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**Human Rights Council**
**Forum on Minority Issues**

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 Draft recommendations on minorities in situations of humanitarian crises

Contents

 *Page*

 I. Introduction 3

 II. General considerations 5

 III. Preventing crises and the disproportionate effect of crises on minorities 6

 IV. Promoting and minority rights-based approach during crises 8

 V. Minority rights following a crisis: in search of durable solutions 11

 I. Introduction

1. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 6/15 and 19/23, this document contains draft recommendations for discussion at the ninth session of the Forum on Minority Issues (24 – 25 November 2016). Participants in the Forum are to consider the theme “Minorities in situations of humanitarian crises”, and to prepare thematic recommendations. The draft recommendations below provide a starting point for the Forum discussions. They draw on the conclusions in the report to the General Assembly by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (A/71/254). The final recommendations will be presented by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session in March 2017.

2. The draft recommendations are grounded in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities[[1]](#footnote-2). The Declaration recognizes that comprehensive implementation of minority rights and adequate institutional and policy frameworks can effectively contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against members of minority communities, as well as promote their full equality before the law without discrimination.

3. The draft recommendations also draw on existing International Human Rights law, International Refugee Law, International Criminal Law, International Disaster Response Law, and International Humanitarian Law, and related standards. These include regional instruments. Amongst the relevant instruments are the following: the nine UN human rights treaties, the 1951 Convention Relating on the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols, , the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the African Great Lakes Region’s Protocol to the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced persons (2006), the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention 2012), the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

4. The draft recommendations also draw on codes of conduct, guides and toolkits, including the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief[[2]](#footnote-3) , the Joint Standards Initiative Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability[[3]](#footnote-4) , the Sphere Project Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in humanitarian response[[4]](#footnote-5) , the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Operational Framework on Accountability to Affected Populations[[5]](#footnote-6), the UNHCR Guidance on working with national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples in forced displacement (2011)[[6]](#footnote-7) , the UNHCR Community-based Approach in UNHCR Operations (2008)[[7]](#footnote-8), the UNDP Marginalised Minorities in Development Programming: a UNDP Resource Guide and Toolkit (2010)[[8]](#footnote-9) , Pamphlet No. 12 of the UN Guide for Minorities: Protection of Refugees who belong to Minorities[[9]](#footnote-10) , the People in Aid Code of Good Practice in the management and support of Aid Personnel[[10]](#footnote-11) , the Quality COMPAS[[11]](#footnote-12) and the OECD Development Assistance Committee Principles for Evaluating Development and Humanitarian Assistance[[12]](#footnote-13) .

5. The draft recommendations highlight the primary responsibility of the State: to contribute continually to building resilient and prepared minority communities able to actively respond when crises strike; and if and when a crisis occurs, to provide timely, appropriate assistance that is relevant to minority communities’ specific needs. Meeting these responsibilities requires among other things, comprehensive crisis and contingency planning with the effective and meaningful participation of minorities. The draft recommendations also address: UN entities, which are a primary actor in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and other international and locally based humanitarian actors, regional organisations, non-governmental organisations, minority groups and other non-state actors.

6. The draft recommendations address a wide range of crisis situations, some of which will affect the broader population and not only minorities. A rights-based approach to the delivery of humanitarian aid should apply to all people affected by a crisis; however, the particular aim of these recommendations is to ensure that minorities are not further marginalised or discriminated against before, during or after a conflict, disaster, pandemic or other humanitarian crisis.

7. Minorities are often disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises such as violence due to a conflict, or damage and destruction caused by natural or man-made disasters. They are sometimes directly targeted by States or armed groups during a conflict, suffering killings, rape, torture, and deprivation of liberty, or they may suffer harsher consequences of conflict or disasters because of a pre-existing precarious social and economic position, the areas or regions in which they live, or their restricted access to basic goods and services because of direct or indirect discrimination by state institutions.

8. In the context of wider proposals for reform of humanitarian action[[13]](#footnote-14), the draft recommendations aim to foster discussion about best practices for ensuring protection of minority rights in humanitarian crises.

9. Best practices should reflect the diversity and complementarity of international, national and local actors involved in humanitarian relief efforts, and encourage local leadership and effective participation of minority communities in relief work. At all stages of the humanitarian assistance cycle, humanitarian actors, including States, need to be aware of the presence of minorities in the wider affected population, and to ensure that the particular needs of minorities, as well as those within minority groups who may face multiple or intersecting forms of discrimination such as women, children, older persons, members of the LGBTI community and persons with disabilities, are duly taken into account in programming and delivery.

10. The draft recommendations are intended to be implemented in countries with diverse political, religious, historical and cultural backgrounds, in full respect of universal human rights standards and regardless of any specific State ideology, religion or value system.

11. Stakeholders who cannot attend the Forum are encouraged to share written submissions.

 II. General considerations

12. The draft recommendations should be read in conjunction with the report of the Special Rapporteur on minorities in situations of humanitarian crises (A/71/254), and with recommendations formulated at previous sessions of the Forum on Minority Issues, including particularly the seventh session of the Forum, on prevention of violence and atrocity crimes against minorities (A/HRC/28/77).

13. The draft recommendations adopt a rights-based approach, in particular:

• recipients of assistance, both women and men from all ethnic, religious, national and linguistic backgrounds and age and physical abilities, are recognised as active subjects and rights-holders with entitlements and obligations, rather than as passive victims;

• the voice of humanitarian assistance recipients, including minorities, must be heard, enabling them to identify their own needs and priorities; and

• State and non-State humanitarian actors must be accountable to minorities affected by crises.

14. The recommendations take a chronological approach, traversing the three stages of humanitarian crises: prevention and timely action before the crisis occurs, the immediate and ongoing response to and management of the crisis, and the post-crisis recovery.

15. All measures taken should, to the fullest extent possible, be developed, designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated in consultation with, and with the effective participation of, minorities. Measures implementing the recommendations should also have a gender-sensitive approach, as minority women and girls are often particularly negatively impacted by disasters and conflicts, and may be exposed to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination[[14]](#footnote-15) .

16. Most recommendations below apply equally to State and non-State actors, as relevant. While some recommendations reflect the specific responsibilities of States, where, whether due to the circumstances of the crisis or due to other factors, non-State actors as a matter of practice control territory where minority groups are present, or otherwise fulfil roles traditionally associated with State authorities, non-State actors should comply with the recommendations set out below for States.

17. At all stages, minority communities are encouraged to take an active role in planning for humanitarian crises that may affect them, in determining and participating in measures to support the minority community during crises, to continually document and report on their needs and status during and following a crisis, and to register with international or local officials (where this does not itself create or amplify risks to the community or its members) or with relevant humanitarian organisations.

18. Regional organisations need to reinforce their role as guarantors of minority rights in humanitarian crises, drawing on their cultural and geographical proximity to the people affected by crisis, and their long term relations with regional governments.

 III. Preventing crises and the disproportionate effect of crises on minorities

19. As a key element of minority protection and good governance, States should implement fully and inclusively the provisions of the UN Declaration on rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

20. In order to prevent crises and mitigate the disproportionate impact of crises on minorities, States and, as relevant, non-State actors, should:

(a) at all times include respect, protection and fulfilment of minority rights as essential elements in their daily governance and development programmes in order to defuse potential tensions between minority and majority communities, to prevent conflict, and to foster integrated, resilient and prepared minority communities that are not disadvantaged relative to other groups in society when crises occur.

(b) employ early warning mechanisms incorporating minority rights indicators to identify initial signs of crises and deteriorating situations.

Early warning mechanisms can help prevent the escalation of tensions and human rights violations. Such indicators include: a previous history of ethnic violence; the extent to which the identity of various minority communities is respected and promoted; the level of participation of minorities in political, and economic and cultural life; and the degree of equal and effective access to justice and other effective remedies for human rights violations.

(c) implement effective measures to prevent advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

(d) develop effective and adequate disaster response planning and enhance preparedness of potentially affected populations with effective participation of communities at risk that addresses the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including minorities.

(e) proactively collaborate with excluded minority communities (particularly those living in remote areas, or marginalised urban areas such as slums) to develop risk assessments and contingency plans to ensure that those communities will receive aid appropriate to their needs if a crisis materializes.

(f) establish an institutional framework for ensuring attention to minority issues within relevant national bodies, including those dealing with humanitarian action.

(g) ensure that such bodies take appropriate responsibility to ensure that needs of minorities are properly assessed , including through data collection and analysis, and that targeted programs are established to better assist minorities in the event of a humanitarian crisis.

Disaggregated data should be collected according to international standards where possible by ethnicity, language and religious affiliation as well as age and gender and contribute to the development of better-informed and more effective minority rights projects and programmes. Minority relevant indicators should serve as a basis for assessing compliance with the principles of non-discrimination and equality, which in turn can help to identify potential conflicts at their earliest stages.

(h) work together with minority communities to develop and implement efficient and trusted communications tools, in order to ensure effective two-way communication of information if and when a crisis occurs.

(i) establish complaint mechanisms for minorities to voice their concern and disseminate information on their existence.

In this respect, States should effectively investigate and prosecute individuals for such cases of hate crimes and incitement to hatred, and cases of persecution, systematic and widespread violence, atrocities, sexual violence and acts of genocide perpetrated against minorities.

(j) remove any provision in law or in practice that discriminates against any group on the ground of their ethnicity or religion which may render them vulnerable, including discriminatory national policies such as the denial or deprivation of citizenship, since stateless minorities disproportionately suffer the impact of humanitarian crises.

(k) implement a community-based approach when planning for humanitarian action, with a view to creating real partnerships, making initial contact with minority communities, and supporting community participation at the contingency stage[[15]](#footnote-16).

(l) increase international solidarity efforts by supporting national humanitarian response capacities in other States, both bilaterally and through regional and international organisations, including through training on international minority protection frameworks and technical assistance, and strengthening national protection and response mechanisms for minorities in situations of crisis.

21. National human rights institutions should engage in monitoring and reporting, and exercise any other function or authority, to provide a foundation for protection and non-discrimination for minorities in situations of crisis, and to prevent such crises or their disproportionate impact on minorities.

22. With respect to the United Nations and other development and humanitarian actors:

(a) Further to his Guidance Note on racial discrimination and protection of minorities, in particular with regard to humanitarian assistance[[16]](#footnote-17), the UN Secretary General should develop a comprehensive UN strategy to ensure a systematic minority rights approach to all UN programming work, including and in particular in humanitarian relief work. A systematic approach to minority rights should be pursued across all related UN work, potentially through the development of a tool kit to be applied whenever developing and implementing humanitarian assistance programmes.

(b) Consideration should be given to the appointment of expert staff members as minority focal points within UN and other organisations, and training of all humanitarian staff in minority rights issues to ensure they are able to identify situations of discrimination against minorities in times of crisis, and to be better equipped to adequately respond to the needs of minorities.

(c) Humanitarian actors should research the situation of minorities, evaluate their needs and assist them to voice their concerns in order to prepare risk assessments ahead of potential crises, and improve minorities’ preparedness to such crises. On this basis, UN and other humanitarian actors should carry out advocacy with the national authorities to have them address the situation of minorities and increase their preparedness for potential crises.

(d) UN and humanitarian actors should raise awareness within minority populations at risk of displacement during a crisis, of the possibility and advantages of sharing their concerns and fears with national entities such as National Human Rights Institutions or with international organisations.

(e) UN and other humanitarian actors should, within their particular field of operation, work together with minority communities to assist in, among other things, developing their preparedness and resilience; sharing information in a format and language adapted to each community, including detailing and explaining the potential risks they face; and sharing information with the community about the government’s and the organisation’s plans if these risks were to materialise. They should work together with minorities to identify the risks they face as well as strategies to mitigate them.

(f) At the planning stage of potential crises, UN and other humanitarian actors should assess potential security and logistical obstacles to equal distribution of aid, and find ways to ensure minority groups receive the aid they need, regardless of how remote these groups are located , how precarious and isolated from the main society they may be, and find ways to keep delivery channels open even in the presence of security concerns.

 IV. Promoting a minority rights-based approach during crises

23. During humanitarian crises, States and, as relevant, non-State actors should:

(a) fully respect human rights law and international humanitarian law where it applies in order to significantly reduce the number of displaced, refugees and people suffering within conflict zones, including members of minorities.

(b) ensure that minority groups receive the same protection from attacks as other civilians at all times, including access to safe locations, and that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination during crises.

(c) give special consideration - when deploying security services to protect populations at risk - to issues and concerns of communities and possible lack of trust that some minority groups may have with regard to security forces. Responses to a crisis must therefore be appropriate and culturally sensitive, and seek to establish a link with the targeted community.

(d) ensure that protection responses are participatory, non-discriminatory and sensitive to the specific needs of minorities[[17]](#footnote-18).

(e) guarantee the access of all actors involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance to all regions and populations requiring assistance without discrimination.

(f) establish or continue to maintain open communication channels with affected communities, and provide timely information in a format and language that is appropriate and culturally tailored to the specific minority groups.

(g) incorporate protection against displacement into legislation and policies, and avoid involuntary displacement of minority groups, including those with a particular dependency on or attachment to their lands for reasons of livelihood or cultural heritage. When displacement is unavoidable, ensure, in consultation with affected minorities, that transitional and longer-term displacement solutions fully meet international standards with regards to shelter, service provision and livelihood options.

(h) ensure that the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and other regional or national legislative standards are fully respected, including for persons belonging to minorities.

(i) ensure registration of all those affected or displaced by crises is carried out in a non-discriminatory manner. During the registration process of people displaced by conflict or by a disaster, the displaced population should be free to specify any characteristic relative to their identity, and equally free to choose whether or not they are to be identified as belonging to a minority group.

(j) provide the necessary support to communities, including minority communities, acting as host families for populations displaced by humanitarian crises.

(k) implement, in accordance with recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women[[18]](#footnote-19), special security measures and early warning systems to protect minority women from gender based violence or sexual abuse, given that women are at heightened risks of violence, including sexual violence, during and after conflicts.

(l) prohibit forced eviction, demolition of houses and destruction of agricultural areas and the arbitrary confiscation or expropriation of land as a punitive measure or as a means or method of war directed against certain minority groups[[19]](#footnote-20).

(m) place no undue restrictions on freedom of movement on particular groups of civilians on the sole basis that the group shares ethnic, religious, and linguistic or other such characteristics with other parties to the conflict. States should guarantee access to safety to all non-combatants, including those with a minority background.

(n) make every effort to preserve family unity for minorities affected by crises.

(o) guarantee the issuance or renewal without discrimination of the necessary documentation to access humanitarian assistance, basic services or civil status.

(p) ensure that minorities are adequately represented within the staff of institutions involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

(q) take all possible measures protect the cultural heritage of minority communities affected by conflict in accordance with the 1954 Hague Convention on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

(r) ensure adequate and culturally appropriate education is made available to minority communities, including in minority languages.

(s) ensure that accountability mechanisms are available, and minority groups have access to such mechanisms at all stages of the humanitarian relief cycle (see in this respect the IASC Operational Framework for Accountability to Affected Populations).

24. National human rights institutions should engage in monitoring and reporting, and exercise any other function or authority, to ensure protection and non-discrimination for minorities in situations of crisis, and to prevent disproportionate impact of the crisis on minorities.

25. UN and other development and humanitarian actors should:

(a) ensure that humanitarian assistance is not limited to those in the most easily accessible areas, and should find solutions to reach more remote areas where minority groups often live.

(b) ensure that strategies, programmes and activities do not inadvertently lead to or reinforce discrimination against or exclusion of different groups, but instead promote equality and respect for the rights of all.

(c) ensure that minorities are not discriminated against in the distribution of humanitarian relief, including food and basic services, in particular with regard to healthcare, potable water, food and education, and that social services are equally accessible and appropriate to the specific needs of women and men belonging to minorities.

(d) take all necessary precautions to understand and address any issues or tensions arising from dynamics between different minority groups or with a majority group, including in internally displaced persons camps, and the dynamics of these various groups with the government or other parties to the conflict.

(e) identify and implement measures to provide additional appropriate protection to those who may have suffered traumatisation or persecution either before the crisis occurred or as a result of the crisis.

(f) promote and support the collection of fully disaggregated data on minority groups in shelters, refugee camps or internally displaced people’s camps, to identify problems which may otherwise not be apparent due to the marginalisation of these communities, and to help inform solutions.

(g) give particular attention to minority persons who may be subjected to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in situations of crisis, including unaccompanied children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, and lesbian gay bisexual, and transgender persons. They should also be prepared to intervene on behalf of minority and indigenous refugees who experience protection problems because they lack identity documents or are stateless.

(h) work in complementarity with local actors to ensure that the delivery of international aid is facilitated by the minority communities’ knowledge and understanding of population dynamics and geographical or other local factors.

(i) ensure that all actors coordinate their strategies and interactions with various minority groups to ensure effective communication and common strategies to deliver the necessary goods and services. Meaningful engagement and communication with minority leaders, in a language and format that is specifically adapted for each community, is key to achieve this goal.

(j) complement the work of civil society and seek to identify the causes and triggers of displacement of minority communities and assess whether the cause of displacement is linked to their minority status. The specific experience of minorities in humanitarian crisis should be documented and publicized with the aim of raising the awareness of national governments and the international community, and fostering greater recognition, political support and commitment of resources for the situation of minorities in crises.

(k) ensure that minorities are represented within their management and operational staff, employing staff that are able, for instance, to communicate in minority languages or understand the opportunities and constraints of minority cultures, and raise awareness on minority issues.

(l) seek to ensure that minorities in situations of protracted displacement can maintain their culture or religion, for instance by providing space for practicing cultural traditions or religious ceremonies, or by facilitating availability of children’s education in their mother tongue.

 V. Minority rights following a crisis: in search of durable solutions

26. Following humanitarian crises, States and, as relevant, non-State actors should:

(a) support minorities recovering from a crisis, consulting with them on how they wish to re-establish their lives, and taking into account varying opinions within each community, including the voices of women, the best interests of children, and the views of youth and the elderly.

(b) plan and carry out appropriate and meaningful consultation with minorities affected by crises, and ensure a complaint mechanism for minorities to seek an effective remedy where they have been discriminated against at any stage of the delivery of the humanitarian assistance or have not received the support or protection that they should have.

(c) fully comply with the IASC framework for durable solutions for IDPs, giving particular attention to minorities. Minorities displaced during a crisis should be enabled and supported to return to their initial location as soon as the circumstances allow, in a voluntary, safe and dignified manner, and with assistance to rebuild homes and infrastructure and re-establish livelihoods. .A full security assessment should be undertaken to ascertain all protection risks that may face minorities and appropriate responses should be put in place.

(d) identify suitable alternative locations, including local integration or relocation within the country, for minorities who cannot or do not wish to return to their original location because of continuing hazards or threats. Alternative locations should enable the community to retain its integrity and, in so far as possible, to continue their traditional means of livelihood.

(e) ensure, when relocation of a population is unavoidable, that the place of relocation, and ways of relocating is decided together with the population directly affected by the crisis as well as with any host community that is affected. It is particularly important, when the host community is a minority in the country, to ensure that minority host communities are given a meaningful voice in the process of relocation of other population in their community and offered appropriate compensation and support.

(f) implement the Pinheiro principles[[20]](#footnote-21) on housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons; ensure that restitution claim procedures are physically, linguistically and economically accessible, and that special measures are taken to ensure that marginalised groups and vulnerable persons are able to benefit from such procedures in an equitable and just manner. Where appropriate, transfers of land rights to family members should be facilitated, in particular to allow women surviving a conflict or a disaster to reclaim the properties of their husband or families, or reclaiming a property after titles and documentation have been lost during a crisis. Similarly, where land or property title documents have been lost, legal assistance measures should be made available to assist minorities.

(g) ensure that no discriminatory practice prevents members of minority communities from accessing the labour market and employment following a crisis, and promote the employment of recovering communities via training, education, and positive measures to ensure their full recovery, and protect them from further marginalisation.

27. Minorities should be fully involved in peace building and transitional justice processes aimed at creating stability and avoiding future crises.

28. Regional organisations should engage over the longer term with minority communities through post crisis development programmes. They can refer to the UNDP Resource Guide and Toolkit: Marginalised Minorities in Development Programming (2010).

29. Even where circumstances in the country of origin may have improved, States hosting asylum seekers and refugees should ensure that proper individual assessment of asylum claims and protection needs and all associated procedures are duly completed before returning asylum seekers to their country of origin, particularly asylum seekers who would be part of a minority in their country of origin. States should apply a moratorium on forced returns until sustainable reception conditions have been achieved.

30. States hosting asylum seekers, migrants and refugees should facilitate their integration and pay particular attention to the situation and needs of minorities, including minority women and children.

31. National human rights institutions should continue specifically to monitor and report on, and exercise any other function or authority, to ensure protection and non-discrimination for minorities following situations of crisis.

32. UN and other development and humanitarian actors should:

(a) engage at the earliest possible moment with programmes specifically for minorities in post crisis situations and projects to promote community cohesion where necessary.

(b) ensure that beneficiaries of the humanitarian assistance they provide are informed in a language they understand of their rights and of the general commitments taken by humanitarian actors so as to enable these communities to hold those organisations to account.

(c) ensure at the earliest stage in crisis recovery, that the engagement of development as well as humanitarian partners to move rapidly beyond the emergency response phase and ensure that minorities are fully included and consulted in post crisis development and redevelopment programmes .

(d) make available a responsive complaint mechanism that can be safely accessed by women and men from minority groups and to enable them to voice their concerns regarding relief and recovering efforts. Organisations or individuals responsible for human rights violations, including acts of discrimination, or neglect, must be held accountable. Organisations should ensure timely and thorough reporting on their activities to foster transparency and accountability for their actions. Minority communities and local non-governmental organisations should engage with accountability and quality standards for humanitarian assistance, in order to better hold humanitarian actors accountable.

(e) continue to monitor the situation of displaced communities and refugees and engage with concerned States in order to assist with finding durable solutions for these communities.

(f) undertake evaluation of their programmes, draw lessons learned to feed into planning for future operations.

1. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 47/135 (1992). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/code-of-conduct/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Joint Standards Initiative (JSI) of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International, People In Aid, and the Sphere Project : <https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/files/files/Core%20Humanitarian%20Standard%20-%20English.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy\_files/AAP%20Operational%20
Framework%20 Final%20Revision.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/legacy_files/AAP%20Operational%20Framework%20%20Final%20Revision.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4ee72a2a2.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/legal/47ed0e212/community-based-approach-unhcr-operations.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Minorities/UNDPMarginalisedMinorities.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuideMinorities12en.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <http://reliefweb.int/report/world/people-aid-code-good-practice-management-and-support-aid-personnel>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <http://www.qualitycompas.org/Setup/en/V9.06-EN_Quality_COMPAS_companion_book.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2755284.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. See for example: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-transformative-agenda>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Oxfam, “Gender Issues in Conflict and Humanitarian Action”, 2013. <https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/hpn-gender-conflict-humanitarian-action-291113-en.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The UNHCR community-based approach to operation, 2008, can provide concrete guidance. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (March 2013) para. 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Ibid 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. CEDAW General Recommendation 13 (2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Pinheiro Principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Ibid 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)