

Minimum GBV Prevention & Response Services Ideal Components	Supports/Assets/Advantages in This Setting	Challenges/Problems in This Setting	
High quality GBV services provided by trained and adequately supervised staff are accessible and utilized, including: Health exam, treatment, referral, follow-up; Emotional support for survivors/families; Case management, referrals, advocacy; Security (police, security workers) and protection for survivors and witnesses.			
GBV services are mainstreamed with other services and do not stand alone.			
Collaborative partnerships with other sectors (food, logistics, water, sanitation, shelter, education, and income generation) are developed.			
All services incorporate guiding principles of confidentiality, dignity, and security.			
Interagency coordination meetings occur regularly and are attended by appropriate representatives of relevant key actors/organizations.			
Prevention programs are underway incorporating BCC principles for community awareness-raising and behavior change.			
Mechanisms for staff safety are in place.			

Existing GBV Programs & Services

	Individual & Community	Policies & Laws
Monitoring/evaluation systems are established.		
The community considers GBV unacceptable.		
The entire community is involved in developing multi-sectoral GBV services.		
Social norms support survivors receiving treatment for GBV.		
The entire community, including men, women, and youth, participate in GBV prevention and education activities.		
Programs exist to socially, economically, and emotionally empower women and other marginalized groups.		
A code of conduct, highlighting considerations for GBV, is created and signed by all staff.		
A treatment protocol for survivors is developed.		

System of Law Ideal Components	Supports/Assets/Advantages in This Setting	Challenges/Problems in This Setting	Existing GBV Programs & Services	Individual & Community	Policies & Laws
Law enforcement and judiciary personnel apply anti-GBV laws					
National law enforcement and judicial services are effective.					
General legal and practice of the law among the refugee community.					
Community is aware of survivors' legal rights and supports legal consequences for GBV.					
Respect for the rule of law in the host community.					
Host country is signatory to UN Convention Relating to Status of Refugees.					
Host country has adopted national and international legislation outlawing GBV.					
Procedures and evidence laws are sensitive to women's needs, i.e. rape cases.					
Civil society associations can bring cases to Court.					
Law enforcement and judiciary personnel apply anti-GBV laws.					

Preliminary Assessment Worksheet – Legal Aid Ideal Components

Legal Aid Ideal Components	Supports/Assets/Advantages in This Setting	Challenges/Problems in This Setting	Existing GBV Programs & Services	Individual & Community	Policies & Laws
The legal aid clinic has appropriate staff.					
Complete legal aid services are offered.			Legal aid services are easily accessible to survivors.	Collaboration and links with traditional refugee community-based governing bodies are established and well-functioning.	
Legal aid services are integrated into the general GBV referral system.			Refugee women have enough freedom and independence to access the legal aid services.		Refugee women trust and are confident in the legal aid services and staff.
A mandate delineating scope and services of legal aid is developed.					