

06

Gender-Based Violence



Prevention of GBV

Awareness and education strategically use information, communication, and learning activities to change harmful attitudes, beliefs, norms, and behaviours.

Community mobilisation involves engaging, organising, and empowering community members and local leaders to take collective action to prevent and respond to GBV.

Legal & Policy Reform includes updating, enacting, or strengthening laws, regulations, and policies to prevent and respond to GBV more effectively.

Economic Empowerment increases individuals' financial independence and decision-making power, particularly for women and marginalised groups

Response mechanisms to GBV

One-Stop Centres are integrated service delivery points where survivors of gender-based violence can access multiple essential services under one roof.

Healthcare services refer to the immediate, short-term, and long-term medical and psychosocial support provided by trained health professionals to address the physical, emotional, and reproductive health consequences of GBV.

Legal Support encompasses a range of services and assistance provided to survivors, helping them understand, navigate, and access justice systems to seek protection, hold perpetrators accountable, and claim their rights.

Shelter & Social Support is the protection, practical assistance, and emotional support provided to survivors of gender-based violence to help them escape immediate danger, stabilise their lives, and begin the process of recovery and reintegration.

Case Management Approaches: In this approach, trained professionals, such as social workers or caseworkers, assess the needs of GBV survivors, develop an individualised care plan, and coordinate access to a range of services, including health, psychosocial support, safety planning, legal aid, and shelter.