.

**Alison, Miranda** (2007). Wartime Sexual Violence : Women ' s Human Rights and Questions of Masculinity. *Review of International Studies*, 33: 75-90.

[http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/953/1/WRAP\\_Alison\\_Wartime\\_sexual.pdf](http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/953/1/WRAP_Alison_Wartime_sexual.pdf)

This article examines wartime sexual violence, one of the most recurring wartime human rights abuses. It asserts that our theorisations need further development, particularly in regard to the way that masculinities and the intersections with constructions of ethnicity feature in wartime sexual violence. The article also argues that although women and girls are the predominant victims of sexual violence and men and boys the predominant agents, we must also be able to account for the presence of male victims and female agents. This, however, engenders a problem; much of the women's human rights discourse and existing international mechanisms for addressing wartime sexual violence tend to reify the male-perpetrator/female-victim paradigm. This is a problem which feminist human rights theorists and activists need to address.

**Amnesty International** (2011). *Aftershocks: Women speak out against sexual violence in Haiti's camps*. London: Amnesty International.

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/3999.pdf>

One year after the January 2010 earthquake that killed 230,000 people and injured 300,000, more than one million people still live in appalling conditions in tent cities in the capital Port-au-Prince and in the south of Haiti, where women are at serious risk of sexual attacks. Those responsible are predominantly armed men who roam the camps after dark. More than 250 cases of rape in several camps were reported in the first 150 days after the earthquake. This report includes many testimonies of survivors of sexual violence in Haiti's camps. Amnesty International is calling for the new government to urgently take steps to end violence against women as part of a wider plan to address the humanitarian effort. The report states that women in the camps must be fully involved in developing any such plan. Immediate steps include improving security in the camps and to ensure police are able to respond effectively and that those responsible are prosecuted.

**Andrews Gale, Lacy** (2006). Sustaining relationships across borders Gendered livelihoods and mobility among Sierra Leonean refugees. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 25 (2): 69-80.

<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/content/25/2/69.full.pdf>

**Baaz, Maria E & Maria Stern** ( 2006). Why Do Soldiers Rape? Masculinity, Violence, and Sexuality in the Armed Forces in the Congo (DRC). *International Studies Quarterly*, 53: 495–518

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2478.2009.00543.x/abstract>

This article explores the ways soldiers in the Congo speak about the massive amount of rape committed by the armed forces in the recent war in the DRC. It focuses on the reasons that the soldiers give to why rape occurs. It discusses how the soldiers distinguish between “lust rapes” and “evil rapes” and argues that their explanations of rape must be understood in relation to notions of different (impossible) masculinities. Ultimately, through reading the soldiers’ words, we can glimpse the logics—arguably informed by the increasingly globalized context of soldiering—through which rape becomes possible, and even “normalized” in particular warscapes.

**Barker, Gary & Christine Ricardo** (2005). Young Men and the Construction of Masculinity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for HIV/AIDS, conflict and violence. In: *The World Bank Social Development Papers/Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction*, No. 25.

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/06/23/000012009\\_20050623134235/Rendered/PDF/327120rev0PAPER0AFR0young0men0WP26.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/06/23/000012009_20050623134235/Rendered/PDF/327120rev0PAPER0AFR0young0men0WP26.pdf)

[...] The authors carried out an extensive literature review, identified promising programs applying a gender perspective to work with young men, carried out 50 informant interviews with staff working with young men in Botswana, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda, and 23 focus group discussions and interviews with young men in Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda. A gendered analysis of young men must take into account the plurality of masculinities in Africa. [...]

**Berge, Borghild & Christina A. Swan Milsom** (2010). *Displaced Sexuality. A Study of Gender Relations and Sexual Gender-Based Violence in the Context of Displacement in Northern Uganda*. Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences/ Centre for Development Studies, University of Agder.

[http://brage.bibsys.no/hia/bitstream/URN:NBN:no-bibsys\\_brage\\_13841/1/%5BBORGHILD%20BERGE%20%26%20CHRISTINA%20ANN%20SWAN%20MILSOM\\_rett.pdf](http://brage.bibsys.no/hia/bitstream/URN:NBN:no-bibsys_brage_13841/1/%5BBORGHILD%20BERGE%20%26%20CHRISTINA%20ANN%20SWAN%20MILSOM_rett.pdf)

[...] This thesis examines SGBV in post-conflict Gulu and Amuru districts in Northern Uganda from an endogenous perspective. Fieldwork was carried out in six different camps for internally displaced persons in Gulu and Amuru from October to December 2009. A qualitative research methodology, based on semi-structured in-depth interviews and focus group discussions provides the research framework of the study. Through an exploration of local perceptions on how gender relations have been affected by

displacement, as well as an assessment of how internally displaced men and women in the region talk about rape, forced sex between intimate partners and transactional sex, the thesis sheds light on some of the causes and circumstances in which SGBV occurs. Finally, through knowledge of the context studied, we attempt to pinpoint the ways in which SGBV can be prevented. We argue that SGBV can be attributed to the interplay of factors on three levels: on an individual level, on the contextual level of displacement, and on the overarching structural level of patriarchy. Attempts to prevent SGBV should therefore consider this interplay of factors, closely bearing in mind how individual factors are inextricably bound up with structural factors and how victimisation is inextricably bound up with agency. The importance of addressing gender relations and adapting policies to the local cultural context is also emphasised throughout our study.

**Boateng, Alice** (2010). *Survival Voices: Social Capital and the Well-Being of Liberian Refugee Women in Ghana*. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 8: 386–408.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15562948.2010.522465>

The global community and the social work profession have a responsibility to refugees. However, the stories of refugee women living in protracted refugee camps have not been adequately documented. This study examines the role and impact of bonding, bridging, and linking social capital or social relations on the well-being of Liberian women living in a refugee camp in Ghana. The findings indicate that although the women have bonding social capital, they lack bridging and linking social capital, both of which enhance the capacity to discover new and productive opportunities and relationships. Finally, the article challenges refugee advocates to address policies that will help strengthen and create all three forms of social capital.

**Brown, Gordon Kempert** (2006). *Gender Roles in Refugee Camps: The Lasting Impact of Refugee Interventions in Tanzania*. Thesis, Masters of Arts in Law and Diplomacy Thesis. Fletcher School, Tufts University.

<http://dl.tufts.edu/catalog/tufts:UA015.012.DO.00114>

The foundation of the African household lies in the relationship between men and women. This thesis explores how this fundamental relationship is affected by humanitarian assistance in refugee camps that promotes gender equality. The analysis of returnees' perceptions of gender relations suggests that changes engendered by the promotion of gender equality in refugee camps are not permanent. However, it is possible that the exposure to the idea of gender equality may contribute to the overall presence of these ideas in the minds of Burundians. Thus in the long term, interventions may in fact contribute to changes in Burundian gender roles and its development.

**Buckley-Zistel, Susanne** (2013). *Redressing Sexual Violence in Transitional Justice and the Labelling of Women as 'Victims'*. In: Safferling, Christoph & Thorsten Bonacker (eds.): *Victims of International Crimes: An Interdisciplinary Discourse*. Den Haag: Springer, 91-100.

[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-90-6704-912-2\\_6](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-90-6704-912-2_6)

The chapter discusses the implications of labelling women who have experienced sexual violence in times of war and repression as “victims” in discourse and practice of transitional justice. It is based on

the assumption that men and women become targets of sexual violence primarily due to their respective gender roles in a society and argues that as a consequence the prevention of future violence requires a significant modification of these gender relations (or power asymmetries) and that a focus on masculinities is essential to understanding these dynamics. This chapter marks a first attempt to conceptualise the link between masculinities, sexual violence and the advancement of gender justice through transitional justice processes. Can the focus on women in the context of crime tribunals, in particular, contribute to more gender justice in the post-conflict society?

**Buckley-Zistel, Susanne; Krause, Ulrike & Lisa Loeper** (2011). Sexuelle und geschlechterbasierte Gewalt an Frauen in kriegsbedingten Flüchtlingslagern. Ein Literaturüberblick. *Peripherie*, 34 (133): 45-63.

Although sexual and gender-based violence against women in conflicts is not a new phenomenon, most studies have focused on conflict zones and neglected post-conflict conditions. But what happens geographically outside of conflicts and after violent hostilities? Researchers argue that the end of conflict does not represent the end of violence emphasising a continuum of violence which this article aims to discuss based on the state of research on sexual and gender-based violence in post-conflict, in particular conflict-related refugee camps. Most refugees flee conflicts across borders to seek safety in other countries where they are often settled in camps. Refugee camps therefore comprise specific post-conflict environments which are known for restrictive structures and insecure living conditions impacting on gender relations. Based on a discussion of the literature of the notion of refugees through a gender perspective, the effects of life in restrictive refugee camps, and sexual and gender-based violence against women in camps, the authors summarise the current state of the art to explain the prevalence of violence by involving gender studies theories, particularly the concept of hegemonic masculinity. By linking peace and conflict research with forced migration and gender studies, the authors strive to contribute to scientific approaches which reflect on the continuity of violence against women in post-conflict.

**Buijs, Gina** (1993). *Migrant Women - Crossing Boundaries and Changing Identities*. Oxford: Bloomsbury Academic.

Population movements on a large scale have been a prominent feature of modern society, but there have been as yet few attempts to look beneath the surface of mass movements of people. There is a particularly urgent need to disentangle the specific experience of women who are critically involved in the process of adaptation to new worlds and ways of life. Most of the women studied in this volume hoped to retain their original culture and lifestyle at least to some extent but found that the exigencies of being migrants and refugees forced them to examine their preconceptions and to adopt roles, both social and economic, which they would have rejected at home. This remaking of self was often a traumatic experience with serious repercussions on their relationships with their menfolk. On the other hand, for some women, emigration also provided a spur to ambition and progress, a means of achieving a social and economic mobility that they would have been denied at home.

**Busher, Dale & Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children (2005).** *Masculinities: Male Roles and Male Involvement in the Promotion of Gender Equality. A Resource Packet*. New York: Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.

[http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/male\\_roles.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/male_roles.pdf)

This resource packet attempts to broaden understanding of masculinities, the role and need for male inclusion in the gender mainstreaming process, how gender inequality impacts both men and women, and to provide thoughts for the way forward. Much of the information provided is generic, but its intent is to target service providers working with displaced populations as a means of strengthening their approaches and interventions in order to enhance gender mainstreaming in their work. Finally, tools are provided to assess male and female participation and measure good practice.

**Buscher, Dale (2009).** Women, Work and War. In: Martin, Susan Forbes & John Tirman (eds.): *Women, Migration, and Conflict. Breaking a Deadly Cycle*. Heidelberg, London, New York: Springer, 87-106.

This chapter focuses on the livelihoods of women displaced by conflict, including those who have sought refuge outside their countries and those displaced within their own countries. The chapter presents the challenges, needs, and opportunities as well as some creative interventions and knowledge gaps that exist in current thinking and practice. The chapter concludes with recommendations for the humanitarian assistance community. Livelihood interventions in the context of displacement are still in their infancy. Little is known about their longer-term impacts, and there has, historically, been little focus on sustainability. This chapter aims to enhance understanding of the issue in order to improve both livelihood policy and practice.

**Caliskan, Selmin & Karen Griese (2006).** Women Fighting Violence in War-Torn Societies. *Development*, 49 (1): 127-131.

Selmin Çaliskan and Karen Griese discuss the experiences of *medica mondiale* as an example of how women have worked together across the divides to fight violence against women. They argue that all organizations working in the fields of humanitarian, refugee and human rights aid are confronted with the problem of sexualized violence against women and its resulting social and personal consequences. They describe the approach of *medica mondiale* for the support of survivors and how its approach has been adapted to the different situations for women in other war-torn countries, as well as calling for strong international political support.

**Care International (2011).** *Reported Cases of Sexual Violence Have Quadrupled Among Refugees*.

<http://www.care.org/newsroom/articles/2011/07/care-dadaab-sexual-violence-rape-20110712.asp>

Female refugees fleeing conflict and hunger in East Africa are facing another threat: rape and sexual violence. According to UNHCR reports, the numbers of sexual and gender-based violence cases have quadrupled: 358 incidents reported from January until June 2011, in comparison with 75 during the same period in 2010. At CARE's reception centre in two of the refugee camps numbers have more than



doubled. In the first six months of this year, since the refugee influx began, 136 cases have been documented, compared to 66 in the same period in 2010.

**Carlson, Sharon** (2005). *Contesting and Reinforcing Patriarchy: An Analysis of Domestic Violence in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp*. In: *Refugee Studies Centre Working Paper Series*, No. 23.

<http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/contesting-and-reinforcing-patriarchy-an-analysis-of-domestic-violence-in-the-dzaleka-refugee-camp>

The following paper is an examination of domestic violence in the Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi, with the intent to show that refugee domestic violence deserves to be studied more thoroughly and with a broad lens. It discusses three approaches used to explain domestic violence in Western and African contexts: individual reasons, culture, and structural violence. Moreover, this paper shows that the community may play a role either in resolving domestic violence by facilitating justice and healing, or legitimating it. Camp personnel, such as police, health care practitioners, administration and social services are members of this community. Lastly, Western development and humanitarian agencies, as well as international institutions, have claimed places in the discussion of refugee domestic affairs and their interests are played out in culture and through discourse.

**Chalcraft, Katie** (2008). *Add gender and stir, add culture and stir: the UNHCR's recipe for addressing sexual and gender-based violence in refugee settings*. Master Thesis for the Degree of M.A. Human Rights, University of Sussex.

[http://repository.forcedmigration.org/./show\\_metadata.jsp?pit=fmo%3A4777](http://repository.forcedmigration.org/./show_metadata.jsp?pit=fmo%3A4777)

This paper is concerned with the ways in which 'gender' and 'culture' feature in the United Nations Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) programmes to prevent and respond to sexual gender based violence (SGBV). It contends that UNHCR's current approach of adding essentialised concepts of 'gender' and 'culture' to SGBV programmes is not effective at reducing levels of violence against female refugees. Such an approach isolates gender as the primary reason for sexual violence and overlooks a whole host of factors which may lead to women's vulnerability. Evaluations of SGBV prevention and response measures in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya highlight the need for SGBV frameworks to take into account the political, geographical, historical, cultural and social contingencies of the refugees in any given area (Giles and Hyndman, 2004, 21). This paper makes the case for the development of specific field-based programmes (Ward, 2002, 10) that are centred around more fluid definitions of 'gender' and 'culture' and do not rely upon myths about gender and culture.

**Clark, Cary & Inter-University Committee on International Migration.** (2003). *Gender-based violence research initiatives in refugee, internally displaced, and post-conflict settings: lessons learned*. In: *MIT Working Paper Series*, No. 17.

[http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rwp/17\\_lessons.pdf](http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rwp/17_lessons.pdf)

[...] The GBV research studies identified during site visits served various purposes including program planning, outreach, and advocacy. Their methodologies ranged from simple ad hoc polling to complex

surveys, incorporating quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method designs. Although the definitions of violence and methodologies varied, preventing comparisons across study sites, the initiatives provide evidence that GBV research is occurring on various scales in refugee, IDP and post-conflict settings.

**Cockburn, Cynthia** (2001). *The Gendered Dynamics of Armed Conflict and Political Violence*. In: Moser, Caroline & Fiona Clark (eds.): *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence*. London, 13-29.

**Cockburn, Cynthia** (2004). *The Continuum of Violence – A Gender Perspective on Violence and Peace*. In: Giles, Werona & Jennifer Hyndmann (eds.): *Sites of Violence – Gender and Conflict Zones*. Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 24-44.

<http://glorious3eye.wordpress.com/2012/03/05/the-continuum-of-violence-a-gender-perspective-on-war-and-peace-cynthia-cockburn/>

The Continuum of Violence brings in a feminist approach on war and peace, and how women are affected by war; and its violent aspects. Going beyond, author exemplifies the cultural restrictions and patriarchal oppression, placed on women. Author has scaled how women are affected by violence within the home, culture, political authority, economically and military actions such as war. According to her, violence takes place in different dimensions within the socioeconomic and political context. This reading analyses the violence in a gender perspective. A significant focus is placed on gender imbalances related to war. Besides, violence is not justified. Impacts of war run through all individuals as a form of violence, mentally, and physically. Hence, the gender perspective analyses the socio economic factors also as a form of violence and as possible warning signs. Author identifies uneven distribution of power, patriarchal domination, economic distress, and militarization as forms of violence over women. Here, the patriarchal domination and economic depression are identified as a form of structural violence.

**Crawley, Heaven** (2001). *Refugees and Gender: Law and Process*. Bristol: Jordan Publishing Ltd.

An examination of how those representing asylum seekers can ensure that gender-related aspects of women's experiences of persecution are taken into account and appropriately reflected in the determination process. The text aims to ensure that all aspects of women's asylum claims are fully considered, providing a comprehensive understanding of the concepts of gender persecution, as well as a gendered framework for the interpretation of key elements of the 1951 Refugee Convention. The extent to which gender of the applicant has implications for the procedural and substantive consideration of the claim is also highlighted. Detailed information is provided on the implications of gender in asylum law, policy and practice in the UK, with comparative case law from other countries, including Canada, the USA and Australia. The book also contains annexes which include the gender guidelines produced in the UK and elsewhere and details of additional sources of information and support on gender-related issues.

**Crisp, Jeff** (1999). A state of insecurity: the political economy of violence in refugee populated areas of Kenya. In: *New Issues in Refugee Research*, No. 16.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4ff58a7012.html>

This article examines the problem of insecurity in two refugee-populated areas of Kenya: Kakuma, in the north-west of the country, and Dadaab, in the north-east. It provides a typology of the security incidents which occur most commonly in these areas and examines the steps which UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations have taken to address the problem. Explaining why these measures have failed to reduce the high level of violence that takes place in and around the country's refugee camps, the article focuses on three related issues: the political economy of the Kenyan state; the manner in which the government and other actors have sought to manage the country's refugee situation; and the characteristics and circumstances of the refugees themselves.

**Demir, Jenna Shearer** (2003). The trafficking of women for sexual exploitation: A gender-based and well-founded fear of persecution?. Geneva: UNHCR

<http://sites.tufts.edu/jha/files/2011/04/a115.pdf>

[...] Human trafficking takes on many forms, including international sexual exploitation. Trafficking, as opposed to smuggling, is most often involuntary and targets young, poor females. Although many of the women trafficked into prostitution are aware that they will be migrating, they are deceived about the nature of the work they will be forced to perform and their inability to leave at will, as well as their future working conditions. The gendered aspect of trafficking brings about particular concerns for these migrants. A factor relevant to trafficking survivors is the need for State protection, as it is not uncommon for trafficking survivors to face violence or the threat of violence by the organized crime groups in control of human trafficking. These reprisals are more likely to occur in the country of origin upon repatriation than the host country. In cases where protection of trafficking victims is weak, traffickers have corrupted officials, and trafficking victims retain debts to their traffickers or have testified against them, their fear of physical harm or further exploitation is palpable. [...]

**Dolan, Chris** (2002). Collapsing Masculinities and Weak States - a Case Study of Northern Uganda. In: Cleaver, Frances (ed.): *Masculinities Matter! Men, Gender and Development. Global Masculinities*. London, 57–83.

**Dolan, Chris** (2009). *Social Torture. The Case of Northern Uganda 1986-2006*. New York.

As Director of the Refugee Law Project at the University of Makerere, Kampala, Uganda, Dolan offers a behind-the-scenes, cross-disciplinary study of one of Africa's longest running and most intractable conflicts. This book shows how, alongside the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army, government decisions and actions on the ground, consolidated by humanitarian interventions and silences, played a central role in creating a massive yet only very belatedly recognized humanitarian crisis. Not only individuals, but society as a whole, came to exhibit symptoms typical of torture, and the perpetrator-victim dichotomy became blurred. It is such phenomena, and the complex of social, political, economic and cultural dynamics which underpin them, which the author describes as social torture. Building on political economy, social anthropology, discourse analysis, international relations and psychoanalytic

approaches to violence, this book offers an important analytical instrument for all those seeking entry points through which to address entrenched conflicts, whether from a conflict resolution, postconflict recovery or transitional justice perspective.

**Du Mont, Janice & Deborah White (2007).** The uses and impacts of medico-legal evidence in sexual assault cases: A global review. In: *Sexual Violence Research Initiative*. Geneva: WHO.

<http://www.svri.org/medico.pdf>

This review was commissioned by the World Health Organization for the Sexual Violence Research Initiative to provide a global overview of the uses and impacts of medico-legal evidence in cases of sexual assault of adolescents and adults. It examines the existing peer-reviewed scholarly and grey literature from industrialized and developing regions. These documents were drawn primarily from a number of English-language sources, derived from searches of electronic databases, the Internet, and web sites of international, intergovernmental organizations, governments, nongovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and research centres, as well as from consultations with knowledgeable academics, policy-makers and practitioners to obtain information on potentially relevant published and unpublished materials. The review outlines the historical and contemporary medico-legal responses to sexual assault victims, broadly describing the professionals, protocols and procedures involved in the collection and processing of medico-legal evidence. Findings are presented from studies that have evaluated the legal impact of such evidence in sexual assault cases, and factors that may create barriers to its successful use in criminal justice proceedings are discussed. The review concludes with a summary, identifies salient knowledge gaps and offers research recommendations for addressing them.

**Eifler, Christine & Ruth Seifert (2009).** *Gender Dynamics and Post-Conflict Reconstruction*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

This volume by international authors deals with the role of gender dynamics in the development of post-conflict societies. The authors describe and analyze diverse aspects of the intertwining of gender and other social and cultural relations from an interdisciplinary perspective. They analyze gendered post-conflict dynamics in diverse contexts asking for the consequences these developments have in the settings under investigation, such as Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Palestine and Afghanistan.

**Elbert, Thomas, Harald Hinkel et al. (2013).** *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Kivu Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo: Insights from Former Combatants*. Washington, DC: LOGiCA/ Vivo international.

[http://www.logica-wb.org/PDFs/LOGiCA\\_SGBV\\_DRC\\_Kivu.pdf](http://www.logica-wb.org/PDFs/LOGiCA_SGBV_DRC_Kivu.pdf)

Motivations behind the extreme brutality used in many cases of rape in the context of armed conflict in the DRC remains poorly understood and under-researched. This study has been conducted in partnership with the NGO vivo international, to determine individual motivations, as well as strategic or tactical aspects of gender-based violence of different armed groups and their leadership. The key research questions for the study are: (i) Why is the violence directed against women and girls so exceedingly brutal/cruel? (ii) What motivates combatants to perpetrate the most brutal forms of gender-based violence? (iii) Is gender-based violence employed strategically by any of the investigated armed

groups? Do hierarchies, incentives, punishments or direct orders play a role? (iv) If gender-based violence is employed strategically by any of the investigated armed groups, what are the strategic and / or tactical goals? and (v) How do individual motivational and strategic factors interact to perpetrate gender-based violence? The results of the study will contribute to the development of programs which aim to break the ongoing cycles of violence.

**Ellsberg, Mary & Lori Heise (2005).** *Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists*. Washington, DC: WHO/ PATH.

<http://www.path.org/publications/detail.php?i=1524>

Produced by PATH and the World Health Organization, this guide draws on the experience of researchers from more than 40 countries and presents methods for performing surveys and qualitative research on gender-based violence in low-resource settings. It covers all aspects of the research process, from study design to training field workers. It also describes ways to use findings to influence decision-makers. Most important, it presents clear guidelines for protecting the safety of women participating in the research.

**Ferris, Elizabeth (2007).** Comparative Perspectives Symposium: Women in Refugee Camps. Abuse of Power: Sexual Exploitation of Refugee Women and Girls. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 32 (3): 584-591.

The fact that refugee and displaced women and children are particularly vulnerable to violence has been widely acknowledged by the international community over the past twenty years. Sexual violence is frequently used as a tool of war; thus, women flee their communities because of sexual and gender-based violence. Too often, they encounter violence and exploitation in their flight to safety—at the hands of warlords, soldiers, armed gangs, and border guards. In refugee and displaced persons camps, they are vulnerable to violence when they search for firewood and food. With the breakdown in social norms, they are at increased risk of domestic and community violence. When humanitarian relief in the form of food and other necessities is insufficient for their families, they sometimes turn to prostitution. But in the past few years, there has been growing awareness of sexual exploitation by a different group of perpetrators: humanitarian workers who are charged with protecting and assisting refugees and the displaced.

**Gozdziak, Elzbieta (2008).** Pray God and Keep Walking: Religion, Gender and Identity of Refugee Women. In: Hajdukowski-Ahmed, Maroussia & Nazilla Khanlou (eds): *Not Born a Refugee Woman. Reclaiming Identities: Challenges, Implications and Transformations in Research, Education, Policy and Creativity*. New York/Oxford: Berghahn Books, 180-195.

**Hajdukowski-Ahmed, Maroussia & Nazilla Khanlou (2008).** *Not Born a Refugee Woman. Reclaiming Identities: Challenges, Implications and Transformations in Research, Education, Policy and Creativity*. New York/Oxford: Berghahn Books.

*Not Born a Refugee Woman* is an in-depth inquiry into the identity construction of refugee women. It challenges and rethinks current identity concepts, policies, and practices in the context of a globalizing environment, and in the increasingly racialized post-September 11th context, from the perspective of refugee women. This collection brings together scholar-practitioners from across a wide range of disciplines. The authors emphasize refugee women's agency, resilience, and creativity, in the continuum of domestic, civil, and transnational violence and conflicts, whether in flight or in resettlement, during their uprooted journey and beyond. Through the analysis of local examples and international case studies, the authors critically examine gendered and interrelated factors such as location, humanitarian aid, race, cultural norms, and current psycho-social research that affect the identity and well being of refugee women. This volume is destined to a wide audience of scholars, students, policy makers, advocates, and service providers interested in new developments and critical practices in domains related to gender and forced migrations.

**Handrahan, Lori** (2004). Conflict, Gender, Ethnicity and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. *Security Dialogue*, 35 (4): 429-445.

<http://sdi.sagepub.com/content/35/4/429.full.pdf+html>

This article introduces the concept of ethnicity in relation to gendered security problems in conflict and post-conflict settings. Feminist research has established that men and women experience conflict and post-conflict situations differently owing to issues of identity and power. National and gendered identities and women's disadvantageous location within global and local power structures combine to put women at risk, while simultaneously providing little room for them to voice their security problems. Theories on women as female boundary-makers show how ethnicity appears in part to be created, maintained and socialized through male control of gender identities, and how women's fundamental human rights and dignity are often caught up in male power struggles. In post-conflict settings, gender construction appears to be further complicated by both national agendas of identity formation and re-formation, which often include an ethnic focus, and the presence of a competing 'fraternity' as a consequence of the arrival of the international community.

**Hans, Asha** (2008). Gender, Camps and International Norms. *Refugee Watch*, No. 32: 64-73.

[http://www.mcrg.ac.in/rw%20files/RW32/3.Asha\\_Hans.pdf](http://www.mcrg.ac.in/rw%20files/RW32/3.Asha_Hans.pdf)

**Harrell-Bond, Barbara** (1986). *Imposing Aid: Emergency Assistance to Refugees*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The 1982 crisis involving Ugandans who spilled over the Sudan border is the basis for this in-depth study, the first independent appraisal of an assistance program mounted in response to an emergency influx of refugees. Addressing policy makers while opening this neglected field to scholarly attention, Harrell-Bond documents with statistics and case materials the impact of aid and of aid workers on refugees and their hosts. The research includes interviews of 6,000 refugee households, both in the camps and the greater number who remain outside the aid "umbrella."

**Harrell-Bond, Barbara** (1999). The Experience of Refugees as Recipients of Aid. In: Ager, Alastair (ed.): *Refugees' Perspectives on the Experience of Forced Migration*. London: Cassell, 137-168.

This essay is written from the perspective of an anthropologist observing those who provide aid to refugees and their relationships with those who receive it. The aim is to explore the experience of being helped and relationships between refugees and those who help them in order to raise the possibility that the modalities of distributing aid, or the 'helping', may itself undermine the personal resources of individuals to cope psychologically. Is it possible that the way refugees are 'helped' is one source of debilitating stress for those who are in a position where they have no alternative but to receive?

**Harris, Lauren & Julie Freccero** (2011). Sexual Violence: Medical and Psychological Support. In: *Sexual Violence & Accountability Project Working Paper Series*. Berkeley.

[http://www.law.berkeley.edu/HRCweb/pdfs/SVA\\_MedPsych.pdf](http://www.law.berkeley.edu/HRCweb/pdfs/SVA_MedPsych.pdf)

This paper focuses on the medical and psychosocial aspects of sexual violence. It provides an overview of the consequences of sexual violence, barriers that victims face in accessing services, protocols for treatment, and approaches to providing comprehensive care. The paper locates the medical/psychosocial treatment for sexual violence within a human rights framework and identifies the physical and psychological consequences. It sets out the medical and forensic measures that should be taken after sexual assault occurs and the ideal approaches to psychological care. Finally, the paper examines two main strategies for providing medical and psychosocial support services to survivors. The first is a "systems approach" which seeks to strengthen the response from the health sector overall by upgrading and reforming all levels of health care institutions and by expanding the role of nurses through sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) programs. The second is an "integrated models" approach that combines existing resources to deliver comprehensive medical care to victims. Examples of integrated models include sexual assault response teams (SART) and "one-stop shops." The paper also describes specific strategies that can be used to increase access to care in areas affected by armed conflict and political unrest. [...]

**Haynes, Dina F.; Fionnuala Ní Aoláin & Naomi Cahn** (2011). *On the Frontlines. Gender, War, and the Post-Conflict Process*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195396645.001.0001/acprof-9780195396645>

[...] This book considers such policies in a range of cases and assesses the extent to which they have had success in improving women's lives. It argues that there has been too little success, and that this is in part a product of a focus on schematic policies like straightforward political incorporation rather than a broader and deeper attempt to alter the cultures and societies that are at the root of much of the violence and exclusions experienced by women. The book contends that this broader approach would not just benefit women, however. Gender mainstreaming and increased gender equality has a direct correlation with state stability and functions to preclude further conflict. If we are to have any success in stabilizing failing states, gender needs to move to fore of our efforts. With this in mind, the book examines the efforts of transnational organizations, states, and civil society in multiple jurisdictions to place gender at the forefront of all post-conflict processes. The book offers concrete analysis and practical solutions to ensuring gender centrality in all aspects of peace making and peace enforcement.

**Hoeing, Wiebke** (2004). Self-image and the well-being of refugees in Rhino Camp, Uganda. In: *New Issues in Refugee Research*, No. 103.

<http://www.unhcr.org/40b1f63b4.html>

This research focuses on refugees from southern Sudan who fled to Uganda and who are now living in Rhino Camp in north western Uganda. It gives them a voice and makes them actors in their own stories. This research informs the reader, apart from shedding light on the above-mentioned questions, about what these southern Sudanese refugees need in order to experience well-being, how they evaluate their lives, what their major concerns are, and how they present their self-image. The research aspired to fill gaps in the knowledge of refugees' self-image and well-being, to provide a more holistic picture of their existence beyond the label 'refugee', and to contribute to existing research. In using a different focus and approach, I hoped to reinforce refugees' awareness of their position, capacities and strengths. Furthermore, conducting the research aimed at creating and/or increasing field staff's understanding that they are not dealing with an anonymous group of uprooted people, but with individuals in need.

**Horn, Rebecca** (2010). Exploring the Impact of Displacement and Encampment on Domestic Violence in Kakuma Refugee Camp. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 23(3): 356- 376.

<http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/3/356.full>

This paper explores how conditions of life in a refugee camp contribute to domestic violence. It draws on the 'nested ecological model' of domestic violence (Dutton 2001), which integrates individual and family factors, socio-economic context, and culture. Displacement depletes the resources available to refugees at each of these levels. Eighteen focus group discussions were held in Kakuma refugee camp (Kenya). Most displacement-related factors identified as contributing to domestic violence are consequences of the structural conditions of refugees' lives. This suggests that systems for providing refuge have the potential not only to contribute to domestic violence, but to reduce it.

**Hovil, Lucy & Eric Werker** (2001). Refugees in Arua District: a Human Security Analysis. In: *Refugee Law Project Working Paper Series*, No. 3.

[http://www.refugeelawproject.org/files/working\\_papers/RLP.WP03.pdf](http://www.refugeelawproject.org/files/working_papers/RLP.WP03.pdf)

This report is the second in a four paper series on conditions for Sudanese refugees living in refugee settlements in the districts of northern Uganda. The overriding focus of these studies was the security situation within the refugee locations. The paper concentrates on Arua district and considers this issue within the wider framework of general human security.

**Human Rights Watch** (2000). *Seeking Protection: Addressing Sexual and Domestic Violence in Tanzania's Refugee Camps*.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a8720.html>

Human Rights Watch began monitoring the situation of Burundian refugees in the Tanzanian camps in 1997. Late that year, we received reports that human rights abuses, particularly sexual violence, were



occurring at high rates in the camps, and that the responses of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Tanzanian government to sexual violence were inadequate. Human Rights Watch undertook a first mission to the Tanzanian refugee camps in May and June 1998. Our purposes were to obtain firsthand information about human rights violations, including sexual and other gender-based violence against refugees residing in those camps; and to remind the relevant authorities of their responsibility to ensure that perpetrators of such abuses must be held to account for their actions. We focused on Burundian refugees because they constituted the largest group, approximately two-thirds of the total number who also included refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.

**Human Rights Watch** (2005). *Sexual Violence and its Consequences among Displaced Persons in Darfur and Chad*. Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper.

<http://www.hrw.org/legacy/background/africa/darfur0505/darfur0405.pdf>

This briefing paper documents how the Sudanese security forces, including police deployed to protect displaced persons, and allied Janjaweed militias continue to commit rape and sexual violence on daily basis. Even as refugees in Chad, women and girls fleeing the violence in Darfur continued to face the risk of rape and assault by civilians or militia members when collecting water, fuel or animal fodder near the border. Human Rights Watch interviewed many victims of sexual violence in camps in Chad and Darfur during two research missions to these areas in February.

**Human Rights Watch** (2011). *Liberia: Protect Refugees Against Sexual Abuse*.

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/20/liberia-protect-refugees-against-sexual-abuse>

Dozens of Ivorian refugee women and girls recently arrived in eastern Liberia say they have had to engage in sex to get adequate food, shelter, or money, Human Rights Watch said today. The Liberian government, the police, and United Nations agencies should take urgent measures to protect and assist vulnerable women and girls, including rapidly building protected shelter and helping them get sufficient and appropriate food, Human Rights Watch said. Over four days in early April 2011, two Human Rights Watch researchers spoke with 55 refugee women and girls as young as 13 who had fled to Grand Gedeh from Côte d'Ivoire. They said that without adequate food assistance, they, or other refugees they knew well, had been compelled to engage in sex for money or basic necessities to help them and their children survive. Under Liberian law, sex with a girl under 18 is rape and carries a maximum sentence of life in prison.

**Hyndman, Jennifer** (2004). Refugee camps as conflict zones: the politics of gender. In: Giles, Werona & Jennifer Hyndmann (eds.): *Sites of Violence – Gender and Conflict Zones*. Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 193-212.

<http://crstest.apps01.yorku.ca/sites/default/files/Hyndman%20in%20Sites%20of%20Violence%20by%20%28co-eds%29%20Giles%20and%20Hyndman.pdf>

This chapter explores the refugee camps as conflict zones and the operations of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in particular. It contends that no gender approach to humanitarian operations is viable without consideration of the contingencies of political geography and history. Then,

it turns to politics in the Horn of Africa to situate the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya, within a larger geopolitical context. UNHCR's gender policies provide a grid of intelligibility for field officers and other staff working with displaced populations. Furthermore, a different strategy for assisting refugee women who face threats of sexual violence is evaluated. The Women Victims of Violence (WVV) project is not the only UNHCR initiative that aims to identify vulnerable segments of the refugee population. This project highlights the dangers of subscribing to or unintentionally reproducing categories of difference without attending to their practical implications.

**Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) (ed.) (2005).** *Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings. Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies.* Geneva: Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

<http://www.unfpa.org/women/docs/gbv-glms-eng091305.pdf>

The primary purpose of these guidelines is to enable communities, governments and humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, and CBOs, to establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral interventions to prevent and respond to sexual violence during the early phase of an emergency. The Guidelines specifically details minimum interventions for prevention and response to sexual violence to be undertaken in the early stages of an emergency. Twenty-five action sheets have been developed in 10 functional/sectoral areas.

**Jacobsen, Karen (1999).** A "Safety-First" Approach to Physical Protection in Refugee Camps. In: *Rosemarie Rogers Working Paper Series*, No. 4.

[http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rrwp/4\\_safety.html](http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rrwp/4_safety.html)

[...] This paper begins with an analysis of security and safety problems in camps and refugee hosting areas, and then outlines some ideas about a security-first strategy, including the political feasibility of a camp security force in the current international context, and how such a force would be composed, monitored and controlled. All of these, but especially the latter, are issues that warrant further discussion, and it is hoped that this paper will motivate such discussion.

**Karunakara, Unni Krishnan; Neuner, Frank; Schauer, Margarete; Singh, Kavita; Hill, Kenneth; Elbert, Thomas & Gilbert Burnha (2004).** Traumatic events and symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder amongst Sudanese nationals, refugees and Ugandans in the West Nile. *African Health Sciences*. 4(2): 83–93.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2141616/>

Objectives: To compare the incidence of traumatic events and its association with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in three population groups in northern Uganda and southern Sudan. [...]  
Conclusions: Symptoms of PTSD in war- affected Sudanese populations can be partly explained by traumatic event exposures. The high prevalence of violence and symptoms of PTSD in refugee populations highlight the need for better protection and security in refugee settlements. Humanitarian agencies must consider the provision of mental health services for populations affected by war and forced migration.

**Khawaja, Marvan; Natalia Linos, et al.** (2007). Attitudes of Men and Women Towards Wife Beating: Findings From Palestinian Refugee Camps in Jordan. *Journal of Family Violence*, 23(3): 211-218.

[http://prn.mcgill.ca/research/papers/khawaja\\_ipv.pdf](http://prn.mcgill.ca/research/papers/khawaja_ipv.pdf)

The aim of this study is to investigate the factors associated with the acceptance of wife beating among currently married men and women living in disadvantaged Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. The study uses data from a cross-sectional survey of 3,100 households from 12 refugee camps, conducted in 1999, with a sub-sample of 395 married women and men selected for this analysis. Associations between acceptance of wife beating and experience of abuse as well as other risk factors are assessed for men and women separately, using  $\chi^2$  tests and odds ratios from binary logistic regression models. The majority of men (60.1%) and women (61.8%) believe that wife beating is justified in at least one of the eight hypothetical marital situations presented to them. Among women, those that had been victims of intimate partner violence are significantly more likely to report acceptance of wife beating. Among men, acceptance of wife beating is also significantly associated with their current age, labor force participation, their view on women's autonomy, and their own history as perpetrators of IPV. The majority of respondents justify wife beating in this context, with essentially no difference between men and women. Acceptance of wife beating by both men and women was strongly associated with previous experiences of wife beating adjusting for other risk factors.

**Krause, Ulrike** (2013). *Linking Refugee Protection with Development Assistance. Analyses with a Case Study in Uganda*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

What does it take to link refugee and development aid and implement it? This is the guiding thought of the book. By means of a multi-method approach including research reviews, field studies in a refugee settlement in Uganda, the author developed a study that reveals the complexities and challenges of protection and assistance. After analyzing historic and current trends of refugee protection, development aid and gender equality promotion, previous endeavors to link refugee aid with development are explored. Based on these analyses and the latest operational standards, the author elaborates 25 necessary features for realizing development-oriented refugee assistance. These features are applied to the case study in Uganda which provides insights into multi-sectoral programs striving to promote refugees to become self-sufficient.

**Krause, Ulrike** (2014). Analysis of Empowerment of Refugee Women in Camps and Settlements. *Journal of Internal Displacement*, 4(1); 29-52.

<http://journalinternaldisplacement.webs.com/>

This article analyzes the empowering impact that refugeeism can have on women, a largely neglected area of research. In the past, the academic discourse of refugees' identity reveals a clear trend towards homogenization, objectification, and victimization. Refugee women are still seen as disempowered passive victims. Considering that most refugees are caused in patriarchal societies in the global south, this article presents the idea that forced displacement can break patriarchal patterns because refugees renegotiate and redefine gender relations while in camps and settlements which could lead to women's empowerment. This argument is made after an extensive review of literature on refugee identity, differing camp and settlement structures, and the discourse about actions that can disempower or empower refugee women. In order to move beyond assumptions, this paper relies on concrete empirical

research of national policy analyses and a field research case study of Rhino Camp settlement in Uganda. A review of this research will show how displacement can both challenge and reinforce traditional gender roles and will focus on the potential for empowering women in this context.

**Laurie, M. & R.P. Petchesky** (2008). Gender, Health, and Human Rights in Sites of Political Exclusion. *Global Public Health* 3 (S1):25-41.

[http://www.who.int/social\\_determinants/resources/gender\\_health\\_human\\_rights\\_wgkn\\_2007.pdf](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/resources/gender_health_human_rights_wgkn_2007.pdf)

In this paper, we investigate the intersections of gender, health and human rights in sites of political exclusion. We apply the political theory of Giorgio Agamben on 'states of exception', seeking to better understand how the recent 'war on terror', that seemingly knows no limits of time or space, is driving health outcomes in refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. Reproductive health, militarization, and gender-based violence in camps are explored in depth. The evidence presented reveals a number of contradictions of refugee and IDP camps, further highlighting the need for a more rights based humanitarianism. We conclude that foregrounding states of exception, as a way of understanding current gender dynamics in the social determinants of health, is both epidemiologically necessary and conceptually useful. We find that, in these sites of exclusion, the indispensability of a human rights approach to gender and health equity issues is revealed most directly. Furthermore, we are able to make new connections between the 'crisis of humanitarianism', gender, and health.

**Lebbie, Hindowa** (2007). *Education Policy Makers Blind to Dangers of Sexual Exploitation of Children at School: The Case of Africa*. Regional Situation Analysis.

[http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/Journals/Confronting\\_CSEC\\_ENG.pdf](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Publications/Journals/Confronting_CSEC_ENG.pdf)

One of the key mandates of ECPAT International is to promote and monitor the implementation of the Agenda for Action – a commitment made by 161 nations following two World Congresses against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Although 40 African nations have signed the Stockholm Declaration and committed to the Agenda for Action, significant gaps exist in the implementation of protection mechanisms for children and an alarming demand for sex with children in the region remains. The reports presented in this Journal acknowledge the achievements made in recent years on the continent in the fight against sexual violence and exploitation of children, but they also clearly illustrate the challenges. Child and youth participation in Africa to ensure children's right to actively and meaningfully participate in social change and work against sexual exploitation has already demonstrated significant impact in the region – not least in The Gambia, where the Voice of the Young helped to develop an ambitious and far reaching protective national legislation. This Journal shows some positive trends in Africa's efforts to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children and we hope that they will provide you with valuable information in your own fight for the protection of children's rights.

**Lindorfer, Simone** (2009). *Verletzlichkeit und Macht. Eine psycho-soziale Studie zur Situation von Frauen und Mädchen im Nachkriegsliberia*. Köln: medica mondiale e. V. Köln.

[http://www.medicamondiale.org/fileadmin/content/07\\_Infothek/Publikationen/medica\\_mondiale-Situation\\_von\\_Frauen\\_und\\_M%C3%A4dchen\\_im\\_Nachkriegsliberia\\_-\\_Juni\\_2009.pdf](http://www.medicamondiale.org/fileadmin/content/07_Infothek/Publikationen/medica_mondiale-Situation_von_Frauen_und_M%C3%A4dchen_im_Nachkriegsliberia_-_Juni_2009.pdf)

**Lischer, Sarah K.** (1999). *Militarized Refugee Populations: Humanitarian Challenges in the Former Yugoslavia*. In: *Rosemarie Rogers Working Paper Series*, No. 5.

[http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rrwp/5\\_militarized.html](http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/pubs/rrwp/5_militarized.html)

This paper examines the conditions under which refugee flows cause conflict to spread across borders. In order to develop propositions, the paper studies a group of Bosnian Muslim refugees who formed an army to retake their hometown. The situation of those refugees suggests that external political conditions, especially support from the refugee receiving state, determined the ability of the refugees to mobilize militarily. The presence of non-civilian elements among the refugees and the influence of powerful refugee leaders acted as necessary, but not sufficient, conditions that led to violence. The Bosnian Muslim case confirms that the actions of humanitarian agencies are constrained by the level of available resources and the attitude of the receiving state. Within those constraints, UNHCR and NGOs may attempt to prevent, reduce, or ignore political violence that involves refugees.

**Lubkemann, Stephen** (2008). *Culture in Chaos. An Anthropology of the Social Condition in War*. London: Berghahn Books.

Fought in the wake of a decade of armed struggle against colonialism, the Mozambican civil war lasted from 1977 to 1992, claiming hundreds of thousands of lives while displacing millions more. As conflicts across the globe span decades and generations, Stephen C. Lubkemann suggests that we need a fresh perspective on war when it becomes the context for normal life rather than an exceptional event that disrupts it. *Culture in Chaos* calls for a new point of departure in the ethnography of war that investigates how the inhabitants of war zones live under trying new conditions and how culture and social relations are transformed as a result. Lubkemann focuses on how Ndaou social networks were fragmented by wartime displacement and the profound effect this had on gender relations. Demonstrating how wartime migration and post-conflict return were shaped by social struggles and interests that had little to do with the larger political reasons for the war, Lubkemann contests the assumption that wartime migration is always involuntary. His critical reexamination of displacement and his engagement with broader theories of agency and social change will be of interest to anthropologists, political scientists, historians, and demographers, and to anyone who works in a war zone or with refugees and migrants.

**Lukunka, Barbra** (2011). *New Big Men: Refugee Emasculation as a Human Security Issue*. *International Migration*, 50 (5): 130-141.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00670.x/pdf>

Academics and policymakers have conducted a significant amount of research on the physical security and integrity of refugee populations, especially of refugee women and children. That on refugee women has focused on gender-based violence. This study expands on previous research by employing a human security approach to analyse not only the physical security and integrity of refugees, but also their socio-psychological well-being. Specifically, I argue that poor socio-psychological well-being actually explains the manifestations of violence against women in refugee camps. To make this argument, I document and explain the emasculation of Burundian refugee men living in Kanembwa camp in western Tanzania.

**Macklin, Audrey** (1995). Refugee Women and the Imperative of Categories. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 17 (2): 213-277

Part I examines the operational scope of the Guidelines in the broader context of Canadian and international refugee law, and refutes the "floodgates" argument that asserts that hordes of desperate women will surge toward Canadian shores. [...] Part II also addresses some of the gaps and omissions in the Guidelines. Part III responds to the main critiques levelled against the Guidelines. First, it replies to the riposte of cultural imperialism advanced by those who resist the recognition of gender persecution in refugee law. Next, Part III addresses the contention that anything short of adding gender to the list of grounds of persecution in the refugee definition is an inferior and inadequate response. In so doing, Part III rejoins the question of categories in its concrete application, and queries the tactical merits of augmentation versus reinterpretation of existing categories. [...]

**Marsh, M.; Purdin, S. & S. Navani** (2006). Addressing Sexual Violence in Humanitarian Emergencies. *Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice* 1 (2):133-146.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/17441690600652787>

Sexual violence is a by-product of conflict commonly seen, but poorly addressed, in humanitarian emergencies. Reports reveal that extraordinary numbers of women and girls suffer physical, psychological, and social consequences of sexual violence during conflict, when fleeing conflict, and during displacement. All sectors of the humanitarian community have a role to play in the prevention of and response to sexual violence. Improvements are needed: in the short-term to meet the needs of survivors of sexual violence; in collecting data related to sexual violence in humanitarian emergencies; and, perhaps most importantly, to address the widespread tolerance for high rates of sexual violence in humanitarian settings.

**Martin, Susan F.** (2004). *Refugee Women*. Revised, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Lanham: Lexington Books.

Refugee Women, originally published in 1992, turned awareness for the first time to the particular issues faced by women driven from their homes as a result of international conflict. Used in coursework, for training, and as a springboard for policy development, this enormously influential book still has not done enough. In the second edition of *Refugee Women*, Susan Forbes Martin draws on years of personal field experience and policy work to revisit the particular concerns of female refugees. In this new edition, Martin provides crucial background for understanding the legal issues and policies developed to protect women persecuted because of their gender. She also describes the recent genesis of the category of internally displaced persons, focusing on the unique hardships of women who flee their homes but remain within the borders of their own countries. Finally, Martin demonstrates how women can advance toward greater participation in legal and economic decision making, affirming the power women possess to affect their own destiny when given the necessary support.

**Martin, Susanne F.** (2007). Women, Migration and Development. In: *ISIM Transatlantic Perspectives on Migration*, Policy Brief No. 1.

[http://www.biblioteca.cij.gob.mx/Archivos/Materiales\\_de\\_consulta/Migracion/Articulos/ingles9.pdf](http://www.biblioteca.cij.gob.mx/Archivos/Materiales_de_consulta/Migracion/Articulos/ingles9.pdf)

**Martin, Susan F.** (2011). Refugee and displaced women: 60 years of progress and setbacks. *Amsterdam Law Forum*, 3 (2): 72-91.

<http://ojs.ubvu.vu.nl/alf/article/viewFile/217/388>

2011 marks the anniversary of two important events in refugee protection. In 1951, the United Nations adopted the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Forty years later, in 1991, the Executive Committee of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) adopted Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women. Since 1991, there has been both progress and setbacks in providing equal and effective protection to both male and female refugees. The article concludes that the gap between rhetoric and reality for women and girls is still very large. Following a brief discussion of the demographic profile of refugees, the article discusses issues related to legal protection, physical security, and social and economic rights for refugee and displaced women. The article calls for renewed efforts to implement fully the various legal instruments and guidelines that set out norms and standards of protection for refugees generally and women and girls specifically and to ensure that refugee and displaced women are able to participate actively in decisions that affect them and their families.

**Martin, Susan F. & John Tirman** (2009). *Women, Migration, and Conflict. Breaking a Deadly Cycle*. Heidelberg, London, New York: Springer.

An estimated 35 million people worldwide are displaced by conflict, and most of them are women and children. During their time away from their homes and communities, these women and their children are subjected to a horrifying array of misfortune, including privations of every kind, sexual assaults, disease, imprisonment, unwanted pregnancies, severe psychological trauma, and, upon return or resettlement, social disapproval and isolation. Written by the world's leading scholars and practitioners, this unique collection brings these problems - and potential solutions - into sharp focus. Based on extensive field research and a broad knowledge of other studies of the challenges facing women who are forced from their homes and homelands by conflict, this book offers in-depth understanding and problem-solving ideas. Derived from a project to advise U.N. agencies, it speaks to a broad array of students, scholars, NGOs, policymakers, government officials, and international organizations.

**Mehta, Lyla** (2002). The Double Bind: A Gender Analysis of Forced Displacement and Resettlement. Conference Paper presented at Conference on *Engendering Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies*, India, New Delhi, 12-13 September 2002.

[http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/Mis\\_SPC/R75782.pdf](http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/Mis_SPC/R75782.pdf)

This paper offers conceptual, practical and political perspectives on issues of gender, displacement and resettlement. It argues that displaced women are often caught in a double bind. On the one hand, male biases in society help perpetuate gender inequality in terms of unequal resource allocation and distribution and also legitimise the silencing of women's interests in forced displacement processes. On the other hand, biases within state institutions, structures and policies dealing with R and R help perpetuate and exacerbate these inequalities, even though resettlement programmes have the potential to create institutional structures that at least at the de jure level could help remedy past inequalities. [...]

**Mulumba, Deborah** (2005). *Gender relations, livelihood security and reproductive health among women refugees in Uganda. The case of Sudanese women in Rhino Camp and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlements*. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Wageningen.

<http://edepot.wur.nl/42396>

[...] The primary focus of the study was therefore to investigate and analyse how power and gender relations affect the livelihood security and reproductive health of refugees and how refugees respond to these processes. I set out to investigate and document how the gender inequalities were reproduced and perpetuated at the interface with humanitarian aid programmes. The motivation for doing this study was prompted by the protracted nature of armed conflict in the Great Lakes Region of Eastern Africa; second, by my own past experience with refugees, and third, by academic inquisitiveness and interest. The study also stems from my past gender study experiences and observations that the reproductive health process, apart from being a function of physiology, is a social process that hinges on several other factors. I had for example observed that gender ideology in most African communities prescribes the social position of men and women, including specific gender roles.

**Nagai, Mari; Karunakara, Unni; Rowley, Elizabeth & Gilbert Burnham** (2008). Violence against Refugees, Non-refugees and Host Populations in Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda. *Global Public Health* 3 (3):249-270.

[http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/center-for-refugee-and-disaster-response/publications\\_tools/publications/2008/Violence\\_against\\_refugees\\_non-refugees\\_and\\_host\\_populations\\_in\\_southern\\_sudan.pdf](http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/center-for-refugee-and-disaster-response/publications_tools/publications/2008/Violence_against_refugees_non-refugees_and_host_populations_in_southern_sudan.pdf)

We carried out a cross-sectional household survey among Sudanese refugees and Ugandan nationals in Arua district Uganda, and Sudanese non-refugees in Yei county Sudan. The objective was to document and compare, across population groups, violent events experienced or witnessed, both to document the frequency and nature of violent events and to assess the potential burden of psychological trauma. The extensive psychological trauma in this population has been reported elsewhere (Karunakara et al. 2004). Half or more of all groups had experienced or witnessed injury by a weapon or gun, beating/torture, harassment by armed personnel, robbery/extortion or imprisonment. Having ever experienced or witnessed confiscation of property was more common among both Sudanese groups than among Ugandans. Exposure to sexual violence was common among both men and women, particularly during times of migration. Almost all violent events were witnessed or experienced more commonly by refugees. Violent events continued for refugees after settlement in Uganda. Many of the violent events reported by Ugandans had occurred earlier, during Uganda's civil conflict. The protection offered refugees in Uganda, by the host government and United Nations, seemed of limited benefit, both now and in the past. [...]

**Okello, Moses C. & Lucy Hovil** (2007). Confronting the Reality of Gender-Based Violence in Northern Uganda. *International Journal of Transitional Justice*. No. 1, 333-443.

[http://www.beyondjuba.org/BJP1/briefing\\_papers/Confronting\\_the\\_Reality\\_of\\_Gender-based\\_Violence\\_in\\_Northern\\_Uganda.pdf](http://www.beyondjuba.org/BJP1/briefing_papers/Confronting_the_Reality_of_Gender-based_Violence_in_Northern_Uganda.pdf)

Two decades of conflict in northern Uganda have had a devastating impact on the lives of thousands of civilians. Like so many of today's 'dirty wars,' gender-related crimes have been pervasive. While



numerous disciplines over the past century have developed sophisticated theories for understanding the nature and agency surrounding sexual offences, the nascent field of transitional justice is only just beginning to grapple with these issues or design appropriate measures of redress. This paper is based on research undertaken to look at issues of gender-based violence (GBV) in four camps for the internally displaced in northern Uganda in order to provide insight into the nature and prevalence of GBV within a specific context. The findings show that specific GBV dynamics need to be scrutinised within zones of conflict and taken into consideration in the policies adopted post-conflict. The paper both illuminates the nature of such abuses within the Ugandan context and points to the need for concerted attention to be paid to the pervasive gender dimensions of violence when designing transitional justice mechanisms.

**Okot, Akumu C.; Isabella Amony & Otim Gerald (2005).** Suffering in Silence: A Study of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Pabbo Camp, Gulu District, Northern Uganda. *The International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 1(3): 433-443.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/suffering-silence-study-sexual-and-gender-based-violence19sgbv-pabbo-camp-gulu-district>

A Study of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Pabbo Camp, Gulu District, Northern Uganda. This study looks at the nature, causes and effects as well as the current interventions related to SGBV in Pabbo IDP camp. The purpose of the study was to generate information to enable the Sub Committee on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence to identify needs of the people in Pabbo camp and inform future interventions. Concludes with a series of recommendations. The report also includes several appendices which contain the various research questionnaires used. This study was commissioned by the Gulu District Sub-Committee on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Group chaired by the District Community Service Department and co-chaired by UNICEF. Research was conducted in Pabbo IDP camp in September 2004.

**Onyut, Lamaro P.; Neuner, Frank; Ertl, Verena; Schauer, Elisabeth; Odenwald, Michael & Thomas Elbert (2009).** Trauma, poverty and mental health among Somali and Rwandese refugees living in an African refugee settlement - an epidemiological study. *Conflict and Health*, 3(6): 1-16.

<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/content/3/1/6>

The aim of this study was to establish the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression among Rwandese and Somali refugees resident in a Ugandan refugee settlement, as a measure of the mental health consequences of armed conflict, as well as to inform a subsequent mental health outreach program. The study population comprised a sample from 14400 (n = 519 Somali and n = 906 Rwandese) refugees resident in Nakivale refugee settlement in South Western Uganda during the year 2003. [...] Conclusion: Mental health consequences of conflict remain long after the events are over, and therefore mental health intervention is as urgent for post-conflict migrant populations as physical health and other emergency interventions. A mental health outreach program was initiated based on this study.

**Palmer, Ingrid** (1982). Women refugees in urban and rural settlements. Paper presented at the *Khartoum Conference on Refugees*, September 1982, UNHCR.

<http://refugeeresearch.net/engine/node/5107>

**Pankhurst, Donna** (2008). *Gendered Peace: Women's Struggles for Post-War Justice and Reconciliation*. London: Routledge.

<http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/%28httpPublications%29/B3DB4EA5C021BFC4C12573AD004E7B66?OpenDocument>

This volume, edited by Donna Pankhurst, contributes to the growing literature on women, conflict and peacebuilding by focusing on the moments after a peace accord, or some other official ending for a conflict, often denoted as "post-conflict" or "post-war". Such moments often herald great hope for holding to account those who committed grave wrongs during the conflict, and for a better life in the future. For many women, both of these hopes are often very quickly shattered in starkly different ways to the hopes of men. Such periods are often characterized by violence and insecurities, and the official ending of war often fails to bring freedom from sexual violence for many women. Within such a context, efforts on the part of women, and those made on their behalf, to hold to account those who commit crimes against them, and to access their rights are difficult to make, are often dangerous, and are also often deployed with little effect. *Gendered Peace* explores international contexts, and a variety of local ones, in which such struggles take place, and evaluates their progress. The volume highlights the surprising success in the development of international legal advances for women, but contrasts this with the actual experience of women in cases from Sierra Leone, Rwanda, South Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, East Timor, Peru, Central America and the Balkans.

**Patel, Sheetal H.; Sewankambo, Nelson K.; Muyinda, Herber; Oyat, Geoffrey; Atim, Stella; Spittal, Patricia** (2012). In the face of war: examining sexual vulnerabilities of Acholi adolescent girls living in displacement camps in conflict-affected Northern Uganda. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 12 (38).

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-698X/12/38>

Adolescent girls are an overlooked group within conflict-affected populations and their sexual health needs are often neglected. Girls are disproportionately at risk of HIV and other STIs in times of conflict, however the lack of recognition of their unique sexual health needs has resulted in a dearth of distinctive HIV protection and prevention responses. Departing from the recognition of a paucity of literature on the distinct vulnerabilities of girls in time of conflict, this study sought to deepen the knowledge base on this issue by qualitatively exploring the sexual vulnerabilities of adolescent girls surviving abduction and displacement in Northern Uganda.

**Phelps, Andrea R.** (2006). Gender-Based War Crimes: Incidence and Effectiveness of International Criminal Prosecution. *William & Mary Journal of Women and the Law*, 12(2): 499-520.

<http://scholarship.law.wm.edu/wmjowl/vol12/iss2/11>

Part I of this note considers one of the most glaring shortcomings in the area of war crimes and crimes against humanity: war crimes disproportionately impacting women, known as gender-based war crimes. [...] Part II of this note examines the boundaries of international criminal prosecution today and the definitions of gender-based war crimes. Such boundaries and definitions are blurred and evolving but still necessary to frame the argument. Part III examines the nature and effectiveness of ad hoc tribunals. [...]

**Pittaway, Eileen & Linda Bartolomei** (2001). Refugees, Race, and Gender: The Multiple Discrimination against Refugee Women. *Refuge* 19 (6):21-32.

<https://pi.library.yorku.ca/ojs/index.php/refuge/article/viewFile/21236/19907>

This paper examines the intersectionality of race and gender in refugee situations, and the multiple forms of discrimination experienced by refugee women. It explores the notion of racism as a root cause of refugee generation, and the gendered nature of the refugee experience. The manner in which racism and sexism intersect to compound the human rights violations that refugee women experience is explored in the treatment of sexual violence in international and domestic law and policy; during armed conflict; in refugee camps; in countries of first asylum; and in countries of resettlement. Using a case study of one strand of refugee policy in Australia, it illustrates the impact of this discrimination on refugee women. The forthcoming World Conference against Racism offers a unique opportunity for this phenomenon to be addressed by the international community.

**Refugee International** (1999). *Hope in the fight to reduce gender violence in Tanzanian refugee camps*.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/hope-fight-reduce-gender-violence-tanzanian-refugee-camps>

**Refugees International** (2012). *Syrian women & girls: No safe refuge*.

<http://refugeesinternational.org/policy/field-report/syrian-women-girls-no-saferefuge>

In Syria, women and girls are being targeted for rape on a massive scale. This is one of the primary reasons many are fleeing to Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq. As refugees, however, these women and girls remain vulnerable to multiple forms of gender-based violence (GBV). This crisis requires urgent action. The United Nations Refugee Agency should immediately prioritize protecting Syrian women and girls to ensure they receive greater assistance and prevent further violence against them.

**Refugee Law Project** (2007). *Giving Out Their Daughters For Their Survival. Refugee Self-Reliance, 'Vulnerability' and the Paradox of Early Marriages.* In: *Refugee Law Project Working Paper Series*, No. 20.

[http://www.refugeelawproject.org/files/working\\_papers/RLP.WP20.pdf](http://www.refugeelawproject.org/files/working_papers/RLP.WP20.pdf)

The following report examines the widespread occurrence of early marriages in Uganda's refugee settlements and how this phenomenon relates to the 'vulnerability' and self-reliance paradigms which underpin official protection and assistance. In seeking to understand why so many refugees engage in early marriages—which are illegal under Ugandan and international law and widely recognised amongst refugees themselves as harmful—it argues that the practice must be viewed within the broader context of Uganda's settlements. In these settlements, restricted freedom of movement limits the majority of encamped refugees to subsistence farming, and affords them little or no opportunity to escape a life of poverty and physical insecurity.

**Rowley, Elizabeth** (2007). *Rape: How women, the community and the health sector respond.* Geneva: World Health Organization Press.

<http://www.svri.org/svrisummary.pdf>

This research summary is based on a desk review on women's responses to sexual violence and the appropriateness and effectiveness of sexual violence services in meeting their needs as survivors. The review examines the societal factors that influence rates of sexual violence, women's immediate and long term responses to such violence, including a range of health related harms, and the interventions and treatments developed to respond to the needs of survivors of sexual violence and reduce its prevalence.

**Schäfer, Rita** (2013). *Men as Perpetrators and Victims of Armed Conflicts. Innovative Projects Aimed at Overcoming Male Violence,* Wien: Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation.

[http://www.vidc.org/fileadmin/Bibliothek/DP/Nadja/VIDC\\_Schaefer\\_E\\_Leseversion.pdf](http://www.vidc.org/fileadmin/Bibliothek/DP/Nadja/VIDC_Schaefer_E_Leseversion.pdf)

[...] This study outlines the formation of the male identity before and after wars, thereby also touching on the problem of child soldiers. On the basis of country studies, projects and programs will be presented that have contributed to changes in behavior and attitudes among boys, adolescents and men after wars or armed conflicts. The research focuses on innovative approaches from African countries. Additionally, examples from other continents will be presented. The selection of projects and programs represents the priority and cooperation countries of the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC). Guidelines from the ADC and international treaties are referenced in detail. The many concrete examples draw on experiences at local, national and international level, as well as on theme-related studies from various organizations of the United Nations and numerous non-governmental organizations. [...]

**Sattopima, Janet** (2004). *Domestic violence against refugee women: a case study of Kibondo refugee camp in western Tanzania*. Southern and Eastern African Regional Centre for Women's Law, University of Zimbabwe. Master Thesis Degree in Women's Law.

<http://www.uzweb.uz.ac.zw/law/women/dissertations/Domesticviolencerefugee.pdf>

This study focuses on the problem of domestic violence which Burundian women in the Kibondo refugee camps in Tanzania encounter in their homes. It is an investigation into why domestic violence occurs. It also seeks to find out how the refugee women, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its implementing agencies or partners (IPs), the refugee community, the police, the court and the Tanzanian government respond to domestic violence. It is mainly women who are victims of domestic violence from their husbands or intimate partners. Domestic violence is a form of discrimination against women and it denies women the enjoyment of their basic human rights. And it sometimes subjects women to committing violent crimes.

**Sanke Gender Justice Network & Promundo** (2012). *Gender Relations, Sexual Violence and the Effects of Conflict on Women and Men in North Kivu, eastern democratic of Congo: Preliminary Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)*.

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/gender-relations-sexual-violence-and-effects-conflict-women-and-men-north-kivu-eastern>

A new study by Promundo and the Sonke Gender Justice Network conducted in Goma, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) finds that more than a third of men surveyed have carried out some form of sexual violence and more than three quarters hold deeply alarming attitudes about rape and women's rights. The report reveals that sexual violence, while sometimes implemented as a weapon of war, more often reflects widespread acceptance of patriarchal norms and rape myths that justify and normalize rape, the everyday subordination of women, and men's a sense of entitlement to women's bodies. Sexual violence includes forcing a wife or partner to have sex, as well as stranger rape and other forms of forced sex. The study also indicates that many men are themselves victims of various forms of violence, including of sexual violence, and shows a clear association between exposure to violence during childhood and increased likelihood of subsequent perpetration. Findings also affirm just how much conflict affects families in the DRC: three-quarters of men and women have had to leave their homes due to conflict.

**Sigsworth, Romi** (2008). *Gender-based Violence in Transition*. CSVR Publications, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Johannesburg.

<http://csvr.org.za/docs/arms/genderbased1108.pdf>

**Stemple, Lara** (2009). *Male Rape and Human Rights*. *Hastings Law Journal*, 60: 605-647.

**Szczepanikova, Alice** (2005). Gender Relations in a Refugee Camp: A Case of Chechens Seeking Asylum in the Czech Republic. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 18(3): 281-298.

<http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/content/18/3/281.full.pdf+html>

This article aims to give an account of how refugees' family relations are constructed in exile. It is based on fieldwork conducted among Chechen asylum seekers living in a refugee camp in the Czech Republic in April 2004. It argues that although traditional norms defining women's and men's position in Chechen families have often been transgressed in the actual experiences of men and women in situations of emergency such as war, flight and life in the camp, they remain relatively unchanged at the level of refugees' ideal notions of femininity and masculinity. It also shows that the environment of the refugee camp provides, on the one hand, some opportunities for the increase of women's power in the family and men's involvement in childcare and household duties. But on the other hand, the assistance in the camp is based on an undiversified and gender-blind perception and construction of refugees as passive objects of aid, and latently sustains gendered violence.

**Turner, Simon** (1999). Angry young men in camps: gender, age and class relations among Burundian refugees in Tanzania. In: *New Issues in Refugee Research*, No. 9.

[http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/developpement/shared/developpement/cours/E763/6\\_Angry\\_Young\\_Men.pdf](http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/developpement/shared/developpement/cours/E763/6_Angry_Young_Men.pdf)

This paper sets out to explore how life in a refugee camp affects gender, age, and class relations among Burundian refugees in Tanzania. More specifically, it focuses on how the relief operation's policy of equality challenges older hierarchies of authority. Through an analysis of refugees' representations of gender relations, relations between generations, and relations between peasants and 'big men', it is shown that there is a general feeling of social decay in the camp. In this situation young men are particularly challenged, as they are at a stage in life where they ought to be finding their place in society as fathers, husbands, protectors, and providers--in short, as men. However, I also show that many of the young, adult men use the opportunity to find other ways to survive, both materially and in terms of identity creation. It is the intention of this paper to explore what happens to a community and its entrenched social hierarchies, norms, and ideologies when it is so abruptly transferred and put into such an alien setting. I argue that while all refugees find themselves in a kind of limbo, it is the young men that have unique opportunities to trespass into new roles, leaving older generations behind. I further argue that gender ideals do not change significantly, and that the young men are seeking to recuperate the masculinity that they perceive to have lost in the camp.

**Turner, Simon** (2004). New Opportunities - Angry Young Men in a Tanzanian Refugee Camp. In: Essed, Philomena; Frerks, Georg & Joke Schrijvers (eds.): *Refugees and the Transformation of Societies – Agency, Policies, Ethnicity and Politics*. New York, Oxford: Berghahn Books, 94-105.

This chapter sets out to explore how life in a refugee camp has affected gender and age relations among Burundian refugees in Tanzania, and how refugees interpret camp life in terms of gender, age and class. How do young men manoeuvre in this new space, finding a place for themselves and making sense of their new setting? The chapter is based on a year's fieldwork in Lukole Refugee Camp in northwest Tanzania. At the time of fieldwork, 1997–98, around 100,000 Burundian Hutu refugees lived in the camp. In conversations and group interviews the refugees gave the impression of living in a world of

social and moral decay. This was often expressed in terms of deteriorating gender relations. Responding to a question on the general changes in the camp, one of the men related his hardships directly to problems between husbands and wives.

**Turner, Simon** (2010). *Politics of Innocence. Hutu Identity, Conflict and Camp Life*. New York, Oxford: Berghahn Books.

Based on thorough ethnographic fieldwork in a refugee camp in Tanzania this book provides a rich account of the benevolent disciplining mechanisms of humanitarian agencies, led by the UNHCR, and of the situated, dynamic, indeterminate, and fluid nature of identity (re)construction in the camp. While the refugees are expected to behave as innocent, helpless victims, the question of victimhood among Burundian Hutu is increasingly challenged, following the 1993 massacres in Burundi and the Rwandan genocide. The book explores how different groups within the camp apply different strategies to cope with these issues and how the question of innocence and victimhood is itself imbued with ambiguity, as young men struggle to recuperate their masculinity and their political subjectivity.

**Turshen, Meredith** (2000). The Political Economy of Violence against Women during Armed Conflict in Uganda. *Social Research*, 67(3): 803-824.

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=8b47dd49-4681-4a3a-a736-87508c92ca17%40sessionmgr4001&vid=2&hid=4114>

The article focuses on the economic and political violence against women during civil war in Uganda. Testimonies of women who were raped and tortured by soldiers during war in Uganda is given in the article. Rape is known to be the most common act of violence against women during wartime, and it is also an act of political violence as women who are raped are abolished from their communities. The diseased women lose their eligibility to get married and lose their access to agricultural livelihood. According to a report presented in the article women are considered as property by the Ugandan soldiers. The author says that these gender disputes can be avoided by providing free education and adult literacy classes that would help to rehabilitate women.

**Turshen, Meredith & Clotilde Twagiramariya** (1998). *What Women do in Wartime: Gender and Conflict in Africa*. London, New York: Zed Books.

This is the first book to describe and analyze the experience of women in African civil wars. A mixture of reportage, testimony and scholarship, the book includes contributions from women in Chad, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Sudan. The political context of these conflicts is outlined in an introduction to each chapter. The book profiles women's responses to war, as combatants as well as victims, and describes the groups women organize in the aftermath. The first book to examine rape and other forms of gendered political violence in African civil wars, this extraordinary volume is also about women taking action for change.

**Turshen, Meredith; Sheila Meintjes & Anu Pillay (2002).** *The Aftermath: Women in Postconflict Transformation*. London, New York: Zed Books.

What happens to women in the aftermath of war and internal conflict? This book asserts that the post-war period is too late for women to transform patriarchal gender relations; the foundations for change must be built during conflict. The Contributors analyze what women endure and what they construct during and after conflict, what obstacles they encounter in their search for autonomy and what bonds of solidarity they create in building peace.

**UNHCR (1996).** *A review of UNHCR's women victims of violence project in Kenya*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.unhcr.org/3ae6bcfe4.pdf>

This review examines the implementation of UNHCR's Women Victims of Violence (WVV) Project in Kenya, launched in October 1993 and to be integrated into the Office's operations in that country in July 1995. It was conducted to draw lessons learnt by UNHCR during this project, and to make recommendations on its replication in other situations where persons of concern to the High Commissioner risk physical assault. The WVV Project was designed as a pilot project, deliberately out of line with UNHCR's policy of integrating (or "mainstreaming") gender issues into its regular activities. The Office chose to implement a set of theme-specific activities in parallel to its regular work to test assumptions, and clarify and reinforce the High Commissioner's efforts to integrate gender-sensitive planning into regular operations.

**UNHCR (2000).** *How To Guide: Reproductive Health in Refugee Situations. Monitoring and Evaluation of Sexual Gender Violence Programmes, Kigoma and Ngara (Tanzania)*. Guide No. 6, Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/479f3b4d2.html>

The purpose of this GUIDE is to offer a framework for developing programme monitoring and evaluation tools and systems. The GUIDE describes one effort to do so, in the Tanzania SGV programme. This GUIDE can assist UN agencies, NGOs, refugees, and host governments to identify programme monitoring needs and establish tools and systems that are useful and meaningful in developing multi-sectoral SGV programmes in any country.

**UNHCR (2001).** *Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations. Inter-Agency Lessons Learned Conference Proceedings, 27-29 March 2001*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.unhcr.org/3bb44cd811.html>

Acutely aware of the magnitude of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the efforts under-way to respond to the problem, UNHCR hosted an inter-agency lessons learned conference on sexual and gender-based violence in Geneva from 27-29 March 2001. The conference gathered 157 actors working in refugee situations to share wisdom and experiences, collectively review progress and impact to date,



identify lessons learned, and plan the next steps for addressing sexual and gender-based violence in refugee and internally displaced settings. The conference was held at this time to document progress since UNHCR published in 1995 *Sexual Violence Against Refugees: Guidelines on Prevention and Response*. It was also held to allow a forum for review of the UN Foundation-supported initiatives in establishing multi-sectoral prevention and response initiatives in five countries in East and West Africa. It was time for humanitarian actors to reflect on progress to date and share lessons learned in addressing prevention and response to SGBV in a variety of refugee settings around the world.

**UNHCR (2001).** *UNHCR good practices on gender equality mainstreaming: a practical guide to empowerment*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/413476574.html>

The purpose of this Guide is to provide practical examples of empowerment. The Guide is premised on the assumption that gender roles and relations shape the process of empowerment. The labor and qualities of women and men, girls and boys are valued differently in different societies, which mean that women and men have varying access to, and control over, knowledge and resources. In many societies, this may manifest itself in preferential treatment of one sex over another in different social, economic or political realms.

**UNHCR and Save the Children (2001).** *Sexual Violence & Exploitation: The Experience of Refugee Children in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone*. Geneva: UNHCR.

[http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/sexual\\_violence\\_and\\_exploitation\\_1.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/sexual_violence_and_exploitation_1.pdf)

This report looks at the nature and extent of sexual violence and exploitation of refugee children and other children in the countries of the Mano River Sub Region in West Africa. This publication suggests that sexual violence and exploitation of children appears to be extensive in the communities visited and involves actors at all levels, including those who are engaged to protect the very children they are exploiting – UN staff, security forces, staff of international and national NGOs, government officials, and community leaders. The assessment focuses on the following areas: (1) The problems of sexual violence and exploitation – by humanitarian agency staff, security forces and others. (2) Factors contributing to sexual violence and exploitation: (3) Consequences of sexual violence and exploitation for refugee children.

**UNHCR (2003).** *Partnership: An Operations Management Handbook for UNHCR's Partners*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.unhcr.org/4a39f7706.html>

Aiming to present programme procedures in a practical and easy to follow format, with appropriate checklists and guidelines, this handbook seeks to provide all necessary information to ensure effective and efficient working partnership with UNHCR. For this purpose, it examines the following: UNHCR mandate and organisation, UNHCR's operations, Planning, Project management and implementation, Monitoring, reporting and evaluation and Refugee Emergencies. The handbook should be read in the broader context of the Office's current efforts to renew a culture of partnership throughout the organization and with its collaborators serving the cause of refugees.

**UNHCR** (2003). *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons. Guidelines for Prevention and Response*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3edcd0661.html>

Comprehensive report focused on prevention as well as effective and meaningful response to women and children at risk of sexual violence. The report moves easily from analytic discussion of gender-based violence to specific and practical action recommendations including monitoring and evaluation. It is notable for close analysis of safety concerns for displaced children. The specific and wide-ranging recommendations should be applied in contexts of post-disaster displacement and relocation.

**UNHCR** (2006). *Operational Protection in Camps and Settlements. A Reference Guide of Good Practices in the Protection of Refugees and Other Persons of Concern*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/44b381994.html>

A Reference Guide of Good Practices in the Protection of Refugees and Other Persons of Concern (2006) is a guide created in an effort to address the difficulties of translating policy into practice and the obstacles involved in operationalize existing guidelines. Published by UNHCR, this report brings together a range of guidelines and policies into easily accessible segments, documents implementation challenges and then provides real-life examples of good practices where UNHCR and NGO field operations have effectively managed these challenges. This document will be useful for international organizations, NGOs, and local and national governments dealing with refugee issues.

**UNHCR** (2008). *Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/47cfc2962.html>

This Handbook describes some of the protection challenges faced by women and girls of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and outlines various strategies we should adopt with our partners to tackle these challenges. It sets out the legal standards and principles that guide our work to protect women and girls and outlines the different roles and responsibilities of States and other actors. UNHCR's own responsibilities in this respect are explained, both as part of its mandate to secure international protection and durable solutions and as a United Nations (UN) agency. Suggestions for actions by UNHCR and partners to support women's and girls' enjoyment of their rights are also included. Examples of innovative practices from the field illustrate how these principles can be applied.

**UNHCR** (2011). *Action against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: An Updated Strategy*. Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.unhcr.org/4e1d5aba9.pdf>

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) threatens displaced women and girls, as well as men and boys, in all regions of the world. Creating safe environments and mitigating the risk of SGBV can only

be achieved by addressing gender inequality and discrimination. While the scourge of SGBV is receiving much more attention internationally – as illustrated by Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 – preventing SGBV is a complex challenge. To assist operations in addressing this core protection concern, UNHCR is presenting the Action against Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence: An Updated Strategy. This strategy provides a structure to assist UNHCR operations in dealing with SGBV on the basis of a multi-sectoral and interagency approach. UNHCR policies and programmes have for many years helped operations to address SGBV in coordination with other actors. 80% of operations in urban settings and 93% in camp settings work with SGBV Standard Operating Procedures which strengthen cooperation between partners. Moreover, support to community-based organisations has given communities a greater sense of ownership in addressing SGBV. Building on successful SGBV intervention models in various operations, this Action against SGBV provides instructions for UNHCR operations to build their own multi-year, operation-specific SGBV strategies at country level. Developed on the basis of a suggested matrix, these strategies will reflect the needs of different at-risk populations and be adaptable to either stable or emergency contexts, camp or rural/urban settings. The Action against SGBV underscores that the responsibility and accountability for SGBV programme development and implementation rest at the highest levels of management.

**UNHCR & Refugee Law Project (2012).** *Working with Men and Boy Survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Forced Displacement.* Geneva: UNHCR.

<http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5006aa262.pdf>

Refugee men and boys can be subjected to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Survivors have specific health, psychosocial, legal, and safety needs, but often find it hard to discuss their experience and access the support they need. It is important that UNHCR and its partners take steps to address these difficulties. The objectives of this note are to emphasise that programmes on sexual and gender-based violence need to include men and boys, and to provide guidance on how to access survivors, facilitate reporting, provide protection and deliver essential medical, legal and social services.

**Vann, Beth (2002).** *Gender Based Violence: Emerging Issues in Programs serving Displaced Populations.* Arlington, Virginia: Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium.

[http://www.rhrc.org/resources/gbv/EI\\_Intro.pdf](http://www.rhrc.org/resources/gbv/EI_Intro.pdf)

This book is a compendium of key lessons learned during five years of working with gender-based violence (GBV) programmes in 12 countries, and is designed to be used by those who work with displaced populations. It looks at the evolution of GBV programmes serving populations affected by armed conflict, and analyzes the most common problem areas for GBV programmes. Finally, it looks at the need for technical assistance in current GBV programmes in Angola, Eritrea, Guinea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Thailand, and Zambia. The book aims to be of use by staff and volunteers working to protect displaced populations - from high level policymakers to field-based workers, in order to add to the collective knowledge on gender based violence as well as motivate humanitarian aid organisations to strengthen collaborative efforts.

**Wachter, Kathrin** (2009). Sexual Violence Extends Beyond Conflict. *Development Outreach*, 11(2): 29-31.

[http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1020-797X\\_11\\_2\\_29?journalCode=deor](http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1020-797X_11_2_29?journalCode=deor)

To address sexual violence only during humanitarian emergencies is to ignore the endemic nature of violence against women on a global scale and its adverse impact on the development of a country.

**Ward, Jeanne** (2002). *If Not Now, When? Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-conflict Settings. A Global Overview*. New York: Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium.

<http://www.rhrc.org/resources/gbv/ifnotnow.html>

Throughout history, gender-based violence has been an integral component of armed conflict. In the last century, to cite a few examples, Jewish women were raped by Cossacks during the 1919 pogroms in Russia; the Japanese army sexually enslaved and raped thousands of Korean, Indonesian, Chinese, and Filipino "comfort women" during World War II; and hundreds of thousands of Bengali women were raped by Pakistani soldiers during the 1971 Bangladeshi wars of secession. This report attests to GBV against women and girls (and to a lesser extent men and boys) that has been and continues to be a feature of virtually all recently concluded and current armed conflicts.

**Ward, Jeanne & Julie Lafreniere** (2010). Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings. Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility Working Group.

<http://gbvaor.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Handbook-for-Coordinating-Gender-based-Violence-in-Humanitarian-Settings-GBV-AoR-2010-ENGLISH.pdf>

This coordination handbook represents a key tool for all sectors of the humanitarian community to work together in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Drawing from and building upon a growing body of international tools and resources, it provides the most comprehensive guidelines to date on how to establish coordination mechanisms to address gender-based violence in emergencies. Its purpose is to facilitate concrete action—from the earliest stages of humanitarian intervention—to safeguard survivors and protect those at risk, and to accelerate efforts aimed at ending gender-based violence.

**White, Victoria, Margaret Greene, and Elaine Murphy** (2003). *Men and Reproductive Health Programs: Influencing Gender Norms*. Washington, DC: USAID.

[http://www.synergyaids.com/SynergyPublications/Gender\\_Norms.pdf](http://www.synergyaids.com/SynergyPublications/Gender_Norms.pdf)

This review outlines programs in Central America, Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia that are designed to change social norms related to entrenched gender roles. It explains the methodologies each program employed to achieve this goal and presents findings from evaluations conducted to assess their efficacy. It highlights good programmatic models that show that gender-related attitudes and

behaviours can change in a direction likely to reduce health risk. Some of the programmatic models described were presented at a four-day conference held in the Washington D.C. area in September 2003 that brought together program implementers, researchers, evaluators, and donors to learn about men and reproductive health programs around the world that have challenged gender norms.

**Williams, Kristin; Caroline Andresen; Aparna Polavarnapu & Stefanik Leigh** (2010). Reflections on Gender-Based Field Research. *PRAXIS: The Fletcher Journal of Human Security*, No. 15: 83-86.

<http://fletcher.tufts.edu/Praxis/Archivs/~media/96DAD657251B449CA83BF6BCC88DAEAA.pdf>

A feminist and gender lens can and should be applied to all areas of study, but it is especially important for researchers working within local communities facing multiple vulnerabilities: those emerging from conflict or displacement, or marginalized socially or economically. It is in these situations that gender roles often become most entrenched and that violence and inequality become more prevalent. For this article, PRAXIS interviewed three graduate students who have carried out community-based gender research, and encouraged them to reflect on their experiences. Our interviewees had some things in common: all recently graduated from The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and all conducted their research last summer in various parts of the African continent. They worked both independently and with the support of local or international organizations. Each came to their respective project with a different background and unique perspective. What links them all is their determined application of a feminist curiosity to human security issues.

**Women's Refugee Commission** (2009). *Refugee Girls. The Invisible Faces of War*. New York: Women's Refugee Commission.

[http://womensrefugeecommission.org/images/stories/ref\\_girls\\_FINAL.pdf](http://womensrefugeecommission.org/images/stories/ref_girls_FINAL.pdf)

[...] This book is an attempt to tell the untold story of the millions of refugee girls whose voices are almost never heard. While much of the refugee experience for girls is difficult and depressing to read about, refugee girls are resilient and strong. Their lives are not easy, yet they strive to make the most of the opportunities they are offered.

**Women's Refugee Commission** (2013). *Scattered Dreams, Broken Promises. An Assessment of the Links between Girls' Empowerment and Gender-based Violence in the Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, Uganda*. New York: Women's Refugee Commission.

[http://www.oakfnd.org/sites/default/files/Scattered\\_Dreams\\_Broken\\_Promises\\_Adolescent\\_girls\\_Uganda.pdf](http://www.oakfnd.org/sites/default/files/Scattered_Dreams_Broken_Promises_Adolescent_girls_Uganda.pdf)

The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) conducted research in the Kyaka II Refugee Settlement in southwestern Uganda in October 2012 to explore the relationship between the empowerment of adolescent refugee girls and the prevention of gender-based violence. The objective of the assessment in Uganda was to understand more about the protection and empowerment needs of, and opportunities for, refugee adolescent girls in Kyaka II as identified by girls themselves; to learn from existing programs that support refugee girls' protection and empowerment; and to identify organizations that

may be interested in piloting a program at Kyaka II focused on enhancing girls' safety. Through this work, the WRC hopes to bridge persistent gaps in programming for adolescent girls in crisis and displacement situations amid a growing recognition of the importance of working with girls in early adolescence to ensure their healthy development and the achievement of their full potential.

**World Health Organization** (2001). *Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*. Geneva: WHO.

[http://www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who\\_fch\\_gwh\\_01.1/en/](http://www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/)

The most common type of violence against women worldwide is domestic violence, or the physical, emotional and/or sexual abuse of women by their intimate partners or ex-partners. This document outlines the recommendations developed by the World Health Organization regarding the ethical and safety issues associated with planning and conducting domestic violence research. They are designed for use both by anyone intending to do research on domestic violence against women (e.g. investigators, project co-ordinators and others implementing such research) and also by those initiating or reviewing such research (e.g. donors, research ethical committees, etc.).

**WHO, UNHCR & UNFPA** (2002). *Clinical management of rape survivors: Developing protocols for use with refugees and internally displaced persons*. Geneva: WHO.

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/emergencies/924159263X/en/>

This guide includes detailed guidance on the clinical management of women, men and children who have been raped. It is intended for use by qualified health-care providers in developing protocols for the management of rape survivors in emergencies, taking into account available resources, materials, and drugs, and national policies and procedures. It can also be used in planning health-care services and training health-care providers.

For an overview of literature on sexual and gender-based violence against and among refugees published before 1994, we recommend:

**Moussa, Helen** (1994). Women-State-Citizenship: Selected Bibliography on the Politics of the Production of Knowledge. *Refuge* 17 (7): 23-27.

<http://pi.library.yorku.ca/ojs/index.php/refuge/article/viewFile/21845/20514>

For comprehensive annotated overviews of literature on sexual and gender-based violence, we also recommend:

**Betron, Myra** (2006). *Understanding the Issue: An Annotated Bibliography on GBV*. USAID.

<http://www.policyproject.com/gbv/Documents/AnnotatedBibliography.pdf>

**Kohl, Haviva** (2008). *Annotated Bibliography: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls in Refugee and Internally-Displaced Camps Carried Out By Men in Power*. INEE, IRC.

[http://www.ineesite.org/uploads/files/resources/doc\\_1\\_GBVMenPower.pdf](http://www.ineesite.org/uploads/files/resources/doc_1_GBVMenPower.pdf)

## CONTACT

Dr. Ulrike Krause and Elisabeth Schmidt

Center for Conflict Studies  
Phillips-University of Marburg

Address: Ketzerbach 11  
35032 Marburg, Germany

Email: [ulrike.krause@staff.uni-marburg.de](mailto:ulrike.krause@staff.uni-marburg.de)

Website: <http://www.uni-marburg.de/konfliktforschung>

Project Website: [http://www.uni-marburg.de/konfliktforschung/personal/buckley-zistel/gender?set\\_language=en](http://www.uni-marburg.de/konfliktforschung/personal/buckley-zistel/gender?set_language=en)