

Joint meeting of LI WG, MHPSS TRG and GBV SWG



GBV Sub Working Group Core Action Areas



GBV localization and work with WLO to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV.



Service Delivery and safe access to life-saving multi-sectoral response and prevention programs



Regular assessments and trends analysis to monitor and anticipate needs



Capacity development, with a focus on national capacity development



Advocacy efforts in coordination with the refugees and host communities



GBV mainstreaming and cross-sector collaboration



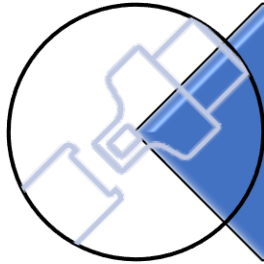
GBV case management.



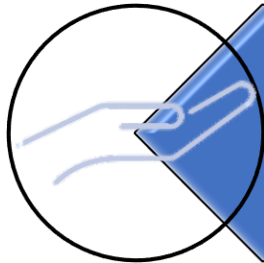
Resource mobilization for GBV prevention and response interventions and programs



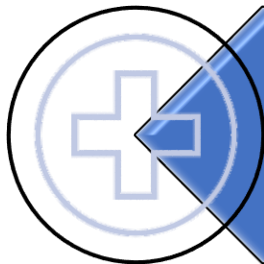
Service provision



Safe Spaces, shelters
Dignity kits



Legal, PSS, medical and social support,
GBV case management and CASH



Post rape treatment and capacity
building



CORE GBV CONCEPTS

GBV is an umbrella term for any **harmful act** that is **perpetrated against a person's will** and is based on **socially ascribed differences between males and females** (i.e., gender). It includes acts that inflict **physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats** of such actions, **coercion**, and **other deprivations of liberty**.

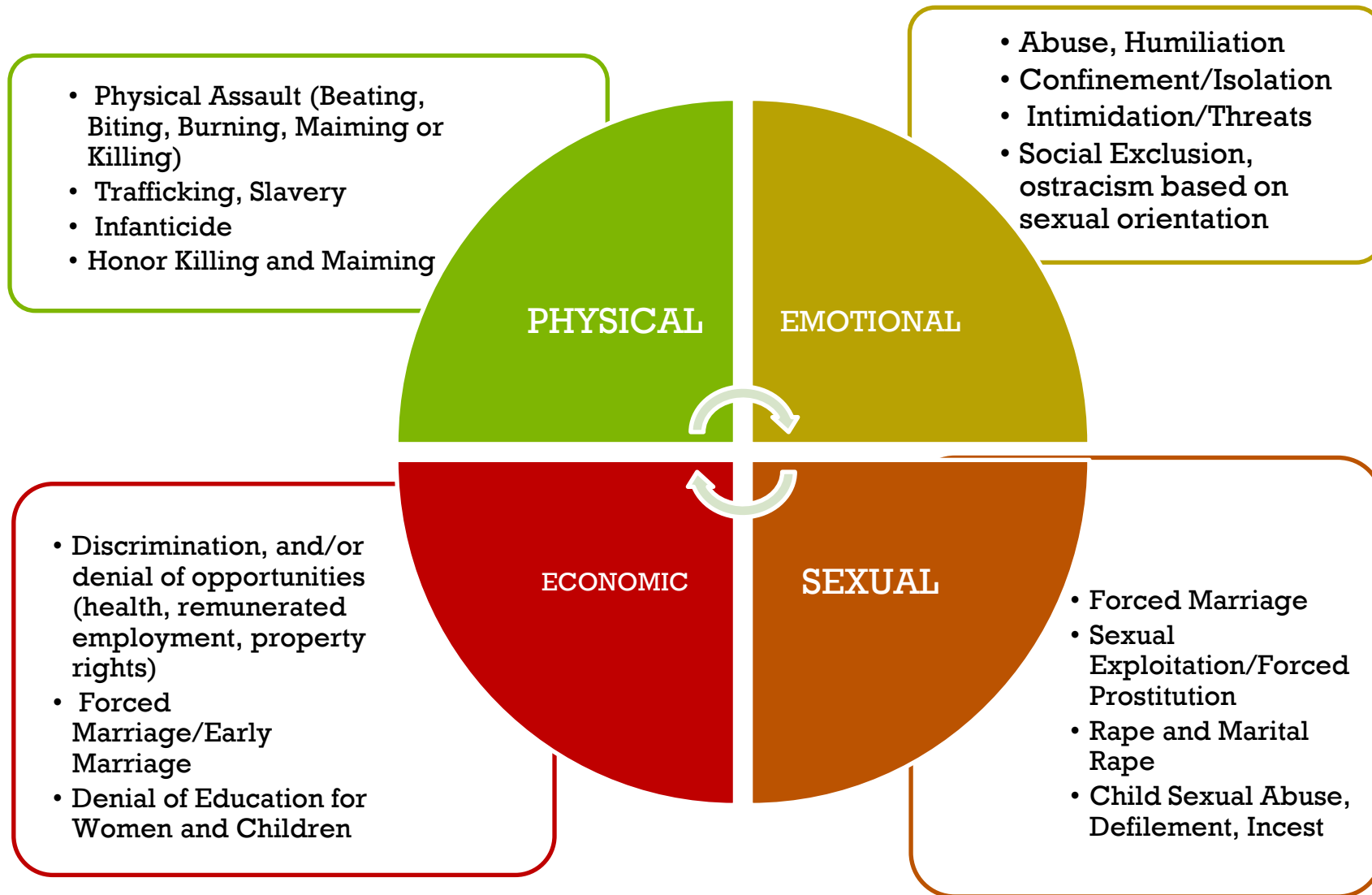
(IASC GBV Guidelines)

“GBV = rape, right?”

Yes, but also:



Types of GBV



CONSEQUENCES OF GBV

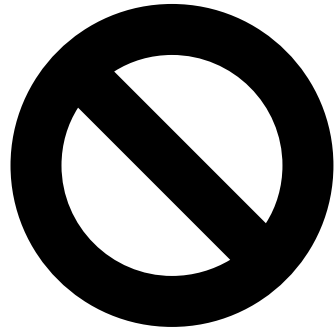
Physical health consequences	Psychological health consequences	Social & Economic consequences
Physical injury	Depression	Victim-blaming
HIV/AIDS	Fear	Stigmatisation
STIs	Self-blame	Rejection
Unwanted pregnancy	Anxiety	Isolation
Unsafe abortion	Mental illness	Decreased earning capacity/contribution
Fistula	Suicidal thoughts/actions	Increased poverty
Death		Risk of re-victimization



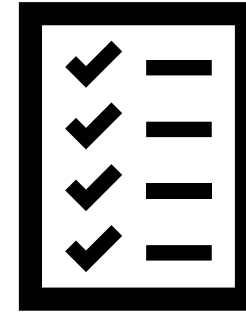
Understanding your role as a non-GBV specialized actor



IN A NUTSHELL...



DO NOT proactively identify
or seek out GBV survivors



INSTEAD, ensure that frontline staff are properly trained, so a **safe and trusted environment** exists for someone who **willingly** wants to disclose their experience AND be prepared to safely and appropriately respond to GBV disclosures



Key Principles of Practicing a Survivor-Centered Approach

RESPECT

All actions you take are guided by respect for the survivor's choices, wishes, rights and dignity

SAFETY

The safety of the survivor is the number one priority

CONFIDENTIALITY

People have the right to choose to whom they will or will not tell their story. Maintaining confidentiality means not sharing any information with anyone without the survivor's consent

NON-DISCRIMINATION

Providing equal and fair treatment to anyone in need of support



The GBV Pocket Guide is based on the Psychological First Aid Framework

PREPARE

LOOK

LISTEN

LINK

& promotes the use of the survivor-centered approach





PREPARE

Be aware of existing services.

Even without a GBV actor (including a GBV referral pathway or a GBV focal point) available in your area, **there may be *other services***, including at the local/community level, that can be helpful to address someone's needs.

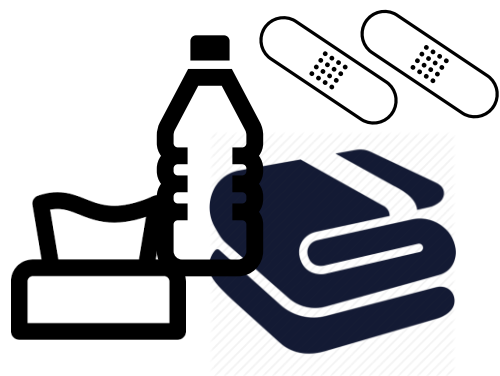
PREPARATION IS KEY!



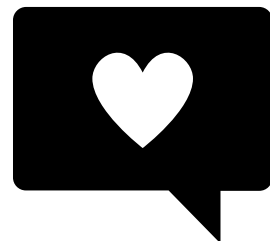
AFTER PREPARING, LOOK



Introduce yourself



Address urgent basic needs



Be aware of the different ways people reach out for support



Recognize what you can and cannot manage





IF YOU WERE EXPOSED TO SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE, OR FEEL AFRAID, IT IS NOT YOUR FAULT, AND YOU'RE NOT ALONE

MEDICAL SUPPORT IN CASE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE:

IN CHISINAU, EMERGENCY UNITS OF:

Institute of Emergency Medicine,
1, Toma Ciorba str., Chisinau,
Tel: **+373 22 250 761**

Institute of Mother and Child,
93, Burebista str, Chisinau,
Tel: **+373 22 781 210**

Clinical Municipal Hospital no.1
„Gheorghe Paladi”,
20, Melestiu str., Chisinau,
Tel: **+373 22 273 750, +373 22 270 479**

IN BALTI, EMERGENCY UNIT OF:

Balti Clinical Hospital,
101, Decebal str, Balti,
Tel: **+373 231 58 697**

AT THE EMERGENCY UNITS OF ALL THE RAYON HOSPITALS, CALL 112

COUNSELLING SUPPORT

Free emotional support and information is available from women's organizations.

For information on your closest women's organization visit the **Coalition 'Life Without Violence'**

<https://stopviolenta.md/>

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE FOR PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONALITIES IN MOLDOVA

Free Hotline: 08008 8008
Telephone: +373 22 24 06 24
LA STRADA WOMEN'S GBV HELPLINE

POLICE SUPPORT
112

LEGAL SUPPORT

Free legal advice: **0 800 800 00** Women's Law Centre helpline
Tel: **+373 22 811 999, Mobil: +373 68 855 050**

FREE CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE



If you were exposed to sexual violence, medical help can prevent serious consequences

It is important to **seek medical support** within the **first 72 hours** of when the violence happened as some treatments only work during that time.

You should not feel judged if you seek emotional support, its normal to want help
If you feel unsafe please seek support urgently.

If you do not wish to leave a person that is harmful to you, you can still access **confidential support**.

YOUR SAFETY IS IMPORTANT WHILST ON THE MOVE AND IN MOLDOVA

VIOLENCE IS NEVER YOUR FAULT EVEN IF YOU TRY TO PREVENT IT



- Travel and stay with people you know and trust. Inform people you trust about your location.
- Always keep your documents with you and make digital copies.
- Avoid offers that seem untrustworthy. Seek reliable information from trusted sources.
- If you don't feel safe in a place, consider how you can leave it quickly and what you need to take.

Humanitarian assistance, including humanitarian transport and accommodation, is always free and available for more information or to make a complaint see <https://dopomoga.gov.md/> or call the **Green Line 0800 800 11**



#SaferTogether



#SaferTogether



PREPARE, LOOK, THEN LISTEN



- After ensuring the survivor's basic needs are met, and that s/he is not in immediate danger, LISTEN.
- Stay as calm as possible.
- Allow the individual to share as much or as little information as s/he would like to.
- It is NOT YOUR ROLE to provide counseling or take the individual to services or conduct a detailed interview about what happened to them.
- FOCUS on providing them with INFORMATION about the services you know are available



PREPARE, LOOK, LISTEN, THEN LINK

- Your primary role is to provide information about accessing other available services if they exist. If services do not exist, it is important that you are honest with the survivor.
- Any link or connection must be driven by the survivor. It is always chiefly the survivor's choice and decision.
- Don't share your opinion. If asked about your opinion, encourage the survivor to make the decisions on who to go to, when, and why.
- Compassionately end the conversation.



KEY MESSAGE & TAKEAWAYS

- Do not ignore anyone who is trying to reach out for support.
- The needs of the survivor come first.
- Allow the survivor to express their emotions in whatever form they are – some people are quiet, others are angry and yelling, others may be crying and so on.
- Listen to the survivor and ask how you can help. Do not ask questions about what happened or the details of the incident, instead emphasize that you are there to be a listening ear to whatever the survivor wants to share.



KEY MESSAGES & TAKEAWAYS

- Do **NOT** share information about the survivor or the incident with anyone. It is important to remember that you can do everything right, but you are not going to fix this person's experience or take away their pain.
- If you are concerned about the wellbeing of a survivor or if he/she has received the appropriate support, follow up directly with the service provider.
- Do **NOT** reach out to the survivor directly.



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When well-designed livelihoods and economic inclusion programmes can mitigate GBV risks:

Programmes that include built-in protective mechanisms to monitor and address potential risk factors can help to reduce the exposure of at-risk groups to violence and exploitation, while empowering them with skills training and social and financial capital. Such programmes can:

- Provide at-risk groups with safe alternatives for generating income.
- Enhance their knowledge and skills base of micro-enterprise, financial management, natural resource management and leadership.
- Empower at-risk groups and reduce gender inequality.



Livelihoods and economic inclusion programming for at-risk groups should not:

- Reinforce traditional roles;
- Add burdens by increasing workloads;
- Fuel conflict and violence within the household or community by changing gender norms and/or shifting the balance of control over assets between men and women;
- Heighten the risk of experiencing violence.



GBV risks associated with lack of livelihoods

- Absence of formal jobs, and people have to find work in the informal economy, being exposed to risks and exploitation.
- Need to engage in the sale and exchange of sex as a coping mechanism.
- Harassment and abuse, especially in unregulated markets.
- Economic vulnerability increases risks of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers.
- Women's multiple roles as breadwinners and caretakers.
- Different groups are affected differently by these circumstances and face distinct risks.



GBV risks and livelihoods

- Livelihoods opportunities can increase GBV risks.
- Changes in gender dynamics and gender roles during displacement.
- Important to take into consideration the context and potential backlashes of 'women's independence'.
- Increased tensions, including with host community.
- When domestic violence is already taking place, it can be exacerbated.
- When projects are not well-tailored, contexts are not considered, risks of GBV emerge or increase.
- Excluding participation of different groups can result in risks and unequal opportunities.



Reducing GBV risks in livelihoods

- Mainstream GBV in assessment, analysis and planning.
- Are at-risk groups being involved in all aspects of livelihoods programming design, implementation and monitoring?
- How has the crisis impacted refugees and host communities' coping strategies?
- Do certain groups face additional risks? Which risks are those?
- Are there any barriers (physical, societal) that prevent groups from accessing livelihoods opportunities?
- Are there logistical/physical elements associated with livelihoods initiatives that enhance GBV risks (travelling, work in insecure locations)?



Livelihoods Thematic Area Guide

Essential Actions for Reducing Risk, Promoting Resilience and Aiding Recovery throughout the Programme Cycle	Stage of Emergency Applicable to Each Action			
	Pre-Emergency/ Preparedness	Emergency	Stabilized Stage	Recovery to Development
ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND PLANNING				
Promote the active participation of women, girls and other at-risk groups in all livelihoods assessment processes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess the level of participation and leadership of women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups in all aspects of livelihoods programming (e.g. ratio of male/female livelihoods staff; participation in positions of leadership; strategies for hiring and retaining females and other at-risk groups; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess community norms and practices related to livelihoods, with a focus on the barriers faced by women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups to accessing safe livelihoods opportunities (e.g. gender norms that exclude women from certain types of work; gender-based discrimination against women in the workplace; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conduct market analyses in partnership with those at risk of GBV to identify profitable, accessible and desirable livelihoods activities that do not exacerbate the risk of GBV	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess the physical safety of and access to livelihoods programmes to identify associated risks of GBV (e.g. safety travelling to/from work; childcare during the workday; exploitation by employers, clients or suppliers; work hours and locations; backlash from family or community members when women start earning money; safe strategies for storing earned money; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Assess awareness of livelihoods staff on basic issues related to gender, GBV, women's/human rights, social exclusion and sexuality (including knowledge of where survivors can report risk and access care; linkages between livelihoods and GBV; etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Review existing/proposed community outreach material related to livelihoods to ensure it includes basic information about GBV risk reduction (including prevention, where to report risk and how to access care)	✓	✓	✓	✓
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION				
Develop proposals for livelihoods programmes that reflect awareness of GBV risks for the affected population and strategies for reducing these risks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepare and provide trainings for government, humanitarian workers, women's groups and community members engaged in livelihoods work on the safe design and implementation of livelihoods programmes that mitigate the risk of GBV	✓	✓	✓	✓
IMPLEMENTATION				
► Programming				
Involve women and other at-risk groups as staff and leaders in livelihoods programming (with due caution where this poses a potential security risk or increases the risk of GBV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
In consultation with women, girls, men and boys, implement livelihoods programmes that are accessible to those at risk of GBV (e.g. address logistical and cultural obstacles that prevent their participation)		✓	✓	✓
In consultation with women, girls, men and boys, implement livelihoods programmes that minimize related GBV risks (e.g. sensitize community members about GBV; work with local authorities to increase security measures; engage men and boys as supportive partners through workshops and discussions on gender issues; work with receptor or host communities to reduce competition over employment or natural resources; etc.)		✓	✓	✓
Promote the economic and professional empowerment of participants through business development, agricultural trainings, value chain integration, vocational skills training, capacity-building and education		✓	✓	✓
Implement strategies that allow participants to control their assets in ways that mitigate the risk of theft or financial exploitation		✓	✓	✓
Implement all livelihoods programmes within the framework of building sustainable livelihoods that are ongoing beyond the crisis stage (e.g. develop culturally sensitive exit strategies to lessen the risks of GBV; link short-term livelihoods programmes with longer-term economic empowerment strategies; etc.)		✓	✓	✓



Key resources

- [Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#)
- [Thematic Area Guide for livelihoods](#)
- [UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of, Risk Mitigation and Response to Gender-based Violence, 2020](#)
- [16 Interagency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming](#)
- [GBV safety audit: how to guide](#)
- [Toolkit | GBV Risk Mitigation in Cash and Voucher Assistance](#)



Thank you.

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