

World Bank GBV/SEA Training

# Introduction to Gender Based Violence

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## Overview

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- Why GBV Matters
- Definitions
- Key Risk Factors for GBV
- Global Trends in GBV Prevalence
- Development Consequences of GBV

# WHY DOES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS MATTER?

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Violence against  
**WOMEN and GIRLS...**



is a profound symbol of **gender inequality** and social injustice

**hurts** girls' and women's bodies, minds and hearts



**hinders** social and economic development

**prevents** girls and women's equal participation at every personal, social and political level



**reinforces** other forms of discrimination including based on disability, age, race, sexuality, HIV status, class and caste

is **extremely costly** – for families, communities and nations



## What is GBV? VAW?

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private (IASC 2015). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe.

### **Understanding why the term GBV has been used historically to refer to violence against women and girls...**

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women” (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993).

Gender Discrimination

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Abuse of Power

+

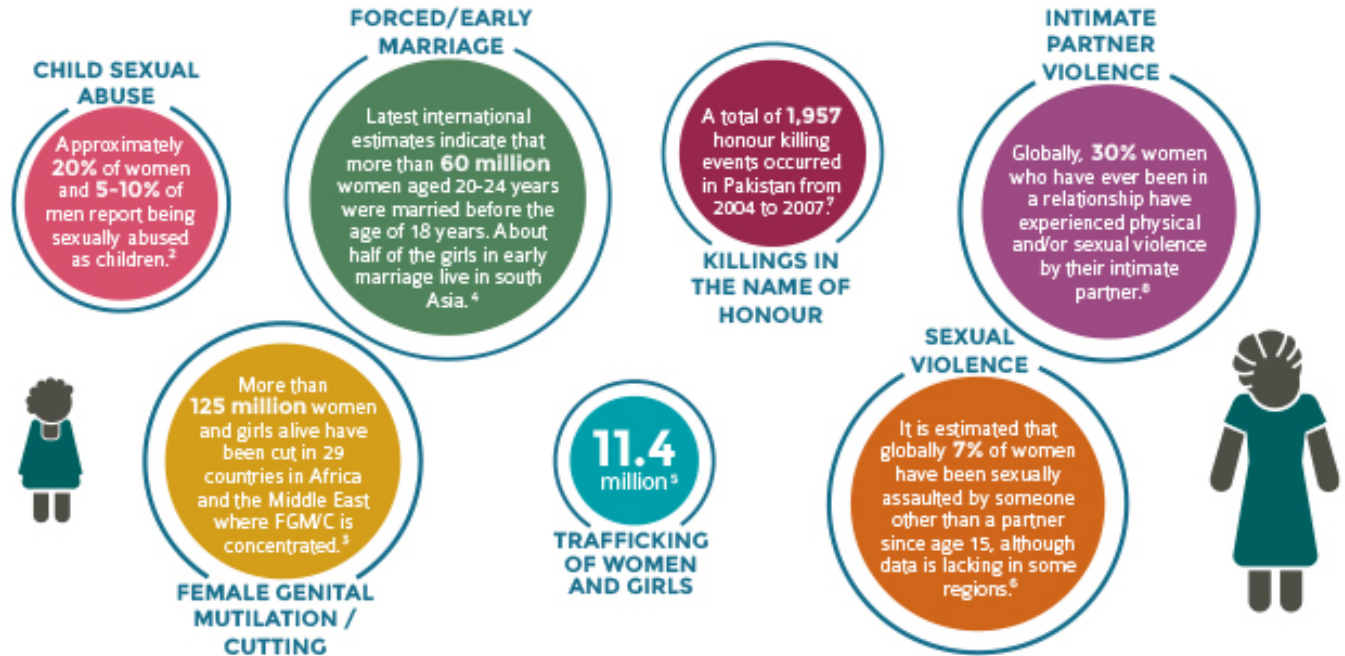
Lack of Respect for  
Human Rights

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GBV

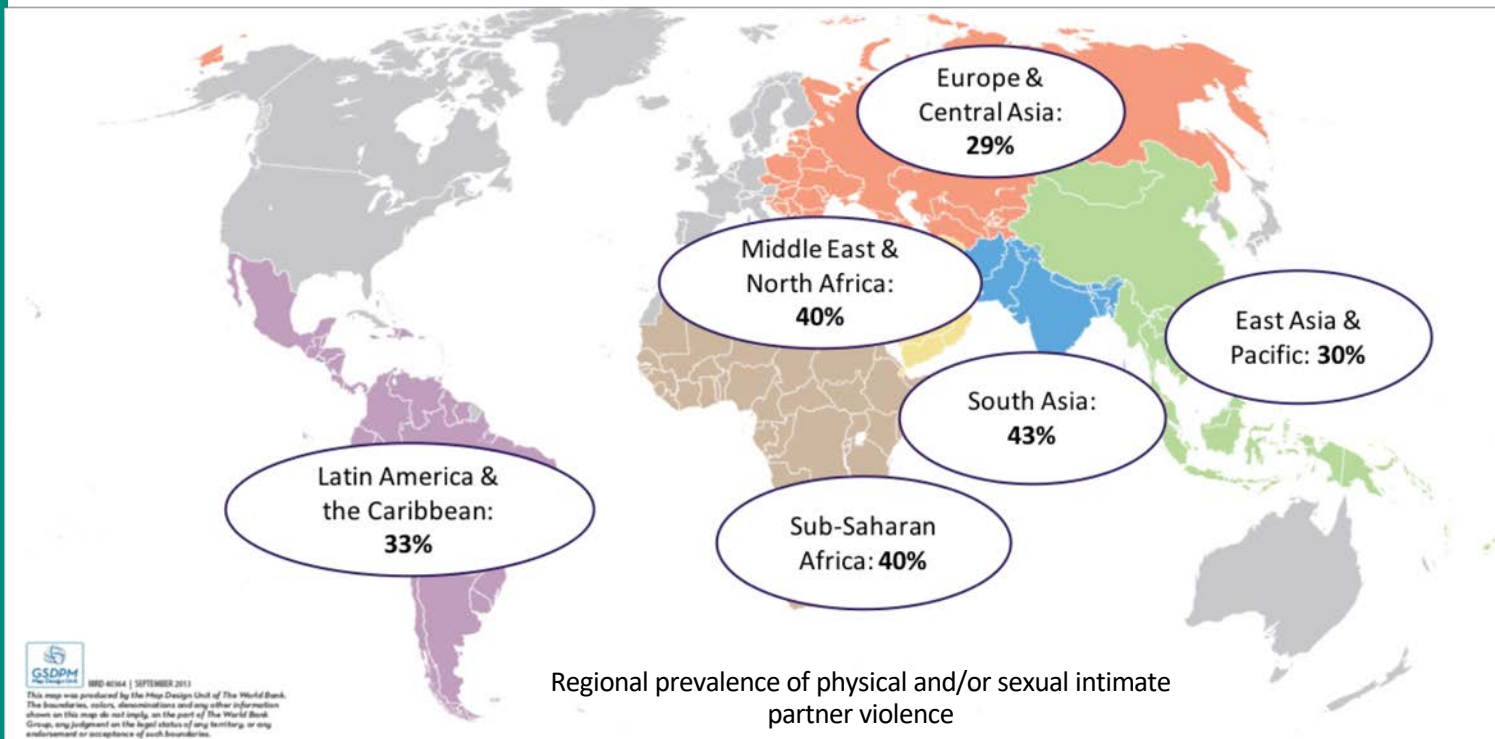
## Life Cycle Stage

# VIOLENCE AFFECTS GIRLS AND WOMEN AT EVERY AGE AND STAGE OF LIFE



## A FEW COMMON TYPES OF VIOLENCE

## GBV a Global Issue – Two Absolute Truths



Women and girls in World Bank financed project areas are experiencing gender based violence.

World Bank financed operations can contribute to the mitigation, prevention and response of violence faced by women and girls.

# Health Consequences

Women exposed to intimate partner violence are →

## Mental Health

**TWICE**   
as likely to experience depression

**ALMOST  
TWICE**   
as likely to have alcohol use disorders

## Sexual and Reproductive Health

**16%**   
more likely to have a low  
birth-weight baby

**1.5 TIMES**   
more likely to acquire HIV and 1.5 times  
more likely to contract syphilis infection,  
chlamydia or gonorrhoea

## Death and Injury

**42%**   
of women who have experienced  
physical or sexual violence at the  
hands of a partner have  
experienced injuries as a result

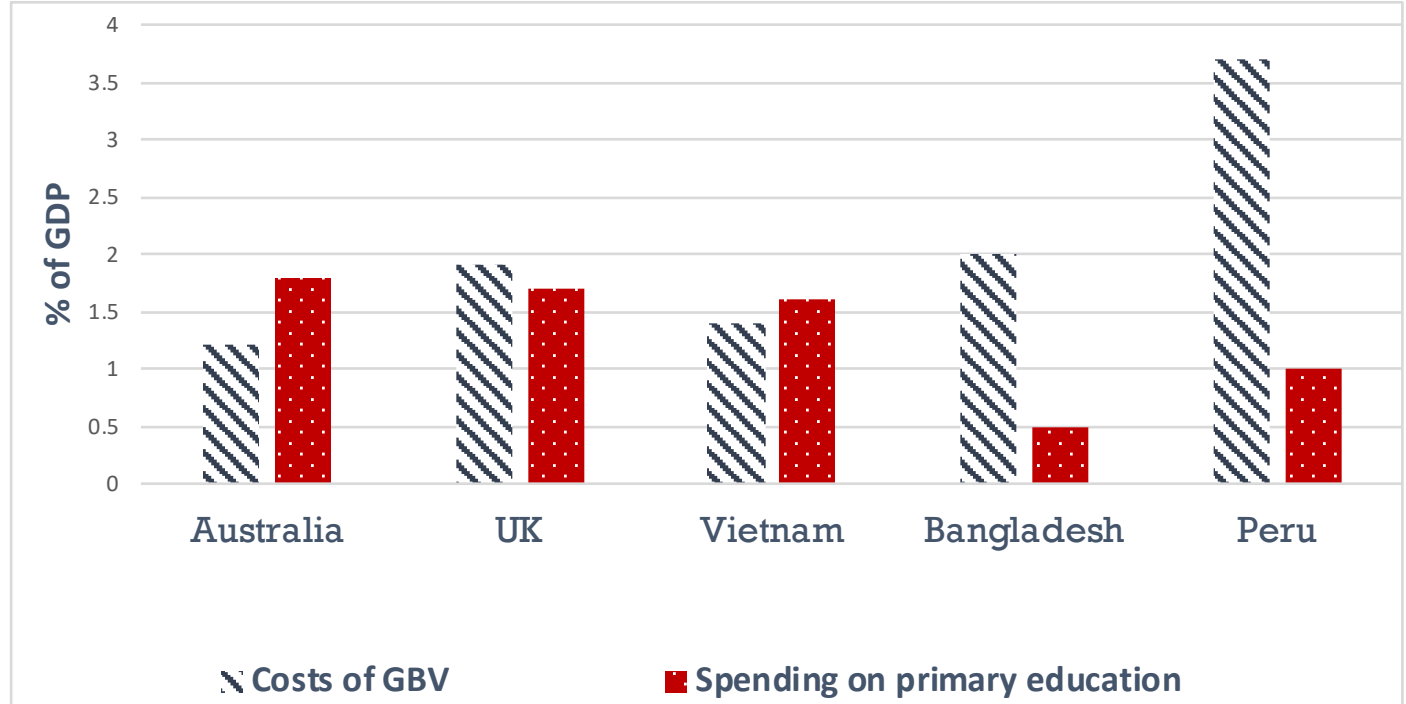
**38%**   
of all murders of women globally  
were reported as being committed  
by their intimate partners

All statistics can be found in the report entitled Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, by the World Health Organization, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the South African Medical Research Council, found here:

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/en/index.html>

## Economic Costs of GBV

Estimated costs are close to average government spending on primary education



## Key Risk Factors

- Individual level:
  - For perpetration - Excessive alcohol use; experience of violence in childhood;
  - For victimization - Experience of violence in childhood; young women have greater risks of experiencing physical & sexual intimate partner violence; pregnancy does not protect women from violence
- Household level:
  - Economic pressures on the household,
  - Poor couple communication and cooperation
- Community level:
  - Harmful social norms around women's inferior status, masculinity and acceptability of violence, victim-blaming.
  - Conflict, post conflict and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, and present additional forms of violence against women.

# World Bank Risk Factors

TABLE 1: PROJECT-RELATED RISK FACTORS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

SOCIETAL	COMMUNITY	MALE PERPETRATOR	FAMILY	INDIVIDUAL
WORLD BANK PROJECT-RELATED				
<p><i>National, regional</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher levels of GBV than regional average</li> <li>• Low education levels of national labor force</li> <li>• Limited services; low capacity for service provision for survivors; in particular, limited or no judicial or police services to facilitate redress for survivors</li> <li>• Lack of specific legislation addressing incidence of GBV</li> </ul>	<p><i>Project size</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographic span of projects and communities that the project affects (e.g., larger projects intersect with more communities and are harder to monitor)</li> <li>• Duration—longer term projects increase risk</li> </ul> <p><i>Project-affected population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small host community, unable to absorb large influx of workers</li> <li>• Rural host community lacking access to services and institutions, low capacity for absorption</li> <li>• Unequal participation of community members in community consultations</li> </ul>	<p><i>Project workers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not local</li> <li>• Lack of sanctions for inappropriate behavior from employer</li> <li>• Increase in income of workers distorts power balance between workers and communities</li> <li>• Increase in income enables transactional sex and exploitative relationships</li> </ul>	<p><i>Working with <b>only</b> men or women in a household</i></p>	<p><i>Lack of information on how to report project-induced grievances</i></p>

Source: Gupta, Geeta Rao; Sierra, Katherine. 2017. *Working together to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse : recommendations for World Bank investment projects (English)*. Gender-based violence. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

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What works to  
prevent and  
respond to  
violence

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## An Integrated Approach to Ending Violence Against Women

Access  
to  
Justice

Support  
Services  
for Survivors

Violence  
Prevention

**Strengthening the enabling environment for addressing violence against women**

## What Works Response



Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence *Core Elements and Quality Guidelines*

WHO Clinical and Policy Guidelines

# Guiding Principles in Working with Survivors and Witnesses of GBV

1. Ensure **access to service** – health, psychosocial, legal/security, safehouse/shelter, livelihood
2. Ensure a **survivor centered approach** – give the power back to the survivor – listen, present options of support, ensure informed decision making
3. Ensure **Safety** – facilitate the survivor feeling safe at all times
4. Ensure **Confidentiality** – (for the survivor and her family) Not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned.
5. Actions are to be guided by respect
6. **Non-discrimination** - Survivors of violence should receive equal and fair treatment regardless of their age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or any other characteristics

To be treated  
with dignity  
and respect

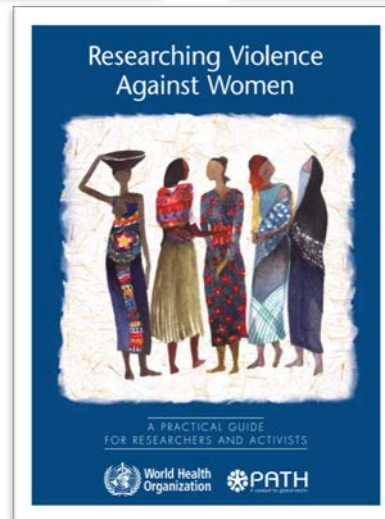
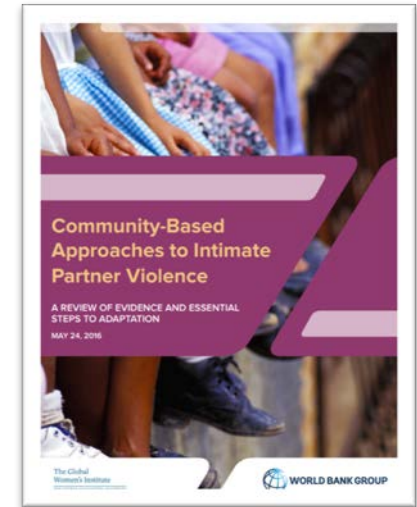
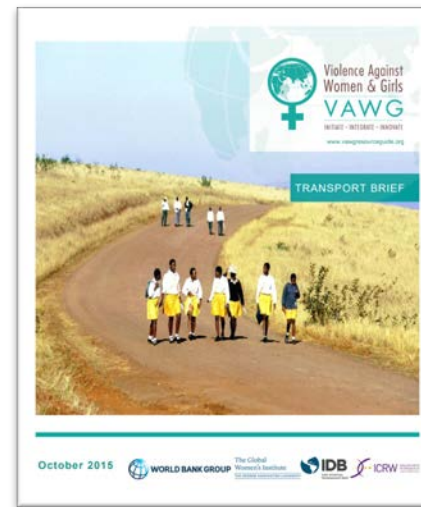
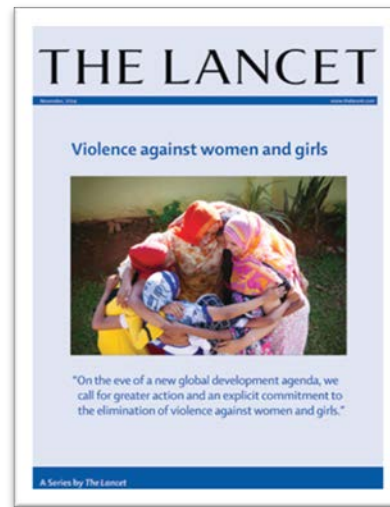
To choose

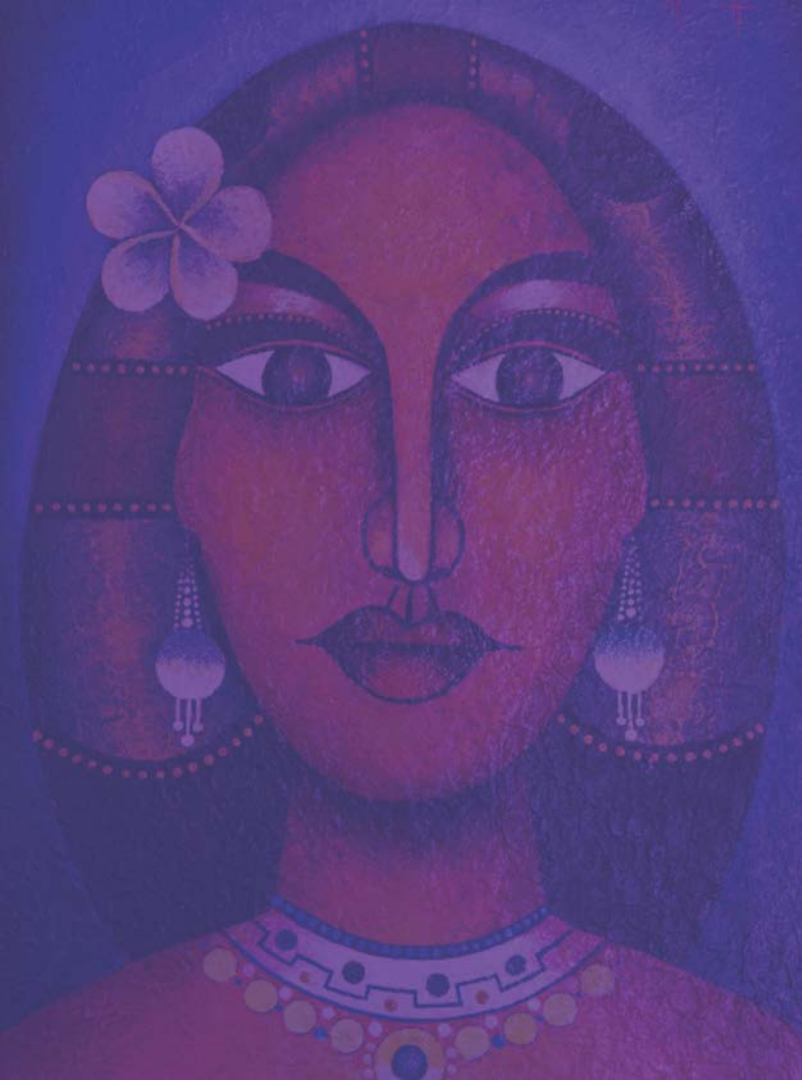
To privacy and  
confidentiality

To non-  
discrimination

To information

# Resources





World Bank GBV/SEA Training

# Linking Analysis to Operations

The Global  
Women's Institute

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



**THE WORLD BANK**  
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

# Good Practice Note

Builds on global good practice

Part of the ESF rollout.

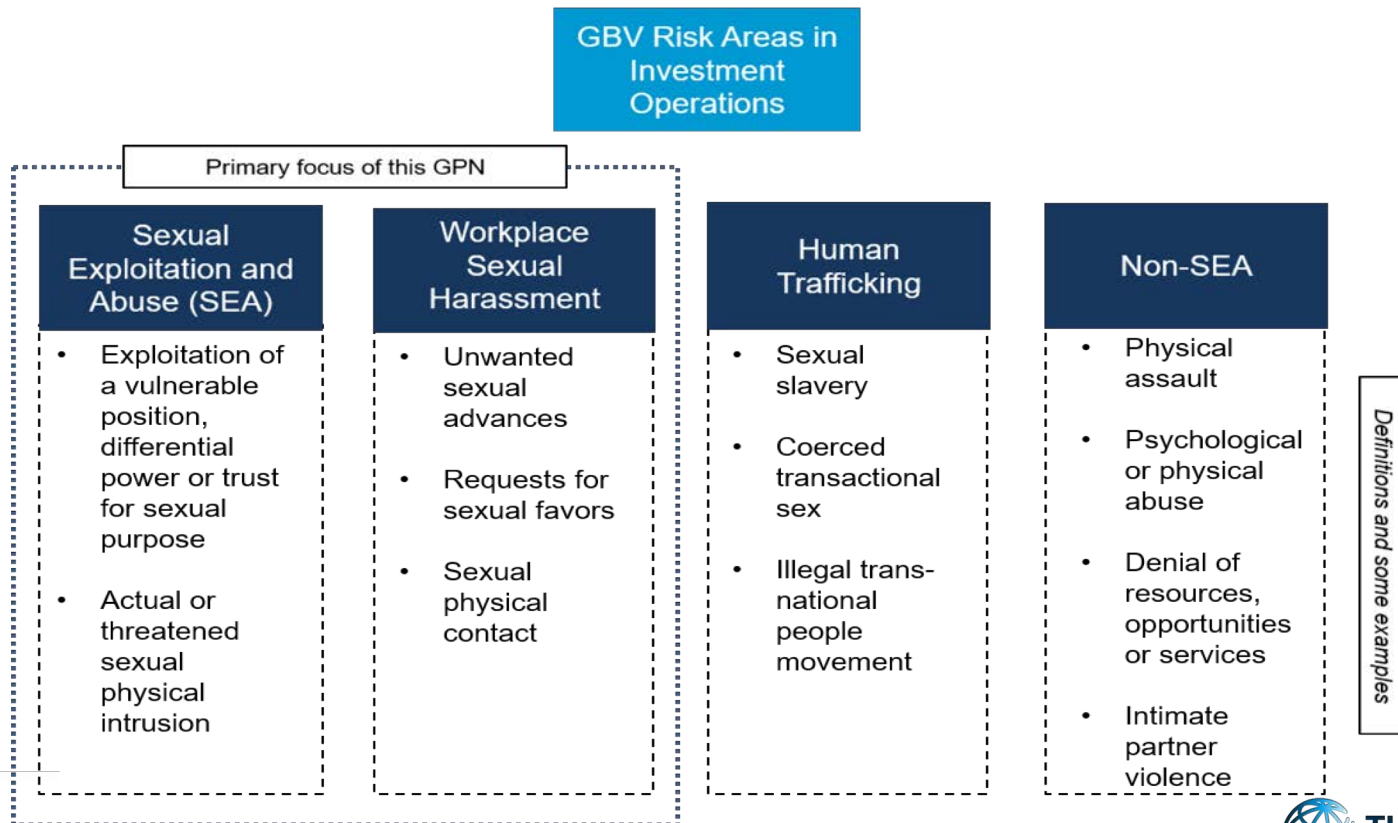
Requires continual monitoring and feedback from end users

Requires flexibility in judgment, no one size fits all, no templates

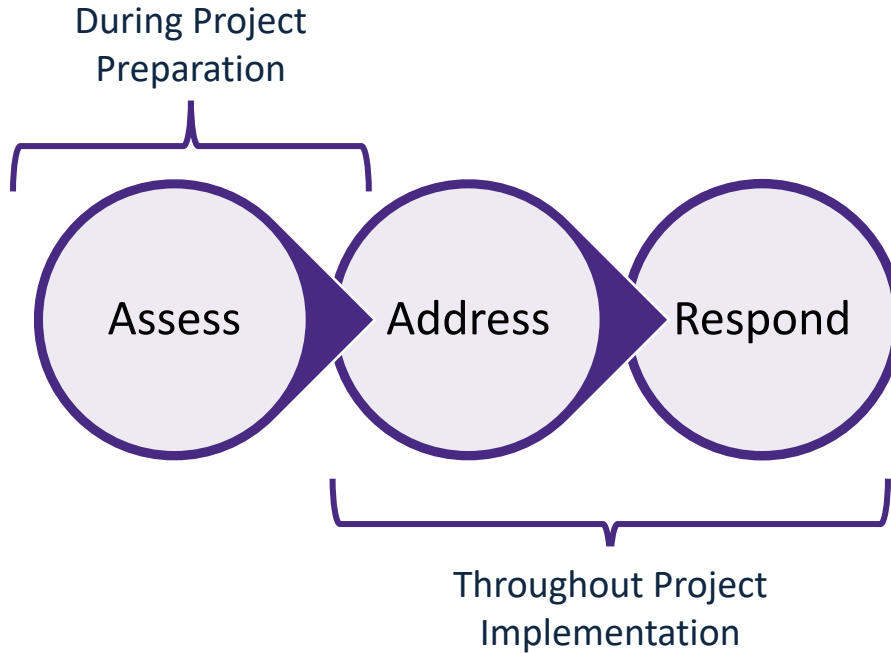
Strong emphasis on mitigation and prevention

Guidance intended for Investment Project Financing (IPF) involving major civil works

# Scope of GBV GPN - Thematic



# GBV Risk Assessment and Response Capacity



# Recommended Actions to Address GBV Risks: Project Concept and Preparation

World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Apply GBV Risk Assessment Tool to identify preliminary GBV Risk</li> <li>❑ Begin sensitization of PIU/IA on the importance of addressing GBV/SEA risks in the project</li> <li>❑ Identify relevant local level actors/potential partners in addressing GBV/SEA ex. line ministries, CSOs, women's groups, INGOs, UN agencies on GBV (coordinate with IA)</li> <li>❑ Develop an escalation plan</li> </ul>
PIU/IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Support identification of local level actors/potential partners</li> <li>❑ Conduct mapping of GBV prevention and response actors in the project area of influence and potential high risk areas</li> </ul>
Contractor	



# GBV Risk Assessment (Project Preparation)

- Social risk assessment of community-level social risks.
  - Identification and assessment of GBV risk and response capacity to be captured in the ESIA.
- Assessment of capacity and the availability of quality, safe and ethical services for survivors.
- Establish procedures to review and update risk assessments during project implementation.

# Identifying local service providers

- Ask government counterparts/CMU for recommendations.
- Begin GBV work before bidding documents go out.
- Ensure service providers are equipped to provide support services to survivors.
- Identify potential organization that could assist with community mapping of GBV hotspots and deliver trainings and awareness raising activities.

# Consultations in the community on GBV

- During GBV risk assessment activities **there should be no attempt** to contact survivors of GBV and question them about their GBV incident.
- Stakeholder consultations **should never directly ask** about individual experiences of GBV. Rather, they should focus on gaining an understanding of the experiences of women and girls in affected communities.
- Ensure consultation **enable a safe space for discussion**. Attempt to speak to women, men, girls and boys separately. If not possible look to speak to those working with these different groups in the community.
- Community consultations may be one **mechanism to identify effective channels** (e.g. local community organizations, health providers, etc.) for the GRM design.

# Recommended Actions to Address GBV Risks: Project Preparation and Appraisal

World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Review the IA's capacity to prevent and respond to GBV as a part of the Safeguard Preparation, depending on project level of risk.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> GBV specialist <i>recommended</i> for Substantial and High Risk projects</li> </ul>
PIU/IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Highlight GBV risks and identify preliminary mitigation measures in ESIA (social assessment); to include GBV mapping</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inform communities in project areas of GBV risks and options for remediate/response during stakeholder consultations (with appropriate capacity)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Develop a GBV Action plan including an Accountability and Response Framework (to be included in ESMP for projects rated moderate and up)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrate community engagement on GBV into Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Substantial)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Identify Third Party Monitor to monitor implementation of GBV Action Plan (High Risk)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Enable funding for GBV Service Provider (High Risk)</b></li> </ul>
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Develop a GBV Action plan including an Accountability and Response Framework (to be included in ESMP for projects rated moderate and up)</b></li> </ul>

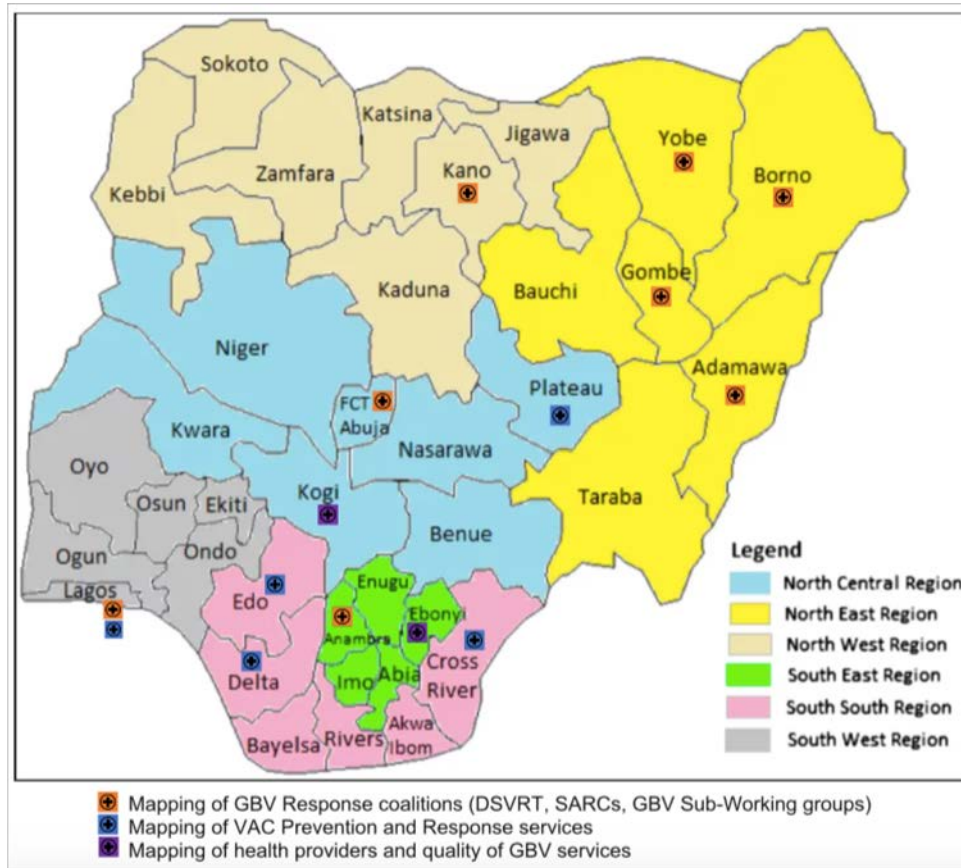


# GBV information to be included in the ESIA

- Gender country diagnostics/country action plans;
- Data on partner/non-partner physical violence against women (e.g. DHS and official statistics);
- Data and/or information on cultural practices vis-à-vis women (early marriage, physical practices);
- Information obtained from consultations carried out in the preparation of the project.
  - Existing services available from GBV Services Providers;
  - Health center location and services offered (next slides);
  - Whether women have easy access to these services, and if they have mobility and/or economic constraints that may impede access; and,

# Service Provider Mapping Example – Cameroon and Nigeria

Regions	Departments	Existing GBV services (part of GBV working groups)					Opportunities to strengthen or include GBV services		
		Medical Services	Psychosocial Services	Legal Services	Safe space <sup>100</sup>	Prevention	Local NGOs <sup>100</sup>	MINAS structures <sup>100</sup>	MINPROFF
		Information from GBV Working Group documents (the 3W mapping - Who Does-What-Where- and Standard Operating Procedures for Far North Region) as well as interviews with stakeholders						<b>Details in annexes</b>	Around 100 women centers across Cameroon- info from interview, list of localities was not available
Adamaoua	Djérem						RENATA <sup>100</sup>	3 structures	
	Faro-et-Déou							2 structures	
	Mayo-Banyo							3 structures	
	Mbéré	IMC	IMC	IMC		IMC	RENATA	2 structures	
Center	Vina						RENATA	9 structures	
	Haute-Sanaga							7 structures	
	Lekié						RENATA	8 structures	
	Mbam-et-Inoubou						RENATA	7 structures	
	Mbam-et-Kim						RENATA	6 structures	
	Méfou-et-Afamba						RENATA	5 structures	
	Méfou-et-Akono						RENATA	5 structures	
	Mfoundi						WAA, ACAFEJ, GeED, Horizons Femmes, RENATA	54 structures	
	Nyong-et-Kellé						RENATA	7 structures	
	Nyong-et-Mfoumou						RENATA	4 structures	
East	Nyong-et-Sou'o						RENATA	10 structures	
	Boumba-et-Ngoko						RENATA	4 structures	
	Haut-Nyong			Gender desk at Police <sup>100</sup>			RENATA	7 structures	
	Kadey		IMC			IMC	RENATA	3 structures	
Far North	Lom-et-Djérem		IMC			IMC	ACAFEJ, RENATA	12 structures	
	Diamaré	Plan International, MINSANTE regional hospital, some health posts	ALVF, UNHCR, MINPROFF	Gender desk at Police, UNHCR	ALVF, MINPROFF	MINPROFF, ALVF, UNHCR, UN Women, APAD		10 structures	
	Logone-et-Chari	IMC, MSF, Plan International, MINSANTE regional hospital, some health posts	INTERSON, Plan International, ALVF, IMC, IRC, MINPROFF, UNHCR, UNFPA	INTERSON, ALVF, IMC, IRC, Gender desk at Police	ALVF, MINPROFF	MINPROFF, ALVF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IRC, IMC, INTERSON,	RIDEV	4 structures	
	Mayo-Danay						RENATA	3 structures	
	Mayo-Kani	Plan International					RENATA	4 structures	
	Mayo-Sava	IMC, MSF, Plan International, MINSANTE	IRC, ALVF, MINPROFF, UNHCR	Gender desk at Police, UNHCR	ALVF, MINPROFF	MINPROFF, ALVF, ADEPA, UNHCR, UN Women, IRC,	RIDEV, RENATA	4 structures	



# Addressing GBV Risks: Mitigation Measures

- GBV Good Practice Note outlines recommended mitigation measures to be integrated into project depending on level of risk.
- Mitigation measures summarized in Table 1 of the GPN
- The Table identifies:
  - When in the project cycle the action should be prepared
  - What action is recommended
  - Who is responsible for action
  - What level of risk the action is recommended for
  - How to address this within ongoing risk mitigation

## Low Risk

- ☐ Include assessment of GBV risks in the project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- ☐ Inform project affected communities about GBV risks, as part of stakeholder consultations;
- ☐ Map out GBV prevention and response services in project area of influence;
- ☐ Adequately reflect GBV risks, and measures to address them, in key safeguards instruments (i.e., Project ESMP, Contractor ESMP);
- Assess and strengthen the Implementing Agency's capacity to prevent and respond to GBV as part of project preparation
- ☐ Make certain the availability of an effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with multiple channels to initiate a complaint (parallel GBV GRM may be warranted for "substantial" and "high" risk projects);
- ☐ Clearly define the GBV requirements and expectations in the bid documents, including the requirement for a Code of Conduct (CoC) which addresses GBV (for ICB and NCB);
- ☐ Address how GBV-related costs will be paid in the contract, in the procurement documents;
- ☐ During implementation, ensure that CoCs are signed and understood by all contractor and consultant staff.
- ☐ During works, separate facilities for women & men, GBV-free zone signage.

## Moderate Risk

- All of the above, PLUS:
  - ☐ Develop a GBV Action plan including an Accountability and Response Framework, as part of project ESMP
  - ☐ *Consider* having a GBV specialist in the Implementing Agency
  - ☐ *Consider* having a GBV specialist in the supervision consultant's team
  - ☐ Evaluate the contractor's GBV response proposal in the C-ESMP, and confirm prior to finalizing the contract the contractor's ability to meet the project's GBV requirements.

## Substantial Risk

- All of the above, PLUS:
  - ☐ GBV specialist in the IA (i.e. the Project Mgmt. Unit) to support project implementation is *recommended*;
  - ☐ GBV specialist in the supervision consultant's team *recommended*;
  - ☐ *Consider* oversight through an independent Third Party Monitor (TPM) with experienced GBV staff;
- Funding should be *considered* for the Implementation Agency to recruit GBV Services Providers to facilitate access to timely, safe and confidential services for survivors.

## High Risk

- All of the above, PLUS:
  - ☐ Oversight through an independent Third Party Monitor (TPM) with experienced GBV staff is *recommended*.
  - ☐ Funding for Implementing Agency to recruit GBV Services Providers to facilitate access to timely, safe and confidential services for survivors (including money for transportation, documentation fees, and lodging if needed) is *recommended*

# Recommended Actions to Address GBV Risks:

## Project Implementation: Procurement

World Bank	
PIU/IA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clearly define the GBV requirements and expectations in a note to bidders</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include and clearly explain the Codes of Conduct requirements in the note to bidders, provide a sample Codes of Conduct (SPD Requirement)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include GBV activities (ex. trainings) as part of the contract (ex. under Occupational Health and Safety)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include provisions on how GBV activities and costs will be paid for in the contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include line items in the Bill of Quantities for clearly defined GBV activities (ex. preparation of relevant plans, GBV trainings, etc.)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Specify provisional sums for activities that cannot be defined in advance (ex. implementation of plans, engaging GBV service providers, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include all the GBV responsibilities in the particular conditions of contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Workers must sign a Codes of Conduct</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Workers must attend and be made available for trainings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stipulate the number of training days and frequency</li> </ul> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Evaluate contractor's GBV Response Proposal as part of bid evaluation</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>For National Competitive Bidding (NCB) procurement, consider integrating the ICB SPD requirements for addressing GBV risks.</b></li> </ul>
Contractor	

# Key Elements of Code of Conduct

## General elements

- Clear language defining the mission of the company
- Clear language defining the company's values and principles (linking them to the standards of professional conduct)
- Define different forms of violence that the project might exacerbate according to the national law (e.g. Gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment)
- Describe the implementing process of the Code of Conduct (applicability to management, workers, suppliers and contractors)
  - Reference to the GBV Action Plan
    - ✓ Response and sanctions mechanism
    - ✓ Regular training for workers

## Encouraged behaviors

- Explicit commitment to respect the GBV Action Plan adopted by the company
- Commitment to participate in capacity trainings

# Key Elements of Code of Conduct (continued)

## **Restricted behaviors**

- Prohibition of sex with anyone under 18 years old, as a condition of employment.
- Prohibition of any form of gender-based violence that the project might exacerbate defined in the national law, both in the workplace and in the community.
- Prohibition of inappropriate use or trespassing of gender specific facilities.

## **Sanctions**

- Appropriate sanctions that may be applied if an employee is in breach of the code of conduct (e.g. formal warning, informal warning, additional training, one-week suspension, one month suspension, report to the police...).

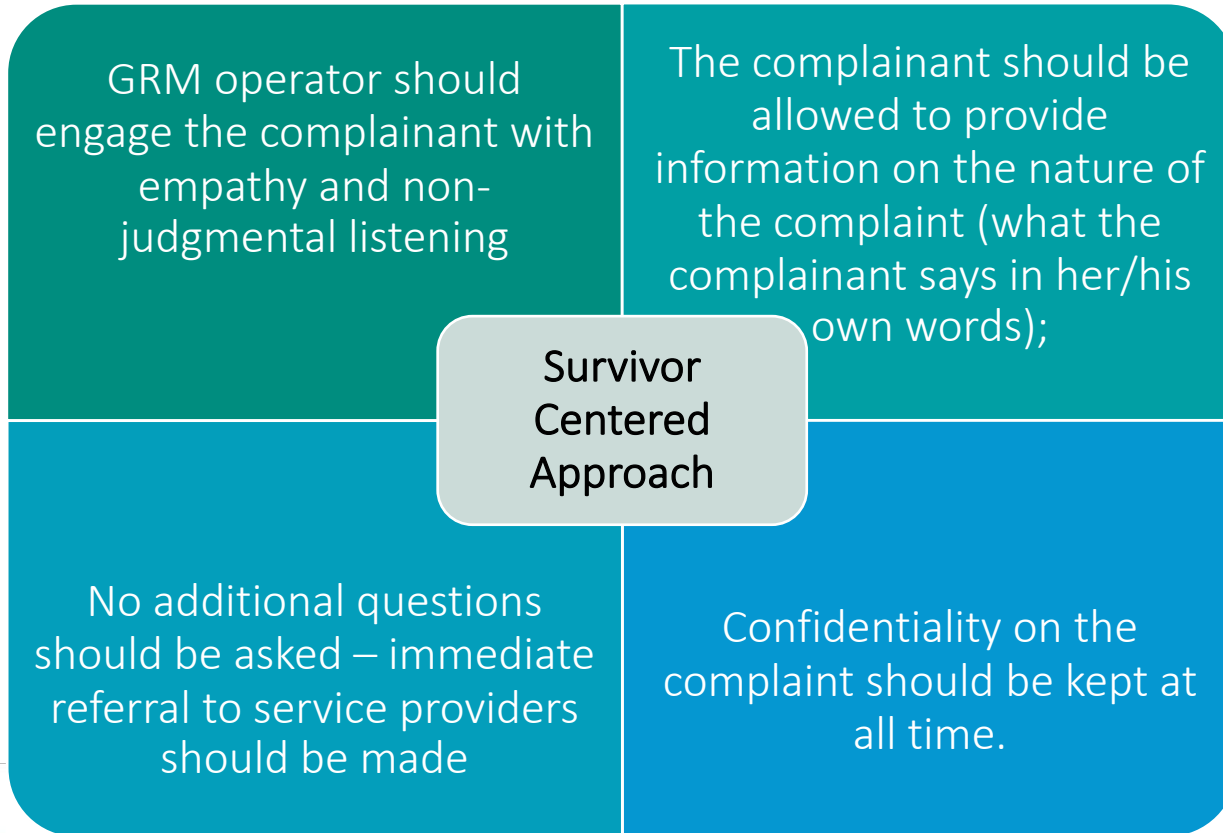
# Recommended Actions to Address GBV Risks in IPF Projects

## Project Implementation

World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Review that the GRM is set up and receives and processes complaints to ensure protocols are followed and appropriate referrals are established
PIU/IA	<input type="checkbox"/> Review Contract and C-ESMP to ensure all GBV provisions are included - make any revisions as necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure GRM outlines protocols and processes for safe, ethical and confidential response to GBV complaints (may include identification of separate reporting channels for GBV cases) <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure all those that have physical presence on the project site have signed and understood the Codes of Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Train project-related staff on SEA and SH and the Codes of Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Put up IEC material on GBV, Codes of Conduct, etc. in the work site, labor camps, surrounding communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct community awareness raising about GBV mitigation measures ex. Codes of Conduct, GRM, how to report and provide multiple entry-points <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Have separate, safe and easily accessible facilities for women and men working on site.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>As appropriate, public spaces around the project grounds should be well-lit</b>
Contractor and Supervision Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Same responsibilities as the IA



# GRM



# Example of Training and Community Awareness Raising

## Training Time Commitment

- Half-day manager induction training
- Full-day worker induction training (which managers will also attend)
- Full day refresher training once a month
- Community awareness raising

## Training Topics

- Company Policies & Codes of Conduct
- Country laws
- Support system to survivors
- Reporting mechanisms

**TOKTOK YA BLONG YUMI OL MAN PLES**

- LUKAOT GUD LONG EAPOT BLONG YUMI,
- HEMI WAN BIGFALA MO IMPOTEN DVELOPMEN,
- VANUATU GAVMAN HEMI MEKEM,
- OL MAN VANUATU MO JAINA OLI WOKEM,
- HEMI PROJEK BLONG YUMI MANPLES,
- YUMI EVRIWAN YUMI WANDEM GUDFALA EAPOT,
- YUMI MAS RISPEKTEM, MO LUKAOT LONG HEM OLTAEM,
- BLONG YUMI ENJOYEM MO HAEPI LONG WAN GUDFALA EAPOT,


**LONG YUMI OL GEL MO OL WOMAN**

- ❖ YUMI RISPEKTEM YUMI WAN, BODI BLONG YUMI, FAMILI MO KANTRI BLONG YUMI.
- ❖ YUMI NO WANDEM OL TRABOL IKASEM YUMI, SO YUMI LUKAOT GUD LONG YUMI.
- ❖ OL MAN WE OLI KAM WOK LONG EAPOT BLONG YUMI, OLI KAT FAMILI TU. YUMI RISPEKTEM OLKETA, MO YUMI WAN TU.

**SAPOS IGAT WAN LONG OL WOKMAN YA IMEKEM WAN RABIS FASIN LONG YU.**

- YU KAM TOKBAOT LONG MIFALA LONG VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE - OFIS BLONG YUMI ISTAP LONG NAMBATU - KOLOSAP LONG SUN PRODUCTION.
- YU SAVE TELEFON IKAM LONG 24000/25764.
- YU MEKEM RIPOT LONG OL POLIS LONG OFIS LONG TAON, O TELEFON LONG 111 / 22222.

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**VANUATU WOMEN'S CENTRE**  
P. O Box 1358, Port Vila, Vanuatu.  
Ph: (678) 25764 / 24000. Fax: (678) 22478.  
Email: [vwnc@vanuatu.com.vu](mailto:vwnc@vanuatu.com.vu)

# Recommended Actions to Address GBV Risks in IPF Projects

## Monitoring

World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing assessment of GBV risks on project
PIU/IA	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing training of workers and community awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Provide support and referrals to any GBV complaints that may arise <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake regular M&E of progress on GBV activities
Contractor and Supervision Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing training of workers and community awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Provide support and referrals to any GBV complaints that may arise <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake regular M&E of progress on GBV activities



# Monitoring and Reporting Indicators

Successful implementation of agreed GBV Action Plan (Y/N);

Number of training courses related to GBV delivered;

Percentage of workers that have signed a CoC; and/or

Percentage of workers that have attended the CoC training.

Number of GBV grievances that have been referred to GBV Services Providers

# Do's and Don'ts

## Do

- Do recognize that SEA occurs in a broader context of GBV
- Do assume that different forms of GBV are present within the community even if data is limited
- Do understand that GBV is underreported
- Do be aware that development projects can exacerbate different forms of GBV
- Do draw on existing information and datasets about GBV data and prevalence
- Do consult available guidance on GBV risk assessment and evidence based programming
- Do assess the extent of existing efforts to prevent and respond to GBV in your project area/country – Consult with internal and external partners
- Do be aware of the core ethical principles related to GBV in any data gathering effort

## Do Not

- Do not under any circumstance undertake an independent investigation of an incident of GBV, including SEA, through your project.
- Do not request that the country /project team initiate primary data collection on incidence of GBV in consultations with community members. The safest way to collect unpublished data is via key informant interviews with experienced actors already working on GBV prevention and response.
- Do not seek out survivors of GBV and question them about incidents.
- Do not undertake research efforts to uncover prevalence or patterns of GBV or to set a baseline of GBV within the project community.
- Do not attempt to create new services to respond to GBV in the project site, until you have an understanding of the existing gaps in services available for survivors.
- Do not quickly retrofit projects on paper to address GBV concerns without creating cohesive plans to mitigate SEA/GBV risk in the project area, or without consulting with a GBV expert.
- Do not assume that urban settings have lower risks of SEA/GBV.
- Do not collect data on GBV through project grievance and redress mechanisms (GRMs) unless a referral to service providers can be made, and GRM operators are trained on how to collect GBV cases confidentially and empathetically (with no judgement).

# Wrap UP

