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Creating clear and safe ways both to report and seek support was highlighted as a priority. Examples include using helplines, phone booths and through the local Sexual and Gender Based Violence (S)GBV Protection cluster referral pathway to help victims/survivors of SEA find support. Ensuring that these mechanisms are safe and trusted by communities is key. In Jordan, with the victim/survivor's consent, UNDP's PSEA Focal Point will refer the victim/survivor to the Amaali Application which is the common entry point to Jordan's GBV referral pathway system, developed in 2018 and funded by the UN. This app provides victims/survivors with information on



reach vulnerable populations. In many countries pilots of CBCMs demonstrated very positive results, unfortunately these mechanisms are often under-funded and therefore unsustainable.

Partnerships:

Partnerships are essential. UNDP does not operate in a vacuum when it comes to PSEA. In all countries that reported, UNDP is part of the UN PSEA Task Force. Data shows that cooperation with humanitarian agencies and the cluster system, especially the (S)GBV Cluster, is a critical platform to share data and coordinate around victim/survivor support. Agencies like UNFPA are critical partners given their expertise in multi-sectorial assistance to survivors/victims of GBV and their partnerships with health service providers particularly regarding psychological care and sexual and reproductive health (for instance in Haiti) and their projects on providing dignity kits to girls (in Burundi for example).

