Description of activities pertinent to risks	Project SEAH risks	Mitigation measures, including monitoring	Responsible party, including for monitoring	Timeline	Indicators	Budget (US \$)
Technical and Institutional Support: a. Training of Stakeholders and service providers on the SEAH, VAC and the GM.	a. Limited services; low capacity for service provision for GBV survivors; in particular, limited or no judicial or (police) security/protecti on services to facilitate redress for survivors in project sites.	 a Accountability and response framework, including As part of the project's stakeholder consultations, trainings are conducted to properly inform those affected by the project of SEAH risks and project activities to get their feedback on project issues related SEAH. Consultations engaged with a variety of stakeholders: Technical Advisory Community GBV Service Providers Health teams Social workers and Women's organizations and groups working with children) 	a Safeguards Team	a At the beginning of project implementatio n (March 2021) and regularly biannually for all regions during project implementatio n.	 a. Accountability and response framework, including: % of project personnel and stakeholders who receive training or skills strengthening regarding SEAH risks, including code of conduct and GM or other project feedback mechanism. 	

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Technical Institutional Support:- and b. Stakeholder Consultation and Community Sensitization	b Low understanding of GBV, SEAH and VAC in project site communities	SEAH related issues in	b Safeguards team and FIOH gender specialists	b Before starting of construction and biannually for general consultations then every Month to make follow up trainings for affected communities throughout the project life cycle.	 b Number of participants in these community awareness-raising sessions (disaggregated by sex and age, if possible) % of SEAH-related complaints that are referred to services based on the GBV survivors needs and wishes % of SEAH-related complaints that are resolved within the expected timeframe in line with the GM procedures Average delay for resolving an SEAH- related complaint 	20.000. 00

TechnicalandInstitutionalFrameworkc. Identification ofthe different uptakesof the GM includingspecific-Identification ofGBV, SEAH andVAC Focal Points inProjectAffectedCommunitiesTraining of FocalPoints that wereidentify from projectsitesduringcommunityconsultationsInaddition, theSafeguard Team planto engage RegionalSEAHSEAHMonitorsfrom each region whowillfrequentlymonitor the projectaffected areas withidentified threats ofSEAH and VAC andprovidemonthlyreportstotheSafeguardTeam.They will be trainedon GBV SEAH, VACand the GM.	c. Risks of abuse or violence related to harmful social norms in project implementation contexts that limit women's access to information related to SEAH and VAC including access to health services.	c Set-up of grievance mechanism equipped to handle SEAH complaints ethically and confidentially, which includes, at a minimum, the following attributes: -Specific procedures to handle SEAH-related complaints, including timeline and possible sanctions Reporting procedures for SEAH-related complaints, including accessible channels for targeted communities and project personnel -Obligations regarding guiding principles for the ethical and confidential management of SEAH complains.	c Safeguards team and FIOH Focal Point. Regional Focal Points. The regional Focal Points team would include the following: 1 The Construction Monitor and the Gender Focal Point at region 5 2 The Construction Monitor at region 3 and 4 3 the Construction Monitor at region 6	c At the beginning of the project implementatio n in March 2021. And after each phase of community consultation biannually. Every month to get feedback from Regional SEAH Monitors and Safeguard Team to conduct follow up monitoring on communities with identified threats of SEAH and VAC at the end of each quarter	c Number of SEAH- related complaints that are received through GM or other project feedback mechanism like the different uptake channels example the Focal Point on GBV, SEAH and VAC.	· ·
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d Technical and Institutional Framework— d Identification of the different GBV, SEAH and VAC issues that may occur between project workers and community members	d Lack of access to support services by female beneficiaries and SEAH survivors owing to the low quality and weak geographic coverage of support services and difficulty accessing services in humanitarian response and/or remote areas where the project will be executed.	d Training and awareness-raising plan, including: -Skills strengthening for project personnel regarding SEAH-related risks, including code of conduct and GM or another feedback mechanism receptive to SEAH complaints - workers were trained on SEAH, including code of conduct and GM - Community consultations with women's groups or female beneficiaries in safe and enabling environments would be conducted, regarding the potential impact of the project and its activities.	d Safeguards team and FIOH Gender Focal Point.	d. Biannually, for Safeguard Unit at MoBSE, PCU and every month for FIOH who are working directly with the Sub- Contractors. This would be Throughout project lifecycle.	d % of workers and project personnel who have signed codes of conduct % of workers trained who show increased knowledge after training (those who obtain a grade on the post- test of 70% or above)	15,000. 00
		• Awareness- raising in targeted communities by the project regarding SEAH- related risks and GM or other feedback mechanism to respond to complaints				

Technical and Institutional Framework— e. Identification of communities that have specific GBV, SEAH and VAC issues in project targeted areas.	 e Limited understanding and information on GBV SEAH in project affected sites Lack of information on SEAH and VAC in project communities Inadequate of parental skills to adequately care for their children 	 e Training of Focal Points on issues of GBV, SEAH VAC and child rights Facilitating Focal Points to do a step-down training at their community level. Training of certain communities on child rights principles specifically on issues of SEAH like child marriage, child labour and teenage pregnancy. 	e Safeguards Team and Regional Focal Points.	e After each phase of community consultations with stakeholder engagement of project implementatio n in every quarter. And Every month for regional Focal Points to do follow up in the identification of communities that have specific GBV, SEAH and VAC in targeted areas	e Number of community consultations with women by project intervention areas Number of women consulted Number of community awareness-raising sessions conducted	10,000.
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f Review to verify the SEAH claims	• f Inadequate	_	f Safeguard Team			· ·
r Keview to verify the SEAH claims that are reported within project sites during project implementation.	 I indequate information on cases related to SEAH at project sites Risk of having false information concerning a particular case which can result to somatization of alleged perpetrators /Survivor Security and Safety of the survivors is at minimal. Risk of handling GBV cases not related to project. 	committeetoverifySEAH claimswhen	 Team Verification Team. The verification team would comprise of five members which includes: 1. A representative from gender Unit at MoBSE, 2 the Gender Focal Point at Region 5, 3, the Contractors' Gender Focal Point -FIOH 4, the Social Welfare representative at region 5 And 5, the Construction monitor at region 5. 	have of community consultations with stakeholder engagement of project implementatio n in every quarter at all regions	during project implementation.	
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g Training of project	g Risk of sexual	g Codes of Conduct	g Safeguard	After each	g Number of training	10,000.
staff on the COC.	harassment within	signed and understood	Team \and	phase of	courses related to SEAH	10,000. 00
stant on the coct	project workers at the	to Ensure requirements	Gender FIOH	community	delivered;	00
Have project workers	work site.	in CoCs are clearly	Safeguard	consultations	denvered,	
1 0		understood by those		with	% of workers and project	
and local community undergo training on SEA/SH and VAC	 Risk of sexual harassment between project workers. Risk of SEAH risk during project implementation against community 	signing. Have CoCs signed by all Train project workers on the behavior obligations under the CoCs. Disseminate CoCs (including visual illustrations) and discuss	Team.	with stakeholder engagement of project implementatio n (every six months)	% of workers and project personnel who have signed codes of conduct	
	members.	with employees and local communities. Review of SEAH risks during project				

h Mitigations of	h Monitoring of GM.	h. Undertake regular	h SSS with	h Once for each	h. Number of SEA/SH	10,000.
SEAH and VAC risk	Ongoing reporting.	M&E of progress on	support of	phase during	cases received/referred by	00
	Ongoing reporting.	SEAH prevention and	women's	project	the GM, disaggregated by	
		response activities,	Bureau and	implementatio	age and by sex;	
		including reassessment of	Social Welfare.	n.		
		risks as appropriate.			• The number of cases	
			Regional Focal		open, and the average	
			Points	before	time they have been open;	
				construction		
				start		
				and in each		
				phase of community		
				consultation		
				biannually per		
				region		
				region		
				Every month		
				for regional		
				SEAH monitor		
				to send report		
				to PCU.		
				Safeguards		
				Team to		
				monitor		
				quarterly.		

			100.00
Total budget			100,00 0.00