

PROGRAMMES TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED ADOLESCENT GIRLS

(GBV).

Lack of funding. Programmes to tackle gender inequalities and respond to GBV remain underfunded in the crisis response. Even when funding is available, it is seldom focused on the long-term needs of adolescent girls, or flexible enough to respond to varying and rapidly-changing country contexts.

Lack of

1. Ensure the participation of adolescent girls in policy and response development

Consultation with adolescent girls, especially those left furthest behind, must be integrated into humanitarian policy and response, including needs assessment and planning. This is in line with the principle that vulnerable and marginalised groups can best identify their own needs and how to address them. Adolescent girls' right to participation is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The High Level Panel should recommend all actors to take concrete measures to ensure the participation of adolescent girls, including those living with disabilities.

2. Design and implement effective policies to prevent and respond to GBV

GBV, with its long-term effects on physical and mental health and wellbeing, is one of the most pervasive obstacles that prevents adolescent girls from fulfilling their potential. The situation is compounded by lack of access to services, as well as a general culture of impunity that leaves perpetrators unpunished. Governments and other actors must improve their capacity to prevent and respond to GBV in all contexts, particularly within marginalised and internally displaced communities. The international community should encourage governments to adopt and implement laws aimed at eliminating and ensuring accountability for GBV and other harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early, and forced marriage.

3. Ensure that laws, policies, and responses to internal displacement tackle discrimination and foster gender equality