UN051	
UN ACTION MPTF PROJECT FINAL REPORTING FORM	
Country	Multiple
Project Start Date	(12/12/2016)
Project Completion Date	(13/07/2019)
Project Duration	(Two years and seven months) (Start Date 12/12/2016 to End Date 13/07/2019) Details of extensions if any: 1)
UN Implementing Entities	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR
Name, Title and Contact information of Reporting Focal Point(s) from all implementing agencies. (Please include both email and phone).	Kate Rougvie, GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator krougvie@unfpa.org
Project Location(s)	Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Libya, Yemen, Lebanon, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda,
Project Budget	

UN Action pillar of activity	☐ Advocacy
	☐ Knowledge building
	☐ Support to UN system at country level
Report Date	(11/05/19)
1. Project Context	

Guidance: Please provide a short description of any changes in context since the inception of the project.

The GBVIMS continues to serve humanitarian actors and others as a model initiative for safe and ethical GBV data management. Over the past 12 years since the system was introduced, the inter-agency GBVIMS team—comprised of UNF`PA, UNHCR, UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and International Medical Corps (IMC)—has continued to design, test, implement and refine the System's tools in humanitarian contexts throughout the world. Since 2007, the GBVIMS has been rolled out at various levels and to varying degrees with qualified agencies working in 30+ crisis-affected contexts[1]. The GBVIMS Global Team has provided continuous support to existing and new GBVIMS rollouts, including hands-on support to service providers operating in humanitarian contexts responding to the health, psychosocial and legal needs of GBV survivors, as well as other practitioners involved in GBV coordination, policy and advocacy on GBV, increasing both the reach and utility of the System.

Due to the nature of the emergency contexts in which the GBVIMS Global Team intervenes, the landscape of humanitarian needs and responses are ever-changing and the Global Team must continuously adapt its approach to meet these needs. Furthermore, significant turnover in the staffing of the GBVIMS Global Team has also necessitated constant adaptation to ensure consistency. Most noteworthy in terms of contextual change might be the scope of work of the GBVIMS Steering Committee. Most commonly known globally as an inter-agency authority on GBV incident monitoring and safe and ethical GBV service data management, over the life of the project, the GBVIMS SC scope of work has expanded significantly beyond this, in response to growing and changing needs. This includes a strengthened focus on GBV Case Management operational guidance and capacity development including related documentation and performance monitoring. As well as the exponential growth of Primero/GBVIMS+, the online platform and mobile application for GBV caseworkers to manage case management and incident monitoring data, while strengthening casework supervision capacity. Together, these approaches are designed to bolster the safe and ethical collection, management and use of GBV service delivery data, while placing an emphasis on

---

[1] Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen. The GBVIMS is in use by just IRC in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Thailand, Pakistan and Haiti.

survivor-centered, quality service provision. The GBVIMS continues to operate through a strong inter-agency approach, while Agencies and Organization's continue to invest in institutional capacity to ensure the sustainability of these Systems.

2. Progress Summary

a). Project Goal

The goals of the project were oriented around four key areas of intervention:

1. **Technical support to GBVIMS rollouts**
2. **Technical support to information sharing for the MARA**
3. **Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response**
4. **Provide learning opportunities for GBVIMS capacity development.**

The following report will address each of these four areas of intervention under each result level, though in light of the extensive number of countries against which the project will report, quantitative results will be reported under the goal, outcome and outputs levels, while the greatest narrative detail will be included under the activities section, divided by country context.

1. Technical support to GBVIMS rollouts

The project aimed to provide in-person and off-site technical support to GBV agencies and organizations working on GBVIMS rollouts in UN Action priority countries as well as others. The GBVIMS Global Team provided continuous support in the form of technical guidance, troubleshooting, and knowledge exchange on the GBVIMS throughout the project lifecycle. The following was achieved:

- Support was delivered to a total of **25 countries** to rollout and maintain the GBVIMS, including: Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon (Anglophone and Francophone responses), Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Jordan, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, and Tanzania.
- **169 organizations/entities** (UN, INGO, NGO, Government) engaged as country-level signatories to the GBVIMS, worldwide, during the lifetime of the project.

2. Technical support to information sharing for the MARA:

The goal of this area of intervention was to document the pilot rollouts of the Guidance Note and to support and promote safe and ethical data sharing between the GBVIMS and the MARA while

ensuring MARA-specific ISPs are in place that identify other sources of CRSV information on CRSV for MARA purposes. Under the umbrella of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict network in collaboration with DPKO, DPA, and OHCHR, in view of addressing questions on how these two systems can operate concurrently, the GBVIMS Steering Committee jointly developed a "Provisional Guidance Note on the Intersections between the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA), and the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) in 2014[2]. The subsequent rollout of the Guidance Note has included capacity development and sensitization of GBVIMS and MARA actors on the content of the Note and the System; supporting development of specific tools to facilitate the intersections between the GBVIMS and the MARA - including the adaptation of the GBVIMS Incident Recorder (IR - the GVIMS 'database') to include specific tabs for the MARA and facilitating the automatic generation of MARA-oriented statistical reports, and further refining the System to generate these on both quarterly and annual bases depending on context; training materials and workshop formats for the facilitation of consultations on GBVIMS-MARA data sharing with GBVIMS signatory organizations; the subsequent development of Addenda to the GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) that define and describe the safe and ethical procedures for sharing anonymous data on reported cases of possible CRSV from the GBVIMS, contextualized to the needs and decisions of individual country contexts; and subsequent technical support to GBVIMS-MARA rollout countries to develop analytical reports suited to the needs and requirements of MARA actors. During the project lifetime, the work on this area of intervention expanded from two countries (South Sudan and Mali) to five: South Sudan, Mali, Central African Republic, Somalia and Iraq. This technical support was well received by both humanitarian and peace-keeping and human rights monitoring actors in these countries. The goal-level results for this area are the following:

- **66%[3]** of countries where the MARA and the GBVIMS have both been rolled out, safe and ethical data sharing is taking place from the GBVIMS and informing the MARA.
- GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note rolled out in **three** new countries (Central African Republic, Iraq, Somalia).

3. Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response:

At the time of initial project development, in locations where the GBVIMS rollouts had been completed the results had been positive[4]. The Steering Committee had documented examples of

---

[2] This Guidance Note supports actors navigating the two systems to understand how the systems can complement each other. Its development was informed by a consultative process that involved GBVIMS users and MARA actors (DPKO, OHCHR, DPA) at global and country levels.

[3] Countries in which both MARA and GBVIMS have been formally rolled out are: Central African Republic, Mali, Libya, Iraq, Somalia and South Sudan. To note, GBVIMS data sharing in Iraq has not yet commenced in Iraq due to the absence of a Senior Women Protection Advisor, the GBVIMS Task Force is ready to share their first report for the UN Secretary General's Annual Report on Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2019) - in which case this figure would rise to 83%. Myanmar has not been counted in this figure as at the time of reporting our understanding was that the MARA was not yet fully operational.

[4] The GBVIMS External Evaluation documented some examples of how GBVIMS data have been used in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Lebanon to inform programming, fundraising and advocacy.

GBVIMS application including how data have been used to inform GBV programmes[5] and the GBVIMS Steering Committee has continued to build on these successes through the term of this project. The following goal-level results were obtained:

- **73% of supported countries** implemented programmatic changes as a result of data analysis using their GBVIMS data.

The below is a country example of programmatic change resulting from data analysis, in Cox Bazar, Bangladesh:

The GBVIMS Task Force in Bangladesh reports that GBVIMS data analysis made it easy to identify gaps in service provision to GBV survivors as well as in prevention approaches. Some GBV survivors were declining some services as result of referrals and social stigma, while many others don't feel confident to report GBV. In order build confidence and get communities to open up, some GBV partners initiated integrated GBV and Adolescent Sexual and Reproduction Health (ASRH) programmes and built the capacities of community advocates and non-GBV actors. They changed their prevention approach to household-based and integrated GBV and ASRH/SRH discussions using SRH as an entry point. Discussion sessions are jointly led by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and change makers (both from the Rohingya community) who also made themselves available to accompany survivors to specialized services. Another GBV partner provided GBV trainings to members from the community "Community Advocates" who are able to advocate for GBV survivors within the Rohingya community. Community members felt confident in the information they received, and felt supported, because the awareness raising messages were integrated and conveyed by members inspiring a sense of trust and respect within the Rohingya community. This has contributed towards an increase in GBV reporting of 10% in the 3rd quarter of 2019. The GBVIMS data analysis has also contributed helped in taking action to mitigate GBV risks during the night. The statistics highlighted that 42% of reported GBV incidents were perpetrated during the night, and rape was the most reported type of incident. Triangulation of this data with information from various assessments also indicated insufficient lighting in the camps, lack of gender-segregated toilets/bathing facilities and distance of water points as risk factors. This information strongly supports the rates of GBV perpetrated during the night indicated by the GBVIMS data. As a result, GBV partners started implementing various actions to mitigate GBV risks during the night. These actions include distribution of dignity kits including flashlight and flute, solar lantern to women, girls and at household levels and improved street lights in some areas of the camps. GBV Partners have also conducted meetings with the community night watch groups and community members to raise their awareness about the GBV risks faced during the night.

4. **Provide learning opportunities for GBVIMS capacity development:**

---

[5] The GBVIMS Steering Committee has also developed a "Series" available on its website on Linking Data Analysis with Programming

Findings of the GBVIMS External evaluation highlighted a demand for sharing lessons from GBVIMS users, and recommended the cost effective development and dissemination of lessons to share among the community of GBVIMS users and more broadly to potential users and supporters.

The goal-level objective of this area of intervention was to develop and broadly disseminate new and easily accessible GBVIMS reference tools (webinars, podcasts, videos, etc.) to GBVIMS users including on new platforms and broader global protection and GBV learning initiatives. The following results were obtained:

- **8,929 Podcast episodes** were played between December 2016 and July 2019.

b) Project Outcomes

1. **Technical Support to GBVIMS rollouts**

- **3 new national rollouts** (Cameroon, Libya, Bangladesh,) since project inception.

- **21 countries** have functioning Information Sharing Protocols by the end of this project.

- **10 countries** (Niger, Cameroon, Libya, Bangladesh, Yemen, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Iraq, Mali, Somalia) where in-depth integrated information management and case management capacity assessment has taken place during the project period.

2. **Technical support to information sharing for the MARA**

- **3 countries** (Central African Republic, Mali, South Sudan) where decisions were reached through a consultative process, and MARA-specific Addenda to the national GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol were newly established
- **4 countries** (South Sudan, Mali, Central African Republic, Iraq) where MARA-specific Addenda to the national GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol are active.

3. **Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response:**
- **62% of countries** (or 16) GBVIMS rollout countries have developed a GBVIMS report including programmatic recommendations on the basis of data analysis sessions, in the past year.

c). Project Outputs
Guidance: In line with the project proposal, describe how the main outputs of the project were achieved.

1. **Technical Support to GBVIMS rollouts**

- **30 support missions** executed by the GBVIMS Global Team in the support of the project between Dec 2016 and July 13, 2019.
- **20 individuals from 5 agencies**, trained as trainers at the global level (2019)
- **55% of countries** with Inter-Agency rollouts of the GBVIMS have GBVIMS Coordinators at national level

2. **Technical support to information sharing for the MARA**
- **13 consultations** carried out in 5 countries with GBVIMS and MARA actors in order to share information on the GBVIMS-MARA intersections and enable informed decision making around safe and ethical data sharing.
- **5 countries** (South Sudan, Mali, Central African Republic, Iraq, Somalia) were provided with ongoing technical support to facilitate safe and ethical sharing of CRSV data from the GBVIMS to the MARA.

3. **Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response:**
- **62% of GBVIMS countries** have held a data analysis session within in the last year.

d). Project Activities

1. **1. Technical support to GBVIMS rollouts** (integrating also activities under intervention area **3. Data analysis to strengthen the GBV response**).

Support to GBVIMS country rollouts can take a number of forms, and is usually intensive. Depending on system users' needs, local context and on the stage of the GBVIMS rollout, technical support may be provided on the following points:

- Coordination of the GBVIMS rollouts (based on the four stages 1- Integrated Information Management-Case Management Assessment, 2- Planning, 3-Implementation, 4 – Maintenance), this may include a re-assessment of contexts and organizations, and necessary rollout' adjustments if a crisis strike (conflict, natural disaster, etc.).
- Support and share best practices on the coordination of interagency rollouts.
- Standardization of terminology and processes for classifying incidents of GBV so that all actors gathering data on GBV are speaking the same language.
- Standardization and customization of a survivor intake form to ensure consistency in data gathering.
- Introduction of an "incident recorder" – a basic, MS Excel-based database that processes data gathered during intake and creates automatic reports for identifying data correlations and facilitating safe data sharing (including, e.g., for donor reporting).

- Introduction of Primero/GBVIMS+ - the online GBV case management and incident monitoring software and mobile application.
- Facilitation and finalization of information sharing protocols that dictate the parameters of (under what circumstances), how and when data is shared in the context of an interagency GBV coordination mechanism.
- Support on GBVIMS (in conjunction with other GBV data) data analysis with a view to inform and improve GBV programmes.
- Support in the production of quarterly and annual report or similar, and facilitation of workshop analysis with GBV actors to inform programs, HRP, HNO.

The following is a summary of remote and in-person technical support provided to over 20 countries/response programs during the lifetime of the project by country, by an operational inter-agency Global GBVIMS team composed of the following:

- Inter-Agency GBVIMS Coordinator (100% 2017-18, 50% from 2019) (UNFPA)
- Inter-Agency Primero/GBVIMS+ Technical Specialist (100%, UNICEF)
- Inter-Agency GBV Case Management Technical Specialist (100%, UNICEF)
- Information Management and Technology Advisor (70%) (IRC)
- GBV Specialist (20%) (UNFPA)
- GBV Information Management Specialist (50%, UNHCR)

To note, the list of countries is not exhaustive, as the GBVIMS Global Team frequently responds to ad-hoc requests for support from non-GBVIMS countries, while also providing Case Management-specific support outside of or as a precursor to GBVIMS rollouts. These have included, for example, requests from organisations working in the Syria cross-border response, the Government of Belize, the DR Congo, and Yemen, amongst others. Remote support to country rollouts provides regular and comprehensive planning, assessment, technical review, technical advice and troubleshooting on the 'classic' GBVIMS, information sharing protocol development and revision, Primero/GBVIMS+, GBV case management and related data management; GBV data analysis and report development, and GBVIMS-MARA intersections, amongst other topics.

During the project lifetime, a broad support checklist was developed to guide the work of Technical Team, amongst which all GBVIMS rollout countries are divided. Inter-agency teams of two focal points (one primary, one back-up) provide ongoing support to all countries.

Category	Items	In country	Remote	Frequency
Initial rollout	Adapt (if needed) and share GBVIMS assessment tool and/or Self-reflection integrated tool		X	As required
	Adapt consent & intake forms according to context; Develop IR		X	As required

	Conduct in-country mission (basic tools training, bilateral consultations of actors and ISP development workshop)	X		As required
	Draft mission report with clear recommendations		X	As required
	Draft first version of the ISP and annexes		X	As required
Communication	Hold technical calls with in-country GBVIMS Coordinator and representatives of the SC organizations. And produce MoM after each calls with clear action points.		X	Monthly
	Hold bilateral calls/meetings with DGOs to check implementation of the GBVIMS	X	X	Every 6 months
	Relay any relevant decisions/ learning documents produced at the Global Team level	X	X	As required
Capacity building	Hold regular coaching sessions for the GBVIMS Coordinator and Focal Points		X	As required
	Facilitate trainings on basic tools training	X		As required
	Facilitate trainings on data analysis	X		As required
	Facilitate training on Case Management	X		As required
	Facilitate training on GBVIMS+	X		As required
Reporting & Analysis	Provide comments on consolidated stats and/or analytical reports		X	Monthly
	Support the data analysis process (incl. Definition of process, planning, follow up)		X	As required
Information Sharing	Support the ISP revision process with key lessons-learnt from previous period	X	X	Annually
	Identify request from information sharing from MARA actors		X	As required
	If needed, conduct in-country workshop on the development of MARA Addendum to the ISP	X		As required
	Identify request from information sharing from PSEA actors and provide guidance according to agreed-upon documents by the Steering Committee		X	As required
	Identify other information sharing request	X	X	As required

	and provide guidance accordingly			
Tools usage	Update basic tools as required	X	X	As required
Troubleshooting	Fix the reported errors in the IR and Compilation tool		X	As required
Case Management	Deliver and analyze Integrated Self-Reflection Tool to assess and/or monitor CM quality when needed		X	As required
	Provide coaching on CM and adaptation of in-country resources (as needed)	X	X	As required
	When applicable, follow up on action plan developed as part of the CM capacity building initiative in-country		X	As required
Primero/ GBVIMS+	Whenever possible provide information on the rollout of GBVIMS+ (presentation)		X	As required
	Conduct assessment on GBVIMS+ rollout		X	As required
	Adapt implementation plan and have DGOs subscribe to the Terms of Use	X		As required
	Adapt configuration to country context and request platform deployment		X	As required
	Follow up on user feedback based on the Issue tracking sheet		X	As required
	Hold calls with System Admin (if different from GBVIMS Coordinator)		X	As required
	Communicate with Robert/Software company for troubleshooting		X	As required
Other IMS	Ensure linkages and/or mitigation with other existing IMS in country (incl. Interoperability)	X	X	As required
M&E and documentation	Deliver baseline matrix to GBVIMS Coordinator		X	Annually
	Collect information on lessons-learnt (ie. Linking analysis to programming series) for learning products/purposes.		X	As required
	Follow up on additional M&E tools whenever developed		X	As required
	Keep countries folder and mission tracking sheet up to date		X	As required

Central African Republic (CAR):

The GBVMS has been rolled out since March 2014 in CAR. In total, seven DGOs and three UN agencies continue to be signatories to the Information Sharing Protocol (ISP). During 2017 the GBVIMS Technical Team provided ongoing support to the CAR GBVIMS Task Force through regular remote support teleconferences (in French), reviewing and providing guidance on periodic reports, providing guidance around the use of GBVIMS data for external advocacy, and around the development of a draft ISP Addendum in order to initiate information sharing with MINUSCA to the MARA. Achievements include the strong engagement of UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and IRC in the coordination of the GBVIMS, and strong dialogue with the MINUSCA Senior Women's Protection Advisor leading to the establishment of GBVIMS-MARA information sharing (reported under the Technical Support to GBVIMS-MARA data sharing area of intervention section). Technical support has included the implementation of a new integrated information management-case management assessment tool which is administered at the individual organisation level and aims to identify gaps and needs in capacity strengthening for each organisation using or planning to use the GBVIMS. In 2019, continued support was provided and including detailed technical feedback on 2 quarterly GBVIMS reports. Support needs in CAR remain high, though frequent turnover of staff in-country mean that a support mission a support mission planned for Q2 of 2019 had not come to fruition by the end of the reporting period. Instead this will be executed in Q3 of 2019. This will cover the basic tools, data analysis skills, including data analysis on conflict-related sexual violence.

Iraq
The GBVIMS in Iraq has been active since 2014, but did not become an official inter-agency rollout an expansion of the system took place in 2017. In April 2017, 18 data gathering organisations benefited from training on the GBVIMS tools, and data analysis. The Iraq Task Force has received ongoing support from the GBVIMS Global Team throughout the years through (minimum) monthly conference calls to provide technical advice and guide the process. An initial ISP was also finalized to cover a trial period of 6 months. As the MARA is in the nascent stages of deployment, the GBVIMS Global Team also offered initial briefings to the Iraq GBVIMS coordination team on the rollout of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance note, in anticipation of this collaboration. Primero/GBVIMS+ (the next generation of the GBVIMS) has already been rolled out by IRC in Iraq, while other organisations have expressed an interest in using the platform to improve and streamline case management processes. As part of this project provided dedicated resources to support the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the IRC Specialist provided refresher training on the intake form and classification tool for five WPE staff in Iraq. IRC staff were also trained on the ABC's of analysis, how to generate statistics, and an introduction to interpretation and data visualization. Discussion during the training highlighted the responsibility we have in doing analysis to represent the facts. For example, during our practice, one group looked at the country of origin of survivors and interpreted this as the rate of violence in Iraq, as compared to other neighboring countries. This is an incorrect interpretation of the data point; country of origin only tells us where the survivor is from, not where the violence occurred and is not relative to any other neighboring countries.

However, when the staff presented their findings and had a discussion about each presentation, the Specialist was able to conduct a productive conversation about what it means and how it affects programming. The Specialist also co-facilitated three days of trainings with the inter-agency group. The inter-agency data analysis workshop included NGOs as well as UNHCR, UNFPA, and UNICEF. This training covered in more detail the ABCs of analysis, defining information needs, finding other sources of data, generating statistics from the system, interpreting findings, conducting joint data analysis meetings, and a simulation. There were varying levels of progress among the participants. Conducting an effective joint data analysis session is a topic recognized as requiring additional guidance from the Global Team to coach the interim and/or permanent GBVIMS coordinator. In addition to data analysis, the Global Team also co-facilitated the session on the revision to the information sharing protocol. There were several points of focus for this meeting, including coordination, data points for analysis, and signatories.

In the last six months of the project, the GBVIMS Global Team conducted an on-site mission to Iraq from the 8 – 10 April 2019. The purpose of the mission was two-fold. First the Information Sharing Protocol was up for its annual revision and second, in-country consultations around the implementation of the MARA had reached a point where a GBVIMS-MARA Addendum needed to be developed and appended to the Information Sharing Protocol. The ISP revision workshop took place on April 8th 2019, and included participants from all 16 DGOs and 3 UN Agencies signatory to the document. As part of the discussion on modifications, signatories agreed to expand the number of data points collected by the quarterly refugee statistics report and implement data analysis Task Forces at the governorate level, which would be chaired by DGOs voted upon by their peers. Additionally, the DGOs amended the ISP to institute a DGO Committee, that would include representatives from 4 – 6 DGOs (voted by their peers) who would be responsible for monitoring adherence to the ISP by all signatories. Any breach of the ISP would result in the committee calling a meeting and determine proper remedial actions.

In addition to the on-site support, Iraq hired a new National GBVIMS Coordinator. The GBVIMS Global Team provided technical on-boarding to the new coordinator as well as modifying the tools needed for the modified ISP. Technical guidance has been provided on 4 reports generated by the country, and support has been provided on the re-assessment of all existing DGO signatories, in anticipation of an expansion of the GBVIMS to new DGOs.

In terms of data analysis and use of GBVIMS data, GBVIMS data informs GBV programming in Iraq. During the HRP/3RP planning for 2020, the GBVIMS data was useful in identifying gaps in GBV services and priority interventions. The GBVIMS organizations and stakeholders also use the data for resource mobilization. For example, during the recent second standard allocation of Iraq Humanitarian Fund the GBVIMS organizations used to data in the proposals as well as proposals submitted to other donors. Besides the GBVIMS organizations, other GBV stakeholders also use the GBVIMS data to inform programming. Since August, the GBVIMS Task Force received three external requests for the GBVIMS data. During a meeting with ECHO held in August, the GBVIMS and the GBV Sub Cluster data provided insights on the gaps in GBV services, which enabled the GBV Sub Cluster to advocate for resources for GBV activities that are severely underfunded. The quarterly GBVIMS

data analysis enables the GBVIMS organizations to identify gaps and priorities for evidence-base programming. Prior to the analysis, a summary of key trends is shared with the GBVIMS organizations which guide the discussions during the analysis, and enables the GBVIMS organizations to prepare accordingly including data sources for triangulation.

Mali

The GBVIMS has been rolled out in since 2014 in Mali. In total, 21 DGOs (international, national and governmental) and five UN agencies are now ISP signatories. In October 2017, a GBV case management training of trainers was delivered by the Global Team, which resulted in the establishment of a pool of 22 case management trainers and step-down trainings carried out by the new trainers. These trainings were followed by a data analysis workshop targeting members of DGOs and those more involved in data management within the sub-national and national GBVIMS Task Forces. Furthermore, following presentations to the GBVIMS Task Force, the TF is interested in mobilizing funds to support the rollout of Primero/GBVIMS+ and UNFPA Mali has begun joint fundraising with UNICEF for the roll-out of both CPIMS+ and GBVIMS+. During 2018, 259 people were trained as a result of step-down trainings resulting from the initial ToT. Additionally, the GBVIMS Coordinator in Mali also benefited from additional training on basic tools and data analysis at the global UNFPA GBVIMS training in Côte d'Ivoire conducted in August 2018. The GBVIMS Global Team continued to provide remote support to the GBVIMS Task Force during the course of 2018, including review of GBVIMS reports and MARA reports.

Additionally, as the GBVIMS had rapidly expanded during 2017, the GBVIMS TT supported the inter-agency coordinator to conduct a DGO assessment to ensure that as the context changed over time, that all organizations participating in the GBVIMS still adhered to the standards and met the basic criteria for participating in the GBVIMS. The results of this activity were taken into consideration to ensure that any organizations found to not meet the criteria would address the issue prior to signing the revised 2019 ISP or would no longer be a signatory.

For the project period in 2019, the technical team continued to provide remote support to Mali GBVIMS Interagency Coordinator with routine maintenance of the system. Feedback was provided for monthly data analysis and MARA reports and support was provided for the annual ISP and MARA addendum revision.

Myanmar

The GBVIMS has been rolled out in Myanmar since 2015. Currently, a total of four DGOs and three UN agencies are ISP signatories. The Global Team supported the Myanmar GBVIMS Task Force during their annual ISP review finalization process in September 2017. Myanmar enjoys a good level of inter-agency coordination and has recruited two part-time Coordinators to guide the National Task Force. In Quarter 3 of 2017, the first ever inter-agency data analysis report was generated. Resources dedicated from this project to support IRC, the IRC Specialist trained four IRC Women's Protection and Empowerment staff, two staff from CARE International, and four staff from local NGOs in

Myanmar. The training covered the three core tools of the GBVIMS (intake and consent form, GBV classification tool, and MS Excel-based database). The Specialist also provided an introduction to data analysis for the IRC WPE team, as well as a training on data protection for reproductive health staff. In addition to on-site support, the Specialist also provided remote support to Myanmar to follow up on the field visit. This remote assistance was focused on database support, further adjusting the intake form and following up on the action plan. The GBVIMS Global Team has provided ongoing remote support to the GBVIMS Task Force in country during 2018 and 19, and one new user organization was added to the rollout. In 2018, the Global Team provided support to the Task Force for using GBVIMS data to provide inputs for the UN SG's Annual Report on Conflict-related Sexual Violence. Discussions are ongoing with UNFPA and UNICEF to rollout Primero/GBVIMS+ as a number of organizations have expressed interest in using GBVIMS+ in their work. In terms of data analysis, the GBVIMS Task Force in Myanmar is currently working on further strengthening the utilization of GBVIMS data/analysis for programming and advocacy. The Task Force has started to provide feedback and follow-up with DGOs on key findings at GBVIMS Task Force meetings at the national level. This will be further strengthened at GBVIMS Task Force meetings at the state level. As a positive best practice, as part of broader humanitarian advocacy, it was also agreed with Protection Sector and Child Protection Sector to present joint protection analysis on a quarterly basis to the Humanitarian Country Team based on PIMS, GBVIMS and CTFMR.

In the first half of 2019, the GBVIMS TT worked with the GBVIMS Taskforce to provide standard system maintenance support, such as reviewing quarterly and annual reports, providing feedback for the revision of the ISP and modification of the Incident Recorder. To support DGOs with the transfer of data from the old IR to the new a video short was created and shared with the Task Force. The TT also began planning for an in-country mission scheduled to take place in the 3rd quarter of 2019, to do a refresher training on the GBVIMS basic tools, as well as conduct an assessment with organizations for the implementation of the GBVIMS+. The rollout of Primero is anticipated to be in conjunction with the CPIMS+ and the TT worked to support initial discussions with the CP working group and CPIMS SC at the global level to coordinate the join rollout. The GBVIMS Task Force was provided with a draft guidance note developed by the GBVIMS TT on the intersections between CP and GBV Data Collection.

Nepal
The GBVIMS has been rolled out in Nepal since September 2011. In total, 11 DGOs, including the Government, and one UN Agency are ISP signatories. At the current time, the Government of Nepal's National Women's Commission is coordinating the GBVIMS Task Force, while a local NGO is responsible for data compilation. Periodic off-site teleconference support was provided to the GBVIMS Team in Nepal during 2017.

Niger
In 2017, two international DGOs and three UN agencies were ISP signatories to the GBVIMS in Niger. A new GBVIMS national Coordinator was recruited mid-2018, and was able to benefit from GBVIMS basic tools and data analysis training delivered by the GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator with support from UNFPA complementary funds, in Côte d'Ivoire in August 2018. Previously, two

international DGOs and three UN agencies were ISP signatories to the GBVIMS in Niger, while 4 new organizations completed assessments to establish their eligibility to join the rollout (3 INGOs, 1 Govt body). The ISP is currently under renewal.

In the first half of 2019, or final six months of the project, the GBVIMS Global Team worked with the GBV Sub-Cluster in Niamey to coordinate an in-country mission for July 2019 aimed at increasing the in-country capacity around GBV Case Management. The mission took place from the 3- 24 July 2019. During this mission an inter-agency GBVIMS Global Team conducted an 8-day Case Management ToT for 23 participants from 12 NGOS, 5 UN Agencies and 2 Government Ministries. While the initial capacity was low, with many of the participants having little previous training in case management, 4 participants were certified from the group as Trainers to conduct step down training indepently in country. identified from the group to have sufficient skills to be certified. In addition to the case management TOT, a 4-day training on the basic GBVIMS tools was conducted benefitting 25 participants representing all of the existing DGOs in country. As the GBVIMS has been in place in Niger for many years, and over the past few years has suffered from significant turnover in coordination of the system. A refresher training was recommended by the Global Team to ensure that the quality of data collection.

Nigeria
The GBVIMS has been active in Nigeria since 2015. In 2017, a total of 30 DGOs (five international, 24 national and one Governmental) and five UN agencies were ISP signatories. The Global team worked closely with the Nigeria GBVIMS Coordination throughout 2017 to support the GBVIMS rollout. Furthermore, a GBVIMS coordination structure was established in the North East of Nigeria, connected to the coordination team in Abuja. For IRC Nigeria, the IRC Specialist provided remote coaching to new staff joining IRC. This coaching included an overview of the tools and discussions in preparation for a future rollout of Primero in Nigeria. In 2018, two inter-agency missions took place to Nigeria, the first of which aimed to review the membership of the ISP, identify capacity support needs and to plan for the first inter-agency rollout of Primero/GBVIMS+. The first mission, which took place from May 23rd –June 1st, established that as of 2018, a total of 22 DGOs in 5 States (Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Lagos and Yobe) were signatories to the ISP. However, only an average of 7-8 of them were submitting monthly GBVIMS data to the coordinating Agency. The quality of data submitted and compiled was inconsistent due to the lack of ongoing capacity building of staff on GBVIMS. The 2018 ISP had recently been signed. In principle, the Government of Nigeria – Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) is also co-leading the GBV sub-sector and signatory of the previous ISP. Due to capacity limitations, UNFPA has taken the lead in compiling, consolidating and sharing data at the inter-agency level. During the first mission, the following deliverables were met: Review of the current GBVIMS coordination structure and clarification of roles and responsibilities of and information flow between the various coordination/working groups at national and field levels; Review of the membership of the GBVIMS, especially Data Gathering Organizations, in light of the GBVIMS Rollout Guidelines[6] (bilateral meetings with DGOs); Conduct a technical analysis of pre-identified DGOs on Primero/GBVIMS+ and prepare the steps needed for

---

[6] http://www.gbvims.com/gbvims-rollout-guidelines-highres/

inter-agency rollout of the platform (incl. development of implementation plan and Terms of Use, data mapping, etc.); Facilitate a meeting with the Case Management TWG[7] to develop a Capacity building plan on Case management and prepare the ground for the case management ToT.; Conduct a full induction on the GBVIMS Coordination to the new GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator; Review the Government engagement in the GBVIMS, assessed risks and recommend mitigating measures, if any.

This mission also paved the way for Primero/GBVIMS+ rollout in Nigeria and the UNFPA Nigeria Country team successfully raised funds to support the roll-out during 2018 with support from UNICEF at global level. Nigeria also been a focus country in advancing the institutionalization of the GBVIMS+ by the GBVIMS Steering Committee, as the first inter-agency rollout, and led to UNFPA now formally sharing UNICEF's Long-Term Agreements with software developers, to facilitate support to the expansion of inter-agency GBVIMS+ rollouts by both Agencies through joint implementations whereby UNFPA provides software support services, and UNICEF provides cloud hosting services. Some partners, such as FHI360 had requested the use of mobile devices for data collection due to concerns around access and security of collecting data on paper forms. IRC has also been engaged in rolling out Primero/GBVIMS+ using the mobile application in Nigeria since February 2018. In June 2017, the Global team conducted a presentation of Primero/GBVIMS+ to the TWG who confirmed their interest in rolling out the platform in country. Concurrently, based on identified capacity building needs on GBV case management, UNFPA Nigeria also requested the rollout of the Case Management Capacity building initiative with a ToT on case management based on the recently released Inter-Agency Case Management Guidelines (2017) delivered by the Global GBVIMS Team. UNFPA Nigeria Country team successfully raised funds to commence the roll-out during 2018. Nigeria also became a focus country in advancing the institutionalization of the GBVIMS+ by the GBVIMS Steering Committee, with UNFPA now formally sharing UNICEF's Long-Term Agreements with software developers, to facilitate support to the expansion of inter-agency GBVIMS+ rollouts by both Agencies. UNFPA also initiated its internal software clearance process to allow for global use of Primero/GBVIMS+ as an institutional tool. The second mission of 2018 took place from August 19th – September 6th 2018 and achieved the following results.

- In collaboration with the Case Management TWG, a case management ToT was conducted for selected staff from DGOs rolling out Primero/GBVIMS+, as well as select staff of inter-agency group members in order to enable them deliver step-down case management trainings to their respective organizations. Over 100 individuals applied for a Case Management Training of Trainers and 24 of them were selected by the GBVIMS Global Team, in consultation with the Nigeria Case Management Working Group. Selected participants represented 13 organizations. The Case Management ToT was facilitated by the GBVIMS Surge Specialist and Inter-Agency Coordinator from August 22nd - 29th. The first 5 days aimed at covering the Case Management training modules in line with the Inter-Agency Case Management Guidelines. The final 3 days were focused on the ToT and have participants practice training others based on the modules covered in the first part of the training. In the pre-test,

---

[7] Composed of UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, FHI 360, IMC, IRC, Plan International and NCA

participants scored an average of 71% and 95% in the post-test, which represents an increase of over 24 points. Overall, participants found the duration of the workshop appropriate (71%) as well as the time allocated to each session and discussion (81%). Concerning the ToT, out of the 24 participants, 16 were deemed to qualify as trainers, including 7 who would be able to train on their own and 9 to be able to train with a more experienced trainer. Overall, participants found the ToT to be relevant (94%) and found that they had appropriate time to prepare their presentations (83%). Most participants (83%) considered that the ToT went beyond their expectations and found the feedback on their performance to be very good (83%). Most participants considered that the ToT equipped them to facilitate a Case management training (93%). In terms of next steps, the list of trainers was shared with the Case Management TWG who then developed an Action Plan on how to take forward this capacity building initiative, incl. organizing step-down trainings.

- A Primero/GBVIMS+ training was conducted for end-users of the 4 DGOs included in the pilot phase of the rollout (namely FHI360, NCA, Plan International and IMC): The training took place between August 30-31st and September 3-4th and included 26 participants from 6 organizations[8]. The training was directed at the four organizations that are part of the initial inter-agency pilot of Primero/GBVIMS+ (FHI360, IMC, IRC, NCA, Plan International). The 4-day training devoted 2 days to the GBVIMS basic tools (namely, Intake Form, Classification Tool and Consent form) and the final 2 days covered the basic Primero/GBVIMS+ navigation (incl. mobile and CM supervision). In the pre-test, participants scored 50% and in the post-test 84%, hence 34 points increase. Respondents in the feedback survey considered being very satisfied (62.5%) and satisfied (37.5%) with the training although they requested more energizers to keep on track. All respondents found the approach used for the training to be very or extremely effective. They requested to go over Case Management supervision and forms again. They recommended to increase the number of training days for this training. Participants' feedback included the impression that Primero/GBVIMS+ would improve their work in terms of confidentiality and role-based access and will support the supervision of CM work. They also felt that it would allow them to stop collecting paper forms which could put them and survivors at risk.

- A Primero/GBVIMS+ training was delivered to System Administrator and DGOs' focal point to enable them maintain the platform: The last day of the Primero/GBVIMS+ training, September 5th, was dedicated to Organization Focal Points to ensure their familiarity with their role and associated functions in the system. Topics covered included the review of their roles & responsibilities in the system and practicing these, as well as an overview of the Incident Recorder and how to use it through Primero/GBVIMS+.

- The implementation plan for the rollout of Primero/GBVIMS+ was developed. In the afternoon of September 5th, the Organization Focal Points were joined by their Senior management within their organization to discuss the Primero/GBVIMS+ framework. The Global Team presented the content of the Implementation Plan and the areas that needed adaptation by each organization during a 2-hour workshop. The Global Team also briefly discussed the Terms of Use document that each User Organization would have to sign in order

---

[8] Namely, FHI360, IMC, IRC, NCA, Plan International and UNFPA.

to be granted access to the platform. Next steps included the finalization of the Implementation Plan that will represent the blueprint of the Primero/GBVIMS+ rollout in Nigeria.

In 2019, Nigeria launched Primero/GBVIMS+.

In terms of data analysis, with advanced GBVIMS training hosted for Maiduguri-based DGOs by the GBVIMS National Coordinator with the support of the Global Team, participants can now carry out data analysis to produce reports with infographics, narratives, SDR's and recommendations to inform programming, for donor reports, internal reports etc. DGOs have stated that GBVIMS data analysis has helped GBV programmers in knowing where there are gaps in service provision and areas of need depending on the trends seen. This helps in informing what programs to introduce and also areas to seek funding from donors in order to bridge those gaps. Moreover, based on the GBVIMS Team's collaboration with the Child Protection Sector Coordinator, CP Sector IMO's and GBV sub-sector IMO to conduct a joint analysis of data from the GBVIMS, CP 5Ws and GBV 5Ws to inform GBV services available for child survivors in Northeast Nigeria as well as identify the challenges & opportunities for 2019, a joint analysis session was organized to provide contextual narrative on the trends seen. The analysis and presentation was compiled by the GBVIMS team in Nigeria incorporating comments from colleagues in the child protection and GBV sub-sector respectively. As a result of the outcome of the analysis, the GBV subsector and CP subsector organized a Caring for Child Survivors of GBV training to better understand CCS service provision for child survivors of GBV, differences between other CP and GBV services to children, coordination and limitations of CP Caseworkers while dealing with Child Survivors of GBV. UNICEF plans to rollout 5 CCS trainings in 2019 and 1 had already been implemented, pending 4.

Somalia
The GBVIMS has been rolled out in Somalia since 2013. In total, 30 DGOs and three UN agencies are ISP signatories. In 2017, ongoing off-site technical support was provided to the Somalia GBVIMS Coordination by the Global Team. Furthermore, a two-day Refresher Training on GBVIMS Basic Tools was delivered to Sub-national and National GBVIMS Coordinators (UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF) and they were also trained on GBV case management. Two five-day Case Management Trainings were delivered to case managers from GBV service provider organisations across Somalia in early 2017. In Sept 2017, during a 5-day Training of Trainers, 30 potential candidates for the Pool of Trainers in Case Management were assessed. Twenty-four participants were retained as part of the Pool of Trainers. Since Sept 2017, collectively, these trainers have conducted 19 step-down trainings in 16 different organizations (including Ministry), in 7 different regions. Of these, 3 were 6-day long, 7 were 5-day long, 7 were 3-days long, and 2 were 2-day long, for a total of 78 training days. In total, 488 individuals were trained, of which 298 women and 190 men. Formal presentations were made to both the GBVIMS Task Force and the MARA Technical Working Group on the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note, and a process of consultations of DGOs has began in view of coming to a collective agreement on a MARA addendum.

In 2018, ongoing off-site technical support was provided to the Somalia GBVIMS Coordination by the Global Team and a support mission to provide refresher training on case management to the pool of trainers established in late 2017, as well as training on data analysis and on the GBVIMS-MARA intersections was carried out. Between March 8th and 29th, 2018, one of the Surge team member, alongside the GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator, conducted a mission to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Nairobi to strengthen the work of the GBVIMS Zonal and National Coordinators, and Data Gathering Organizations on GBV Case Management (in the context of the ongoing Capacity Building Initiative), data analysis, and intersections between GBVIMS and the Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements on sexual violence in conflict. During the mission, they delivered a 3-day refresher training on GBV Case Management to the pool of trainers for Somalia (21 participants) from 22 organizations and developed a plan for GBV Case Management step-down trainings for 2018. They also delivered a 2-day workshop on GBV Data Analysis for National and Zonal GBVIMS Coordinators and select DGOs (17 participants) from the three zones. Finally, they conducted a 1-day workshop on the intersections between GBVIMS and MARA for National and Zonal GBVIMS Coordinators and select DGOs from the three zones (17 participants). They also held a meeting with the SWPA from UNSOM to discuss the outcomes of the GBVIMS-MARA workshop and the need to establish an Addendum to the GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol for data sharing with MARA Actors.

According to the national GBVIMS Coordinator, humanitarian response programming in Somalia is increasingly becoming more dependent on data analysis using the GBVIMS and is contributing to a better and more focused targeting of vulnerable women and girls in the Somalia response especially among organizations that access the data analysis and information of the GBVIMS quarterly bulletin. It also contributes to relevant routine SG reports, HNO/HRP analysis and the protection cluster and the GBV sub cluster programming response for GBV.

During the last six months of the project, technical support to Somalia was mostly focused on the on-boarding of their new Inter-Agency Coordinator and the rollout of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note. This consisted of a series of webinars conducted on the topics of GBVIMS basic tools, and the MARA-GBVIMS Intersections. Additionally, support has been provided to improve the quality of data analysis in monthly reports. A 5 part Data-Analysis webinar is scheduled for all zonal coordinators and National Coordinator beginning in quarter 3 of 2019. Advice was also provided on the expansion of the GBVIMS due to the funding context changing significantly in Somalia and old DGOs losing funding. Support was provided to help the inter-agency coordinator develop an assessment plan for potential new DGOs.

South Sudan
The GBVIMS in South Sudan has been active since 2010. In total, 15 DGOs (nine international, five national and one governmental) and three UN agencies are ISP signatories. Since 2018, South Sudan has benefitted from the presence of an inter-agency National GBVIMS Coordinator. From 10-16 November 2018, the GBVIMS Technical Team deployed to South Sudan to support the Coordinator, achieving the following objectives:

- Conducted a GBVIMS basic tools training for the 13 existing DGOs as well as 10 new DGOs: A

3-day GBVIMS basic tools training was conducted for 32 participants drawn from 13 existing DGOs and 10 new potential DGOs. The training focused on the intake form, the consent form, the classification tool and the incident recorder. Sessions were also devoted to the Information Sharing Protocol, data protection, data analysis and reporting as well as the MARA. The pre-test and posttest indicated a 46% increase in GBVIMS knowledge. In relation to evaluation and feedback, participants expressed delight at the knowledge gained and hoped for continuous capacity building particularly in data analysis and case management. One major challenge was the cancellation of flights from some field sites which resulted in some participants arriving late and missing the first day of training.

- Conducted a capacity building session with the new GBVIMS Interagency coordinator: Sessions included identifying barriers to data gathering and reporting as well as mitigation measures.
- Developed a six-month work plan with GBVIMS interagency coordinator: A plan with a focus on mentoring and coaching sessions with DGOs to ensure improvement in the quality of the data as well as an overall improvement in the GBVIMS use.
- Participated and facilitated a meeting with the GBVIMS task force with the purpose of identifying gaps in data gathering and information sharing and coming up with measures to improve: A GBVIMS taskforce meeting was held on the 16th December 2018. Key issues highlighted included the need to establish a case management taskforce, strengthen capacity of actors in case management through a case management TOT. Another issue raised was the new potential DGOs who participated in the GBVIMS training and their possible inclusion in the ISP. Review of the ISP was scheduled for the next meeting.

For the project period in 2019, support to South Sudan has mostly covered standard system maintenance activities such as report review, support with ISP revision. In addition to this the TT has supported the inter-agency coordinator with modifications to the MARA addendum, and developing higher level presentations to increase understanding about the GBVIMS data to high level coordination bodies in-country.

Jordan
The GBVIMS has been active in Jordan since 2014 and is used by six international and national service providers. In 2017, continuous remote support was provided to the Jordan GBVIMS Task Force. The Task Force also benefited from a five-day in-person training on Data Analysis. Furthermore, the 2016 Annual Report was finalized with the support of the Global Team, as well as the 2017 mid-year report. The GBVIMS Technical Team has conducted annual in country meetings with the GBVIMS Task Force in Jordan in 2018 and 2019, to support with basic tool and ISP revisions. Additionally, support has been provided remotely to provide guidance to the Task Force on how to operate the GBVIMS in a context with multiple existing IM systems. This context was used as the basis of a new training session developed during the project period which was designed to support inter-agency coordinators increase their understanding of the different IM systems and how they correspond. The Technical Team has also provided feedback on their annual reports.

Lebanon

The GBVIMS has been active in Lebanon since 2013 and was used by eight organizations in 2017. Remote technical support was provided to the GBVIMS Task Force throughout 2017, and the Task Force also benefited from a five-day in-country Data Analysis training. The Lebanon GBVIMS Task Force also used GBVIMS data to inform a GBV wide-reaching prevention and response campaign during the 2017 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women. The GBVIMS was slightly expanded to ten data gathering organizations in 2018. Remote technical support was provided to the GBVIMS Task Force throughout 2018. The Lebanon GBVIMS Task Force also used GBVIMS data to create multiple advocacy products on the safe usage of GBV data. In addition, Primero/GBVIMS+ is rolled out in Lebanon with three organizations. The Global Team is supporting the rollout by providing remote technical support. As Lebanon was one of the pilot countries for the GBVIMS+, in the first part of 2019, efforts were made to identify lessons learned from organizations using GBVIMS+ and identify areas for improvement, especially with regards to updating the system version and cloud hosting arrangements in country. Individual assessments were carried out with the three organizations using the GBVIMS+ and initial discussions have taken place at the inter-agency level to develop a plan for expanding the geographic and organizational scope of the GBVIMS in country. The Task Force continued to produce high-quality data analysis from them, and tested new questions in their tools to collect information on anecdotal evidence about increases in technology related GBV.

Ethiopia

The National GBVIMS Task Force in Ethiopia continues to implement the System, consistently carrying out data analysis and developing reports.. The team benefited from a GBVIMS Global Team webinar delivered in 2017 on Data Analysis. Planning has begun in the first half of 2019, for an in-country data analysis session, to generate data products based on 10 years of GBVIMS data that has been collected in Ethiopia. The workshop is slated to take place in the 3rd quarter of 2019.

Tanzania

Remote support was provided to the GBVIMS rollout in Tanzania, which continues to generate regular analytical data reports. 2017 saw the signature of the 2017 revised Information Sharing Protocol.

Colombia

A number of single-agency rollouts (lead by the International Rescue Committee) continued to receive from the GBVIMS Global Team during 2017.

In late 2017 the GBVIMS in Colombia transitioned to being coordinated by the government and has amongst its current users a network of approximately 600 local women's organizations. The GBVIMS Global Team no longer directly supports this rollout.

Burundi

The GBVIMS has been in operation in Burundi since 2011, and is used by only one DGO: IRC, in programmes supported by UNHCR. In 2017 the project benefitted from in-country support mission

to carry out refresher training on Basic Tools. The IRC Specialist travelled to Burundi from May 10-18 to conduct a training on the GBVIMS. The system has been in operation in Burundi since 2011. This training provided a refresher training for previously-trained staff, as well as trained staff who were new to the system. In May, the IRC Specialist and the UNHCR GBVIMS Consultant trained seven WPE staff and five UNHCR staff. The training covered the three core tools of the GBVIMS (intake and consent form, GBV classification tool, and MS Excel-based database), as well as a briefing on the information sharing protocol. Staff showed an understanding of the core tools and the principles of confidentiality; however, as most new trainings, staff could benefit from monitoring of their understanding of the informed consent process. Specialist facilitated a data protection training for WPE and UNHCR staff. The purpose of this training was to introduce staff to principles of data protection, standards for GBV data management, discuss scenarios to protect confidentiality and informed consent, and tools for data protection. The Specialist and the UNHCR together facilitated a session on the information sharing protocol to revise the existing ISP. This session included a discussion of the objectives of the ISP, highlighting the existing good practices on joint data analysis discussions, and recommending revisions to the ISP. A draft ISP was shared for further comment in country. During these discussions, we also resolved the issue of case file sharing with UNHCR: case file sharing should be immediately stopped. Continued discussions leading to a final ISP will be ongoing in country with support from the Specialist. The IRC Specialist also followed up on the on-site Burundi GBVIMS refresher training, remotely. This included sharing finalized tools and continuing to support the information sharing protocol process. The Specialist and UNHCR counterpart worked with internal colleagues to find agreement on the ISP. While this facilitation came to a level of agreement in country, toward the end of this reporting period, both Burundi focal points for IRC and UNHCR left their posts, stalling final agreement of the protocol. During 2018, Burundi benefitted from an in-country support mission to help with the finalization of the ISP in June 2018. In country meetings took place to ensure that expectations around safe and ethical information sharing were shared among all ISP signatories. Negotiation and revisions of the ISP continued on for the remainder of 2018, with the Technical Team providing significant support. In February of 2019, the ISP was signed, and information sharing has continued on a monthly basis since. Additional support has been provided remotely to help actors on the ground with the data analysis. Technical support on the basic tools continues and an in-country support mission for training has been requested.

Chad

Benefitted from remote support and developed an Information Sharing Protocol with UNFPA Chad. Initial discussion began in 2018 about a potential expansion of the system into the refugee context. After consultations with the Technical Team and support on partner assessment, it was decided by the country program to not proceed.

New countries:
Over the project period, the GBVIMS has been introduced to various extents in four new contexts: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Libya, and Yemen.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the humanitarian emergency response to the massive influx of Rohingya refugees fleeing Myanmar began in September 2017. Contact with GBV actors in Bangladesh was established at an early stage of the emergency response by the GBVIMS Global Team, to explore needs and opportunities for GBVIMS or GBVIMS+ rollout. The GBV Sub-Cluster Coordinator requested the assessment tools to establish eligibility for GBVIMS support. Approximately 10 NGOs were said to be providing GBV services as of November 2017. No GBV Information Management System was in place, but organisations were sharing basic data already in the absence of a formal data sharing structure.

Between June 18th and July 5th, 2018, one of the GBVIMS Surge team members, alongside the UNHCR Technical Team member, conducted a mission to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The purpose of the mission was to roll out the GBVIMS and strengthen the capacity of GBV service providers on Case Management. During the mission, they conducted an 8-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Case Management with 20 pre-selected participants from 16 different organizations[1]. Among the participants, 13 of them were found eligible to be part of the Pool of trainers. In addition, they conducted a 4-day basic tools training to 29 participants from 17 organizations. In parallel of the trainings, they conducted bilateral meetings with organizations planning on taking part in the GBVIMS. A two-day workshop was held to support the development of the Information Sharing Protocol and 33 individuals from 13 NGOs and 4 UN agencies were represented. During the mission, an initial assessment was done to determine the eligibility of some actors to rollout Primero/GBVIMS+ in a second phase of the project.

Additionally, UN Action Funds were used to facilitate the IRC Technical Team member's participation in a mission from 2 – 13 February in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, alongside the UNHCR Technical Team member. The objective of the mission was to train 5 selected GBVIMS organizations on the GBVIMS+ and to create an implementation plan to pilot the GBVIMS in the Rohingya response. The Global Team conducted a 5 day training on the GBVIMS and the GBVIMS+ for 31 participants from 5 organizations and 3 UN Agencies. A 2-day case management supervision training was also conducted by the SGBV IM Specialist for participants from 5 partner organizations and UNHCR Staff. B By the end of the mission, implementation plans had been created by all participating organizations. Primero/GBVIMS+ went live in Bangladesh one month following the completion of this project.

Bangladesh has proven to be a difficult context for the maintenance of quality case management services. Due to extremely high turnover, and rapid expansion, most individuals responsible for supervision of case workers, have very limited case management experience themselves, making on-going skill building on case management basic concepts, supervision skill-building and inter-camp experience sharing important to rapidly increase supervisions competency.

In terms of Data Analysis, the introduction of the GBVIMS and increased capacity for data analysis has improved GBV interventions. According to actors on the ground, in the beginning most of the interventions were general GBV interventions not focusing on solving specific GBV issues in the Rohingya context. Through subsequent GBVIMS data analysis, intimate partner violence (IPV) has been identified as a major issue representing 76% of the total reported GBV cases. The GBV

coordination team on the ground realized that none of the GBV actors were implementing activities focused on IPV. Based on this evidence, GBV partners started changing their approach to GBV interventions and many of them are now beginning to implement tested social norms change tools. Moreover, GBVIMS data analysis indicated that only 4% of reported incidents represented GBV survivors under 18 years of age. Based on this analysis, the GBV team on the ground tried to understand why this data was such and discovered that most GBV actors were not providing GBV case management to child survivors due to lack of technical capacity leading to the expectation that GBV child survivors should be assisted only by Child Protection actors. At the same time, Child Protection actors were expecting GBV actors to do more for GBV child survivors - so in this way, GBVIMS data analysis revealed a key coordination issue and critical service gap, leading to an agreement between the two sub-sectors to scale up capacity building activities on caring for child survivors. GBV actors now feel confident about assisting GBV Child survivors. One GBVIMS user organisation reported that they used the data analysis from GBVIMS to drive theirGBV prevention activities, curricula, as well as training needs. Being able to use the GBVIMS to learn more about how referrals to and from different service providers such as health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) helped them plan their interventions more effectively and target capacity building and training efforts.

Cameroon:
In 2016, three data gathering organisations were informally using the System, and by the end of 2017, an ISP was under development with three DGOs and four United Nations (UN) Agencies. In 2017, ongoing remote support was provided to the Cameroon GBVIMS Coordinator through regular teleconferences and as a result of a comprehensive information management-case management capacity assessment of each organisation, and a full situation report, the Global GBVIMS Steering Committee approved the process of deploying the GBVIMS in the Far North of Cameroon while recommending a gradual approach to deployment by ensuring the adherence of stakeholders to minimum standards in case management. Therefore, a first phase of tools use was adopted by three organisations with technical support from UNFPA. In parallel, the Global Team held bilateral calls with these three agencies to evaluate their technical support needs. However, since 2016, a parallel information system had been under development in the Far North jeopardizing the deployment of GBVIMS. From 28 January to 3rd February 2018 the GBVIMS Global Team deployed to Cameroon to strengthen and expand the rollout in line with GBVIMS Rollout Guidelines. The mission was successful in achieving its objectives, which included the facilitation of follow-up training on the GBVIMS core tools with stakeholders operating in the Far North focused on the practical use of these tools; a 3-day training on the GBVIMS basic tools in Maroua to 23 participants of 4 UN agencies and 5 Local and International NGOs; clarifying the role and responsibilities of the GBV response coordinating agencies in Cameroon, namely UNFPA, UN Women and UNHCR, in coordinating the GBVIMS; (18 NGO and UN personnel participated in an Information Sharing Protocol workshop); clarifying with the relevant agencies the operationalization of GBVIMS alongside other existing information management systems in Cameroon such as those used by UNHCR; facilitation of a meeting with MINPROFF to clarify their role in GBVIMS and, establishing a detailed GBVIMS work plan outlining the next steps of its deployment in Cameroon.

Additionally, as a result of complementary funding, the national Cameroon GBVIMS Coordinator was able to participate in GBVIMS basic tools and data analysis training delivered by UNFPA in Abidjan in August, 2018, during which Cameroon presented its work, lessons learned and best practices on the GBVIMS to several other countries. Until the last quarter of 2018, the Global Team continued to provide support to Cameroon to review quarterly analytical reports. The GBVIMS Task Force in Cameroon reports that GBVIMS data are one of the main sources of data used to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) process since the deployment of GBVIMS in the far north region in Cameroon. Additionally, for the next 16-days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence campaign, an advocacy activity is planned based on trends observed from GBVIMS data. The activity will target community leaders for sensitization on Intimate Partner Violence.

For the majority of the first two quarters of 2019 (final six months of the project), there was no acting GBVIMS Coordinator in Cameroon. This was due in part to funding gap, and recruitment challenges. Due to this, little technical support on reporting and analysis was conducted as compilation was put on hold. During this period, the GBVIMS Global Team provided extensive support to coordinating Agencies in country to develop a strategy to fund and restart the GBVIMS in the Far North, and to expand the System to cover the emerging crisis in the South-West and North-West. In June of 2019, an Inter-Agency GBVIMS National Coordinator was recruited, and the ISP for the extreme-north was revised and signed by eight organizations. The first monthly report was developed by the Coordinator and shared back with all signatories for feedback and review by the end of July 2019. In early July 2019, assessments of organizations working in the South-West and North-West were conducted. As case management services were in a nascent stage, it was determined that case management training would be prioritized in this region before the end of 2019, following which the readiness for the GBVIMS would be reevaluated.

Libya:
In October 2017, the GBVIMS Global Team reached out to the GBV Sub-Cluster Coordinator for Libya to explore and assess potential support needs. In Libya, GBV programming was in its early stages with around four NGOs providing psychosocial services, but little to no case management capacity. The Global Team supporting the Libya Sub-Cluster Coordinator to carry out a situational analysis to establish eligibility and need for a potential GBVIMS roll-out.

The assessment was conducted between March and June 2018. Due to risks associated with collecting paper forms and the Government oversight, the Global Team recommended to roll out Primero/GBVIMS+ with the use of mobile devices (phone/tablets) for offline data collection. In parallel to the rollout of Primero/GBVIMS+, due to the low capacity in terms of service provision, the Global Team committed to deliver a training of trainers (ToT) on Case Management targeting primarily, but not limited to the organizations selected for the rollout of Primero. Based on the results of the assessment, the Global Team recommended that the planned rollout focus on data collection but does not, in a first phase, include data sharing while monitoring risks involved. Discussions took place between the GBV Sub-Sector and the MARA focal point in UNSMIL for data sharing - however, due to the absence of data sharing at the inter-agency level, this did not result in specific actions. The

request might be reconsidered in the future if GBVIMS+ actors chose to share data at the inter-agency level.

UNFPA led the establishment of the Gender Based Violence working group for Libya in February 2018, in collaboration with and in support of various protection partners in Libya, including, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and the relevant Libyan Government line ministries. The working group is being co-led by International Medical Corps (IMC) and aims at ensuring effective coordination for GBV survivors, vulnerable women and girls and other vulnerable groups among migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and the Host communities in Libya have safe and timely access to services and mechanisms put in place to prevent and mitigate risks of GBV. The sub-sector membership for the Tunis led group include; UNFPA, UNHCR, UNSMIL, IOM, UN Women, UNICEF, IRC, IMC, ACTED, CESVI, CIR, CEFA and INTERSOS. The terms of reference of the working group was endorsed on 21 February 2018. In the light of these development, the Tunis GBV Working Group reached out to the GBVIMS Global Steering Committee to request support to rollout the GBVIMS in Libya. Between April and June 2018, an assessment was carried out at the inter-agency and individual organizations levels. Therefore, the Global Team deployed to Tunis twice during 2019: First to support Libya actors to deliver an 8-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Case Management and prepared the ground for a Primero/GBVIMS+ rollout which then took place in Q3 of 2019.

Over 46 applications were received for the Case Management training. 21 participants were selected for the Case Management training (first 5 days), and 18 for the Training of Trainers (last 3 days) based on the requirements outlined in the application form. Among the selected participants, 81% were female and 19% were male; they are working in five areas of Libya: Tripoli (71%), Sebha (9%), Misrata, Benghazi and Zawia (5%). In total, 14 organizations were represented, including 4 UN agencies, 4 INGOs and 6 LNGOs. The Case Management ToT took place in Tunis, Tunisia, between March 25th and April 2nd, 2019 and was organized jointly by UNFPA and UNICEF. Participants scored in average 61% at the pre-test and 87% at the post-test, which means an increase of 26 points. Following the ToT, on April 2nd, the Global Team provided a presentation and demo of Primero/GBVIMS+ to all organizations represented during the training. In addition, the Global Team held two bilateral meetings with organizations to review the implementation of Primero/GBVIMS+. As follow up step, it is needed that organizations completed the self-reflection tool in order to assess in-depth their eligibility to rollout GBVIMS+. Initial findings showed that some local organizations critically lack resources (ie. locked cabinets, laptops and mobile devices) as well as staffing (ie. focal point, IT support) to rollout GBVIMS+.

Yemen
For a number of years it has come to the attention of the GBVIMS Global Team that a data collection system was being used by the Sub-Cluster in Yemen called the GBV IMS which does not use the standardized global tools. To address this issue, in 2017 the the GBVIMS Global Team began working with the GBV Sub-Cluster in Yemen to discuss the potential for a certified rollout of the GBVIMS. Dialogue has proceeded over the years to provide guidance to the country around what the actual GBVIMS system is and the standards in terms of data collection and protection. Beginning in April of 2018, the Global Team began comprehensive assessments of 12 organizations in Yemen that expressed interest in using the GBVIMS or GBVIMS +. Individual consultations were done with each of the organizations and the CM /IM Assessment Tool was used to identify which organizations met

the criteria for implementation of the system. One of the major outcomes of this exercise was the identification of the need for capacity building for GBV Case Management.

In June of 2019, an 8-day Case management TOT was conducted for 14 participants in Amman, Jordan. All 14 participants demonstrated an increase in knowledge through facilitation of training materials as well as pre-post test scores. Additional in country step-down trainings are being planned for the remainder of 2019.

In 2019, an in-person bilateral also took place in Jordan with the UNFPA GBV IM Specialist to allow for the existing system to be mapped in relation to the GBVIMS system. The anticipated outcome is that the mapping will be a first step towards an official rollout of the GBVIMS+ in 2020.

2. Technical Support to information sharing for the MARA

- 171 people were trained through in-person and remote support on the GBVIMS-MARA intersections Provisional Guidance Note

Central African Republic

Following many months of discussion and consultation between the GBVIMS Task Force and MINUSCA, during which time the GBVIMS Global Team provided ongoing guidance to the GBVIMS task force in CAR, an ISP Addendum for GBVIMS-MARA data sharing was signed on 24th May 2018, to establish information sharing from the GBVIMS to MINUSCA for the MARA. Following this, reports were produced every quarter for a total of four GBVIMS-MARA Reports developed by the CAR GBVIMS Task Force, reviewed by the GBVIMS Global Team and shared with MINUSCA during the course of 2018.

Mali
The MARA has been rolled out and data sharing from the GBVIMS to the MARA is active, facilitated by an Addendum signed mid-2016. In late 2017 Mali shared GBVIMS data for the Annual Report of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The GBVIMS Task Force enjoys a strong relationship with the MINUSCA Senior Women's Protection Advisor, and the global team was able to meet with her twice in 2017 to touch base during in-country training missions. During 2018, the MARA addendum was also revised to allow for more flexible quarterly reporting. The Technical Team supported the task force with the revision of the MARA addendum and modification of the incident recorder to allow for quarterly MARA reports to be generated.

Iraq
A 2-day MARA Addendum consultative workshop was conducted from the 9-10 April 2019 that included representatives from all ISP Signatories as well as the Senior Women's Protection Advisor. Based upon the workshop a draft addendum was developed and consensus from all participants was

gained. Unfortunately, shortly after the drafting of the addendum the Sr. WPA left their post, and no back-up was identified. The signatories agreed to sign the addendum but it was decided that it would not be implemented until a new Sr. WPA would be in place. As of September 2019, the Sr. WPA was identified and the MARA addendum has been signed and implemented. o   The MARA Addendum to the Information Sharing Protocol is in place in Iraq. As the protocol was signed this month, data will be shared during the next reporting of SG report on conflict related sexual violence. The GBVIMS data will also inform GBV programming for UNAMI, given their mandate in advocacy with the government and stakeholders, which will contribute to enhancing the protective environment for women, girls, boys and men. Membership of MARA Technical Working Group includes the GBVIMS Task Force, which enhances the linkages between the GBVIMS Task Force and MARA Technical Working Group for advocacy of GBV.

Somalia

During the mission to Somalia in 2018, it was noted that one of the major barriers to critical consultation with GBVIMS organisations based in South-Cental Zone on the question of possible GBVIMS-MARA data sharing was the restriced movement of organisations due to high level of insecurity. Unlike other zones, where organisations could meet in a central location in their zone to take part in a consultation workshop, those in South-Central Zone would have to be flown to Mogadishu in order to allow for all organisations to be consulted. In order to overcome this challenges, UNA dedicated extra resources to accommodate this logistical barrier. As a result, on the 10th and 11th July 2019, GBVIMS Somalia successfully conducted two days of consultative workshop on GBVIMS and MARA intersections for the two platforms for the DGOs in south-central Somalia. The workshop was held in Mogadishu and attended by 38 participants (18 female, 20 male). The participants were from different regions in south-central Somalia including Mogadishu, Baletweyne, Kismaayo, Baidoa, Dhobley, Merca, Barawe, and Dhollow. The goal of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersection Workshop was to ensure that the GBVIMS Task Force members and the DGOs are fully aware of the MARA and how/whether they would like to move forward in information sharing between the two platforms. This was successful as the DGOs were fully aware of what MARA is and the pros and cons of the intersection of the two platforms. However, unfortunately certain questions could not be answered at the time, as MARA actors were unable to attend the workshop's second day. Overall, a significant number of the south-central Somalia DGOs did not feel confident about the data sharing and proposed to go back to their respective organizations to consult more before giving their decision as an organization. Somalia GBVIMS Task Force is awaiting confirmation from the SWPA on when a joint consultation might take place to address the questions and concerns arising from the Mogadishu workshop.

South Sudan:

Information sharing to the MARA has been facilitated by the GBVIMS-MARA data sharing Addendum to the ISP since 2015. At the end of 2017, the GBVIMS Task Force took the decision to pilot an increased frequency of reporting (quarterly instead of annually) to the MARA, at the request of the Senior Women's Protection Advisor, UNMISS, with whom the GBVIMS Task Force enjoys a good relationship. The GBVIMS Global Team supported he in-country task force in evaluating this decision and provided an adapted Incident Recorder with updated reporting frequency to accommodate the request. South Sudan has benefitted from the presence of strong national inter-agency national Coordinator, and active engagement of GBVIMS user organisations in data analysis sessions.

3. Data Analysis Key Activities:

These activity-level results have been integrated into the account of activities provided by country listed under intervention area 1: Technical Support to Countries.

- **4 trainings** conducted on data analysis, through webinars and trainings.
- Finalization of **5-hours of data analysis** sessions for GBVIMS Inter-agency Coordinator on report generation, conducting data analysis sessions and data visualization.

4. Provide learning opportunities for GBVIMS capacity development.

It was initially proposed that the GBVIMS Global Team would further develop existing and create new learning modules for the community of GBVIMS users to be accessed on the gbvims.com website, and used in a modular fashion (webinars, podcasts, videos) by various audiences and in different languages (English, French).

From 25 April – 3 May 2019, the GBVIMS Global Steering Committee organized a global Training of Trainers on the GBVIMS for the first time since 2016 in Brindisi, Italy. This training brought together participants from key GBVIMS countries and regional positions with the aim of increasing the capacity and number of existing GBVIMS trainers in key countries and regions. The training covered basic topics and training techniques for basic GBVIMS topics. In addition new training materials were developed by the GBVIMS Technical Team on important areas of development such as coordination, MARA integrations, ISP adhere, and GBVIMS+ implementation. The outcome of the training produced 11 GBVIMS certified Trainers with an action plan to increase the capacity of an additional 6 trainers.

Over the period of this project, 24 video short and 25 podcasts were developed by the GBVIMS Technical Team. The topics focused mainly on the usage of the GBVIMS and GBVIMS+ tools, and key issues that were occurring in countries using the system. The intention of the materials was to use the experiences of users on the ground to inform the content development. As the GBVIMS / MARA Intersections Guidance Note and rollouts occurred during this period, multiple podcasts were focused on the topic to help actors navigate the discussions productively.

The podcast can be found at: http://www.gbvims.com/learn-more/podcast/

The video shorts can be found at: http://www.gbvims.com/learn-more/video-shorts/

Additionally, during this report period two new guidance notes were developed by the GBVIMS Global Team. Building on the success of the GBVIMS-MARA Intersections Provisional Guidance Note, the need for clarification around how the GBVIMS can support implementation of MRM in countries was identified. The Technical Team has created a similar guidance note including decision trees to support countries assess the appropriateness of their context for a using the GBVIMS data for the MRM. The technical team has often supported countries on how to coordinate both for service provision but also for data sharing and analysis between the Child Protection and GBV sectors. Based

upon the challenges and experience in multiple different countries a guidance note was developed to walk coordinators through the process of initiating conversations between the sectors on how to put in place good coordination and information sharing, as well as how tools can be modified to support the process. Both guidance notes have been drafted and are in the final process of sign-off. They will be available on the website by the end of 2019.

3. Project Beneficiaries

Guidance: Please explain who has benefited from the project and how (Please specify the number and types of beneficiaries).

Countries and entities benefitting from capacity development delivered by GBVIMS Global Team during project lifetime by year 2017 - 2019				
		# Organisations/entities benefitting from training		
Country	Type of training	2017	2018	2019
Bangladesh	Primero/GBVIMS+			8
Bangladesh	Basic Tools		29	
Bangladesh	Case Management Training of Trainers		20	
Cameroon	Basic Tools		23	
Cameroon	Information Sharing Protocol Revision		9	
Iraq	Basic Tools	22		
Iraq	Information Sharing Protocol Revision	20		
Iraq	Data Analysis	15		

Iraq	IRC Staff trained on Primero/GBVIMS+	1		
Iraq	Information Sharing Protocol Revision			23
Iraq	GBVIMS-MARA Intersections			19
Jordan	Data Analysis	7		
Jordan	ISP Development Workshop	5		
Libya	Case Management Training of Trainers			14
Libya	Primero/GBVIMS+			8
Mali	Data Analysis	22		
Mali	Case Management Training	37		
Mali	Case Management Training of Trainers	22		
Myanmar	Basic Tools	4		
Myanmar	Basic Tools	4		
Nigeria	Case Management Training of Trainers		24	
Somalia	Case Management Training	16		
Niger	Case Management Training of Trainers			18

Nigeria	Primero/GBVIMS+ Training		26	
Somalia	Case Management Training	16		
Somalia	Case Management Training of Trainers	25		
Somalia	Case Management Refresher, Data Analysis and MARA Workshop		22	
South Sudan	Basic Tools		23	
South Sudan	GBVIMS Overview for UNMISS Human Rights Officers (session delivered by VCT)		1 UN PKO	
Yemen	Case Management Training of Trainers			10
Global	GBVIMS Basic Tools and Data Analysis (Fr)		10 UNFPA Country Offices	
Global	GBVIMS Basic Tools and Data Analysis (En)		10 UNFPA Country Offices	
Global	GBVIMS Training of trainers (En)			5

Country	Number of Organisations Engaged over period 2017-2019
BANGLADESH	13
BURUNDI	2

CAMEROON	8
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	9
ETHIOPIA	4
JORDAN	6
IRAQ	18
KENYA	10
LEBANON	15
LIBYA	6
MALI	33
MYANMAR	6
NEPAL	10
NIGER	13
NIGERIA	38
SOUTH SUDAN	13
SOMALIA	37

Types of Organizations Using the GBVIMS

UN INGOs NNGOs GOV

UN 19%
INGOs 30%
NNGOs 49%
GOV 2%
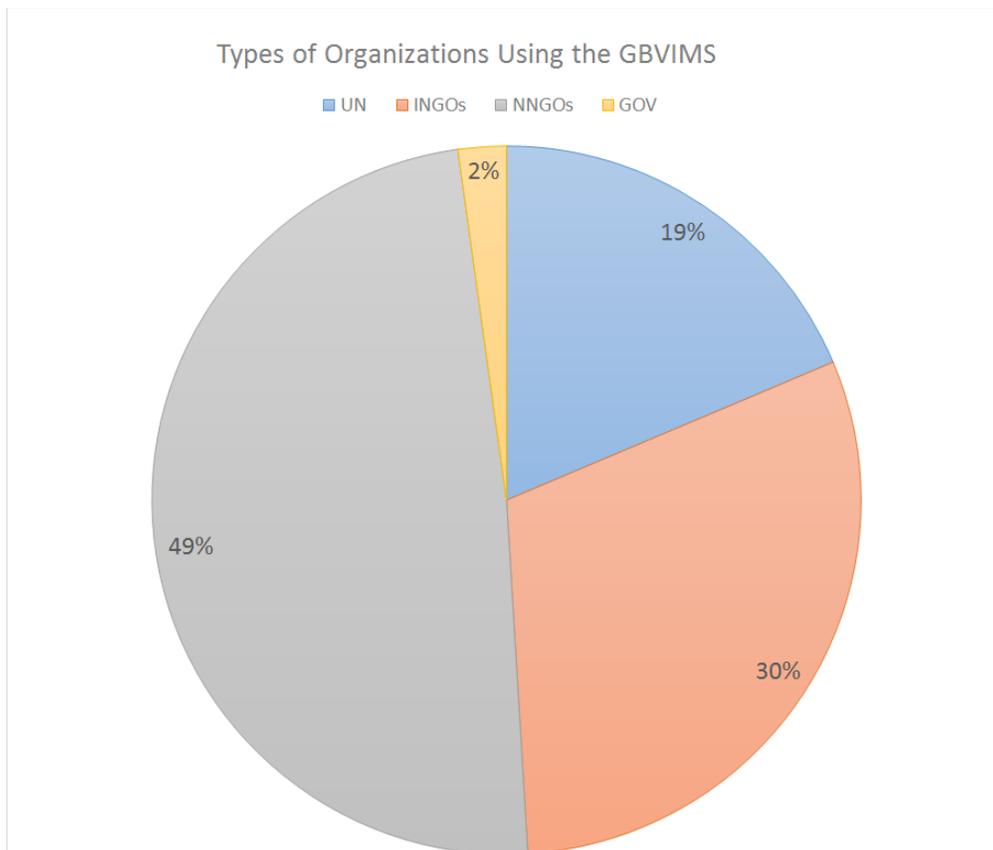
4. Implementing partner coordination and stakeholder engagement

Guidance:
a). Please detail key partnerships and interagency collaboration including roles, responsibilities and interactions with each other.

The GBVIMS Steering Committee, the governing body of the GBVIMS, is composed of representatives from UNFPA, UNICEF, IRC, UNHCR, and IMC. The inter-agency Coordinator of the GBVIMS globally is hosted by UNFPA. The GBVIMS Technical Team composition is described in earlier sections of this report. The inter-agency Technical Team meets weekly to coordinate its work. Country support is divided between the team, whereby teams of two support each country ensuring that support is always available.

Furthermore, the GBVIMS Steering Committee is represented on the Primero Coordination Committee (chaired by UNICEF) by the GBVIMS Technical Team, while the Primero Board (chaired by UNICEF) enjoys representation from UNFPA, IRC and UNICEF.

In country, inter-agency GBVIMS National Coordinators tend to be the primary interlocutors with the Technical Team, though roles vary from one context to another. In refugee contexts, UNHCR leads rollouts and UNHCR personnel assume the roll of Coordinator. In most other contexts, UNFPA provides the Coordinator function, while often this is also shared as co-leadership between UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF. In multiple countries, International Rescue Committee and International Medical Corps are Data Gathering Organisations and contribute to the consolidated GBVIMS reports, and actively contribute to the work of the inter-agency GBVIMS Task Force.

b). Please detail how the project engaged governmental organizations, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, and the impact of the collaborations on the results of the project.

GBVIMS user organisations span national and international NGOs, sometimes UN Agencies, and in some cases, Government. This includes their consultation with regards to the rollout of a GBVIMS in country (a decision always guided by needs, voiced wishes, and capacities of organizations and service providers in country); their participatory capacity assessment; their training on the GBVIMS and case management where required, the provision of the System tools to each actor, and the provision of ongoing support through the inter-agency Coordinator at national level. Without the engagement and buy-in of each user organisation, as well as the investment and understanding of external actors engaged as recipients of data (or 'pre-approved actors'), the rollout of the GBVIMS would be impossible. As mentioned earlier, the GBVIMS engaged no less than 169 different national and international entities as signatories to national Information Sharing Protocols (meaning that they were actively involved in and contributing to the project) during the project lifetime. Particularly invaluable to the success of the GBVIMS work,, however, is the historically close and action-oriented collaboration between the members of the GBVIMS Steering Committee.

c). Please detail how the project strengthened the capacity of national institutions and local / community-based organizations to deal with conflict related sexual violence.

The project has built the capacity of a variety of service providers, including both national non governmental organisations, and government institutions (where appropriate) to provide quality response services to survivors of war-related sexual violence, including the improvement of safety and ethics in the collection, storage, analysis and sharing of sensitive data on conflict-related sexual violence. By supporting national entities to deploy and maintain the GBVIMS, data on sexual violence in contexts affected by conflict are able to translate service provision data into action designed to strengthen and improve the way in which life-saving response services are provided to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

5. Challenges

Guidance: Describe the main challenges and constraints encountered during the project implementation and what was done to address them.

During the GBVIMS Technical Team faced multiple challenges, but over the project period two challenges were most prominent across the various contexts.

First, the fact that the MARA is implemented usually by definition in challenging contexts, high staff turnover is a constant reality. As the process for the MARA consultation, and Addendum drafting can take time and detailed negotiations, unfortunately this often then result in key actors leaving at some point during the discussions. Usually, this does not require the process to begin over, but it often results in significant delays. For example, in one country the initial engagement, and consultations were extremely successful with all actors coming to relatively quick agreement. Unfortunately, by the time the consultations had taken place the Sr. Women's Protection Advisor's contract was up the following week. This resulted in a 5-month delay before the addendum could be signed as no back-up focal point or replacement was identified prior to their departure. Delays like this were unnecessary, and increase the likelihood of dissatisfaction on both sides, especially if the gap occurs over the annual reporting period. The same issue arises if there is a gap in funding for the GBVIMS Inter-Agency Coordinator. The Provisional Guidance Note on GBVIMS / MARA Intersections was developed because it was identified in experience that negotiations around information sharing between the two system can quickly become contentious, whereas if a clear structure and format for the process is provided to actors on the ground, this often resolves these issues. Having delays in the process or having the process go off plan, can unfortunately bring back the contention it is designed to mitigate.

Another challenge that consistently came up for us as a group responsible for capacity building was the ability to measure the impact of our higher-level learning materials. We have spent a considerable amount of time and resources on the development of video shorts and podcasts because we have heard antidotally from our users that this is a preferred method of accessing quick content specific guidance in low-resource/connectivity contexts. We have heard a great deal of positive feedback from users who we provide consistent technical support to, but beyond our ability to measure downloads, we are still struggling to identify a best method for measuring the distribution of the materials beyond our direct countries of support as well how they have improved knowledge and understanding on good GBV data practices in the sector and beyond. Based upon this challenge we are working to improve our M&E for the project to better account for the outcomes for these learning resources.

35

6. Lessons Learned

Guidance: Outline any lessons-learned and good practices that emerged and how they will be used to inform future programming.

This project has been a great opportunity for lessons learning as it involves a broad network of countries trying to address a similar issue. Having a Global Technical Team is extremely important in that it allows for the experiences in one country to inform and improve the processes and experiences in another.

A key lesson learned over the life of this project was related to an above challenge. The issues faced by staff turnover, were usually but not always as disruptive as noted above. When a country had turnover of an Inter-Agency Coordinator (IAC) in the middle of the process of MARA Consultations, we had the opportunity to take key steps in preparation and see if they were able to successfully mitigate the disruption. First, we ensured that there was a clear designation of a back-up focal point. Then an in-depth briefing was conducted with the back-up focal point as well as the IAC's supervisor to ensure everyone was aware of background discussions and current status, preventing the process to have to restart with a new individual joining. This was very successful in preventing the issues we had faced in other countries. This also brought to our attention the bigger problem about awareness within signatory organizations and agencies about the content of the addendum. We realized that even if the process of signing was to take place without a turnover, any change in key players could cause disruption. Thus, the Global Technical Team developed a series of presentation materials and one pagers that would be modified in country, that would allow for actors participating in the actual dialogues to return to their agency and brief management and the key points of agreement as well as the actors on the ground who will be implementing those points. Now we clear guidance for countries on who needs to be involved at what point, communication materials for internal advocacy and a process for addressing turnover.

7. Innovations

Guidance: Describe any innovative approaches and pilots designed and implemented in the project.

The GBVIMS Global Team developed the first integrated assessment tool linking both information management and case management capacity as interdependent. The tool has proven indispensable in providing a comprehensive overview of organisations' capacity to integrate the GBVIMS, and yielded revealing results on generally low GBV case management capacity across almost all countries where it was administered. The tool has also been requested by numerous external actors.

During the course of the project, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has also invested itself heavily in the development of Primero/GBVIMS+, the online GBV information management-case management platform and mobile application. Rolled out through an inter-agency approach for the first time in Nigeria and Bangladesh in 2019, and in the final stages of rollout in Libya, Primero/GBVIMS+ is providing a solution to a global gap in inter-agency, open source GBV case management software combining the incident monitoring capacities of the 'classical' GBVIMS, with the ability to safely and ethically manage case management data including all case management steps and associated forms,

all in compliance with the GBVIMS-approved thresholds for safety and ethics. Primero/GBVIMS+ allows caseworkers across different organisations to safely refer, transfer and flag cases, while also enabling an effective way for supervisors to monitor the work of their caseworker teams. Role-based access ensured that the 'need to know' principles of GBV information management are fully respected.

The recognition of the importance of ensuring adequate case management quality has been a critical juncture in the work of the GBVIMS Steering COmmittee. The majority of organisations assessed have demonstrated a significant need for capacity building on GBV case management, including structures which accommodate clinical supervision. This has also led to significant reflection around ways in which service quality is measured. Unfortunately, programmatic results are often represented using data which focus on the total numbers of GBV survivors assisted. While this information is useful for the planning of case management team's workloads, it tells us little about the quality of support that GBV survivors are benefitting from. Recognising this, the GBVIMS Global Team has worked to develop Key Performance Indicators for Case Management, which will allow service provider organizations to internally monitor the health of their case management system and the quality of care provided. In time, this may allow for the inter-agency consolidation and aggregation of such results, providing a new narrative with which to discuss response to GBV. These KPIs will be integrated into the next version of Primero/GBVIMS+.

The above efforts around case management also catalysed the mobilisation of additional resources through the GBVIMS Steering Committee, to support a case management capacity building initiative which has provided targeted case management support to a number of GBVIMS countries, based around an approach designed to strengthen sustainable capacity through the establishment of national pools of case management trainers, contributing to the conducting of a series of step-down trainings in those countries, establishing GBV case management working groups and national action plans, and contributing to the recruitment of GBV Case Management focal points assigned to provide supervision support to service providers organizations. No other inter-agency forum has taken on this role globally.

8. Sustainability Plan

Guidance:
a. What are the implementing organizations plans to sustain the project results beyond the life of the project?

At the global level, the GBVIMS Steering Committee has enjoyed some success in integrating GBVIMS (including Primero, GBVIMS+, Case Management, and 'classical' GBVIMS rollouts towards continues to benefit from limited funding focused primarily on case management capacity) into alternative Agency donor-funded projects. The GBVIMS Global Team will continue to deliver dedicated support to GBVIMS rollout countries while further investing in the development of Primero/GBVIMS+. Additionally, funds have been secured to support further global Training of Trainers in 2020, in order to expand the pool of qualified specialists with GBVIMS profiles able to deploy to emergencies to provide on-site support and build the capacity of national staff to take over National Coordinator roles in the longer term. Moreover, coordinating Agencies in country have been instrumental during the final 12-18 months of the project, in integrating resource mobilisation for the GBVIMS into their annual appeals, resulting in the availability of funds to support an increasing number of in-country trainings, data analysis workshops, step-down trainings, and ongoing capacity development.

b. Do you anticipate any challenges in regard to project sustainability?

Despite adopting an approach focused on building the capacity of national and country-level actors to be able to become self-sufficient in terms of basic troubleshooting and technical support on the GBVIMS, sustainability remains threatened by constant staff turnover and ruptures in funding for short-term contratcs, particulsrly for inter-agency GBVIMS Coordinators. iIn some instances this occurs for months at a time, leading to the loss of momentum and progress. In numerous contexts, various rollout phases have had to be repeated due to these problems, which in turn can lead to perceptions of a System which is failing.. While the GBVIMS Steering Committee is working towards evening up the level of institutionalisation of the GBVIMS in order to increase the availability of support to inter-agency coordinators at the regional level, the need for ongoing global support to country-level organisations involved in rollouts continues.

9. Communicate Strategy, Products, Tools and Media

Guidance:
a. Please describe the project's communication strategy and describe what was done to promote the visibility of UN Action.

The GBVIMS Global Team did not adopt a communication strategy specifically for this project. UN Action visibility was reflected in presentations and training materials delivered in support of this project.

b. Please *describe here,* **and** *attach* with this report, **all** communication materials, tools and other products developed. Please also attach photos if available. *For photos, please note, who the photo should be credited to, and confirm informed consent was obtained from the person(s) in the photo.

All GBVIMS video shorts, podcast episodes and all other public materials can be accessed through the GBVIMS website at www.gbvims.com.

10. Voices and Stories

Guidance: Please include direct quotes, statements and stories from project implementers, participants and beneficiaries that may help you illustrate your project´s story.

"*Capacity building on the GBVIMS and GBV Case Management have had a significant impact on the provision of GBV services and its information management in Mali. The use of GBVIMS tools and case management have become systematic for the organisations using the GBVIMS, and even for other organisations not using the GBVIMS, for example some national NGOs and civil society, now have data protection mechanisms based upon the GBVIMS principles. The MARA is also rolled out in Mali, Le GBVIMS is one of the principle sources of data used to inform the coordination of the MARA with regard st conflict-related sexual violence. GBVIMS-MARA data helps us to support the MINUSMA Conduct and Discipline Unit in informing their awareness-raising sessions, while also informing their contingents*

deployed in highly insecure areas. The MARA coordination group also uses the GBVIMS-MARA data to inform the annual Report of the Secretary General on COnflict-Related Sexual Violence, while also benefitting from access to GBV case manaers to respond to cases of GBV. GBVIMS data represent one of the primary sources of data presented each month at the Senior Management Team meetings, clearly helping senior management to better understand tendencies in GBV based on evidence, in turn helping them to take programmatic decisions around prevention and response to GBV. The capacity development and technical support is what we have valued most from the GBVIMS Global Team. Training on data analysis has allowed the GBVIMS National Coordinator as well as to GBVIMS stakeholders to better structure their analysis techniques and the development of reports. The follow-up and support have also allowed us to identify and fix certain technical difficulties regarding the GBVIMS Incident REcorder.. We are also looking towards deploying Primero/GBVIMS+ in Mali and we hope to count on the support for the GBVIMS Global Team wto work towards this".

Amadou Yalcouye, National GBVIMS Coordinator, Mali

"Primero/GBVIMS+ has improved the quality of Case Management service provision and supervision through providing in depth and standard format for Case Management data collectors of the software users. It had drastically reduced paper usage which is hard to move around with (especially for deep field Caseworkers), paper storage (which requires several cabinets for different forms). A Case Management supervisor from 1 of the DGOs stated that supervision is easier for her as she can sit in a central area (Maiduguri) and access all the Case Management and data collection forms without going to the field or searching through several hard copy forms. Data entry has been eliminated for Supervisors who were the ones inserting the data from the consent/intake forms to the IR previously. After the advent of the Primero/GBVIMS+, supervisors only export data that had already been inserted by field staff and import to the IR. Caseworkers are now more accountable and organized knowing sure that the forms they fill online can be easily accessed and there will be flags if there are gaps in information or if the information does not tally, inadequately filled etc. Caseworkers at the International Medical Corps in Nigeria are trained on how to ask sensitive questions on the platform that they were not used to asking while using the hard copy forms and never had experience of asking such questions, which is an increase of knowledge to data collectors. As a result of the GBVIMS+, there are adequate case management tools to assess and manage survivors. Most actors do not have adequate and in-depth case management tools to provide services prior to the Primero rollout. A DGO stated that before their enrolment to the GBVIMS, GBV cases are being analysed manually for programming which is time consuming and it's not efficient and figures are often not consistent. However, GBVIMS has simplified the process, making it's more standardized, qualitative, consistent and efficient. Prior to the use of the GBVIMS, there are cases of poor storage of client documents. Now, all DGOs are aware of the importance of securing client file using various cabinets based on the information storage sessions in the GBVIMS training. Case Management and GBVIMS documents are being securely stored in a metal cabinet under lock and key taking into consideration the filing procedures. With the 5 days Case Management and the GBVIMS basic tools and GBVIMS advanced training, Supervisors of Caseworkers regularly carry out file audit to check whether the forms are properly filled, making sure Caseworkers do not have more than the stipulated number opened cases that they can effectively and efficiently manage while adhering to the guiding principles of Case Management, write informing reports using GBVIMS data.

For Nigerian Country program, the periodic contact with the GBVIMS global team had been very helpful. Not just during the monthly meetings but rather the availability of the global team had made the running of the day to day activities of the GBVIMS, Case Management and the Primero Software (GBVIMS+) a success and smooth one in Nigeria. For the Primero/GBVIMS+ set up which is a new tool,

there are several hitches encountered like creating account, forgotten passwords, mobile device management, difficulty in installing the software for the mobile device, creating dummy usernames and passwords for training, data export, data import, synchronizing, accessing the platform etc. But with the support of the GBVIMS global team, these challenges are managed timely and smoothly. Due to the support of the GBVIMS global team, Primero trainings are highly successful. There is also constant mentoring and support provided by the global team in terms of GBV programs, data collection, information management and capacity building."

Zara Kareto, National GBVIMS Coordinator, North-Eastern Nigeria

"The GBVIMS in Somalia Operation has been of significant help to the GBV responders through sustained capacity update of GBV case managers to ensure that GBV survivors have access to appropriate services in a safe, confidential and timely manner. The operations of the GBVIMS platform in Somalia is coordinated by the GBVIMS Taskforce which provides supervisory guidance and oversight. It has also made possible for GBV responders to effectively and safely collect, store, analyze and share GBV data in an ethical manner guided by the information sharing protocol. This ensures that the safety and security of the GBV survivor and the case manager are not compromised. The effective operationalization of GBVIMS in Somalia has ensured data security and protection with the security and safety of the survivor as paramount. Prior to the GBVIMS in Somalia, GBV service providers used to share and report Identifiable data that comprised the safety and security of the GBV survivor, her/his family and also case manager. This also led to a decline in reporting by GBV survivors because of fear of reprisals. With the commencement and effective operation the GBVIMS in Somalia, service providers are aware of the dangers of sharing identifiable and their operations are guided by the GBV principles and the provisions of the ISP, This has improved the elements of safety, respect, confidential and do no harm in GBV service provision in Somalia. The GBVIMS Global technical team has being helpful and also resourceful to the GBVIMS team in Somalia through the provision on the job support, capacity enhancement workshops and dissemination and orientation to new guidelines and direction. GBVIMS Somalia is interested in implementing the GBVIMS Primero to ensure better data security. It is also interested in increasing the number of DGOs to improve coverage for data collection and service provision. Mahadsanid is the Somali word for thank you!"

Osman Mohamed Mohamud, National GBVIMS Coordinator, Somalia

"By using GBV classification tool, common understanding on GBV types among different partners was forged, which also facilitated quality data sharing. GBVIMS has also contributed to better awareness on ethical issue in terms of documenting GBV cases, ensuring confidentiality and safety. Consistent usage of standardized informed consent form and other standardized forms contributed to ensuring informed consent of survivors at every step as well as to standardization of GBV services. GBVIMS data enables us to identify what are unmet needs for GBV response services (especially in terms of referrals to and from other sectors/services) and to strengthen referral system. As GBVIMS data shows the key first contact points for GBV survivors, it helps us to improve accessibility of GBV services. As Myanmar is considering the introduction of Primero/GBVIMS+, global support from both UNFPA and UNICEF has been very helpful. The global team clarified us on the process and requirement, and the upcoming in-country mission will further guide us on practical actions to be taken. Such practical support based on our needs is really appreciated. One of our colleagues attended GBVIMS TOT in Italy earlier this year, which has

helped the country to have more persons who are trained on GBVIMS. She has been providing close technical support to DGOs working in Rakhine state"

Eri Taniguchi, Gender Equality/GBV Programme Specialist, UNFPA Myanmar

"The capacity building sessions of GBVIMS and Case Management has been very effective in delivering GBV response programming because GBV staff now have the ability to deal with the survivors more compassionately. Thus leading to beneficiaries trusting in our services and providing the required support"

DCA Bangladesh

"The training required for staff to use GBVIMS is truly transformative in how our caseworkers understand case documentation, data, and the GBV guiding principles now. The capacity of our case management teams has improved dramatically over the last year. We are able to learn more about our service gaps for survivors, the typology of GBV cases encountered to tailor our GBV prevention programming accordingly. We prioritized IPV and early marriage as key issues this year that now we are focusing on at the interagency level. I have seen improvement in how our GBV teams deliver training themselves, more confidently, interactive and we are proud to have two of our staff members as part of the inter agency GBVIMS pool of trainers now."

International Organisation For Migration Bangladesh

"Trainings on GBV Case Management and GBVIMS offered great platform in the GBV sub sector. These trainings have allowed me to establish CM service for the first time in our GBV programs. I learned how to deal a GBV case in line with the GBV Case management guidelines"

CARE International Bangladesh

"Before getting training on GBV Case Management and GBVIMS, staffs were not capable to provide the proper case management service to the survivors. There were lots of gaps in every steps of case management and data management. Whereas throughout the year in 2018 & 2019, many staffs got training and build their capacity as a result of which they could provide a qualitative case management services and all data are now in one platform."

Relief International Bangladesh

"Obviously the GBVIMS and Case management capacity building improve the quality of GBV Program. Previously staff didn't know how to do case management and keep the dignity and safety security of a survivor. But at present they know it very clearly. Previously staff didn't know how to obtain inform consent but at present they know it very clearly. Earlier Case management staff didn't know clearly about GBV guiding principle, but at present the Case management staff clearly knows about GBV guiding principle and strongly followed the GBV guiding principle into entire process of case management. Case management staff are properly following the Survivor centered approach which ultimately ensure the safety security of survivor as well as service providers. Now staff have created clear notion about different types of GBV with equal emphasis of every case management process. Thanks to GBVIMS training Staff clearly know how to collect GBV data, preserve, analysis and share the information, to keep electronic data protection and importance of safety security implications in GBV data management"

MUKTI Bangladesh

"Prior to the implementation of the GBVIMS in Cox's Bazar, many GBV partners faced challenges in GBV data sharing request by the government actors in the Camp in Charge (CiCs). Since there were no standardized rules among GBV actors, every individual organization deals with this request on their own ways sometimes sharing details of GBV program beneficiaries without prior taking their consent. On the other hand, other organizations were resisting to share such details at the risk of seeing their activities restricted or even being kicked out the camp. With GBVIMS interventions, GBV partners came to know more about GBV data sharing principles, tools and 19 organizations signed the GBVIMS Information Sharing Protocol. The CiCs have been sensitised on GBV guiding principles. Now, the pressure in requesting GBV survivors' details has decreased and GBV organizations across the camps are following the same guidelines for GBV data sharing. The GBVIMS Global team has played an instrumental role in scaling up the local capacities for GBV case management and data collection in Cox's bazar, Bangladesh. Before GBVIMS was introduced, there were no Information sharing Protocol system. Therefore, it might be that some partners were sharing survivors' information without their informed consent. Most of the data protection principles were totally unknown earlier. With the introduction of GBVIMS and Case Management trainings, we have been able to improve the quality of case management, and our way of managing GBV data which makes survivors feel more secure".

Aliou Maiga, National GBVIMS Coordinator, Bangladesh

"We used to get a lot of GBV data requests from local authorities, donors and the media. Being able to share them a GBVIMS monthly statisticcs report or fact sheet empowers our teams in sensitive discussions around data sharing and ensuring a survivor centred approach to case management and datta management in particular. We are better equipped for difficult discussions now and in a better place to uphold GBViE minimum standards and guiding principles for our sector"

IOM Bangladesh

·"The staff had no idea on how to deal with GBV cases as a process (all steps of Case Management) as well as the filling of the intake forms and the referrals. The understanding of confidentiality limitation has transformed after the GBVIMS and Case Management intervention"

DCA Bangladesh

·"Before the intervention of case management and GBVIMS, here in Cox's Bazar the agencies were doing case management with their own organizational procedure, there was no uniform guidelines and format until inter-agency case management guideline was developed as well as later the GBVIMS. Even there was no way to trace the duplication of reporting incidents until the GBVIMS.

Relief International Bangladesh

11. Budgetary and Spending Report

Guidance: Were there any changes to the budget or unanticipated spending? If so please explain.

Since the beginning of the project, the project was extended in terms of time and budget once (from December 2017 to July 2019), with one further addition of costs during the final six months of the project to respond to specific arising needs in terms of project activities and the co-funding of salary costs for inter-agency GBVIMS team members.

12. Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework

Guidance: Please provide a summary of how the project contributed to UN Action's Global Results Framework. Please be specific, and reference the corresponding indicator codes in UN Action's Results Framework.

This proposal falls under UN Action's Knowledge Building pillar: "Accelerate roll out of the incident monitoring and reporting tool (the GBVIMS) at country level to improve the flow of information on reported cases of sexual violence." Additionally, this proposal supports the Country Level Action pillar by contributing "strategic and technical support to joint UN system efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict, including efforts to build capacity and train advisers on conflict-related sexual violence." Finally, the aggregated data generated by the GBVIMS can be used to achieve the goals of raising public awareness and generating political will to address sexual violence that fall under the "Advocating for Action" pillar.

The proposal also enhances UN system coordination and joint programming. The project was conducted in coordination with UN Action network entities, partners, and relevant inter-agency country teams. As a relatively long-standing initiative that counts three (3) UN Action entities amongst its core team members (UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF), this project serves as a model for inter-UN-entity collaboration and coordination, and build on past best practices of collaboration among UNA Network. The project has contributed to improved coordination by: Enhancing the UN system's understanding of reported incidents of CRSV; Helping to standardize the way UN actors and partner NGOs define and report on specific forms of CRSV; Facilitating interagency/multi-sectoral data-sharing and analysis of wider trends in conflict-affected contexts; Supporting evidence-based CRSV programme interventions at the field level; and Promoting "one UN' voice and approach to collection and management of service-level CRSV data.

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

Guidance: Please describe how routine monitoring was conducted. Please describe the methodology utilized for a final evaluation, and the results of the evaluation.

The GBVIMS has designed and utilises a number of monitoring and evaluation tools:

- Integrated Information Management-Case Management Assessment: This tool is administered either to organisations interested in using the GBVIMS, or to GBVIMS organisations who joined the GBVIMS prior to the development of the tool in late 2017. This allows the GBVIMS Global Team to ensure that all GBVIMS user organisations are assessed to the same level, and that identification of capacity development needs is carried out consistently across all contexts.
- Each training curriculum (Basic Tools, GBV Case Management, GBVIMS Data Analysis, Primero/GBVIMS+) has a pre- and post- test, and a post-training evaluation survey. Trainings of Trainers have specific evaluation criteria and tools.
- Periodic (usually monthly) calls with every rollout country GBVIMS Task Force Coordination allows for continuous monitoring of progress, early identification and troubleshooting of challenges, and planning. A standard country support checklist is used by the GBVIMS Global Team to guide support work. Annual workplans are developed together with each rollout country's Task Force, which is then reviewed during periodic conference calls.
- Annual monitoring is carried out against a fixed set of indicators designed to gather information around, for example, the numbers and types of organisations engaged in the GBVIMS, the frequency of GBVIMS analytical reports, and to gather perceived support needs from countries. The GBVIMS Steering Committee meets annually to review these and to review the year's progress, and to plan for the following.
- A final evaluation of the project had not been envisaged in the original project plan.

14. Support and follow up from UN Action

Guidance: Please share any support and follow up needed from UN Action

15. Other comments and questions

Guidance: UN Action welcomes any other comments and question