

# Glossary

## GBV-RELATED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE
<b>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)</b>	<p>Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.</p> <p>The term GBV is most commonly used to underscore how systemic inequality between males and females—which exists in every society in the world—acts as a unifying and foundational characteristic of most forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls. GBV can be compounded by multiple and intersecting factors of discrimination, such as discrimination on the grounds of gender, age, or disability. Some examples would be women and girls with disabilities being identified as “easy targets” by offenders, as well as the additional barriers they face to disclose situations of violence. It is also important to note that persons with non-conforming sexual orientations or gender identities may also be extremely vulnerable to GBV in a wide range of contexts.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Humanitarian Cash Transfer Programming and Gender-Based Violence Outcomes; Including Children with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action</u></a></p>
<b>GBV INTEGRATION/ MAINSTREAMING</b>	<p>The process of ensuring that a programme (1) does not cause or increase the likelihood of GBV; (2) proactively seeks to identify and takes action to mitigate GBV risks in the environment and in programme design and implementation; and (3) proactively facilitates and monitors vulnerable groups' safe access to services.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a></p>
<b>GBV STAND-ALONE/ SPECIALISED PROGRAMMING</b>	<p>Dedicated GBV programmes that involve GBV specialists and have specific objectives, activities and indicators for the purposes of advancing GBV prevention or response outcomes, which include a CVA component.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a></p>
<b>GBV PREVENTION</b>	<p>GBV prevention refers to taking action to stop GBV from occurring. Some examples include: scaling up activities that promote gender equality or working with communities, particularly men and boys, to address practices that contribute to GBV.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a></p>

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<b>GBV RISK MITIGATION</b>	GBV risk mitigation refers to actions aimed at reducing the risk of exposure to GBV. For example, ensuring that appropriate lighting and security patrols are in place from the onset of establishing displacement camps to reduce exposure to GBV for women and girls.	<a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a>
<b>GBV RESPONSE</b>	GBV response refers to assistance and services that aim to save lives and contribute to recovery or resilience after GBV has occurred, such as immediate medical and psychosocial care for GBV survivors or livelihoods and education programmes for mothers of children born of rape.	<a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a>
<b>INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>	While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably, there are important distinctions between them. 'Domestic violence' is a term used to describe violence that takes place within the home or family between intimate partners as well as between other family members. 'Intimate partner violence' (IPV) applies specifically to violence occurring between intimate partners (married, cohabiting, boyfriend/girlfriend or other close relationships), and is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. This type of violence may also include the denial of resources, opportunities or services.	<a href="#"><u>GBV Guidelines</u></a>
<b>SEXUAL EXPLOITATION</b>	Any abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting momentarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual exploitation is one of the purposes of trafficking in persons (performing in a sexual manner, forced undressing and/or nakedness, coerced marriage, forced childbearing, engagement in pornography or prostitution, sexual extortion for the granting of goods, services, assistance benefits, sexual slavery).	<a href="#"><u>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response</u></a>
<b>SEX WORK</b>	Sex workers are female, male, and transgender adults and young people (over 18 years of age) who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally. Sex work may vary in the degree to which it is "formal" or "organized." It is important to note that sex work is consensual sex between adults, which takes many forms, and varies between countries and communities.	<a href="#"><u>Working with Refugees Engaged in Sex Work: A Guidance Note for Humanitarians</u></a>
<b>TRANSACTIONAL SEX</b>	The exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour. This includes any exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries of assistance.	<a href="#"><u>United Nations Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</u></a> (Task Team on the SEA Glossary for the Special Coordinator on improving the United Nations response to sexual exploitation and abuse 2017)

## CVA-RELATED TERMS

Sources: [Cash Learning Partnership Glossary](#) and [Monitoring Guidance for CTP in Emergencies](#)

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (CVA)</b>	<p>CVA refers to all programmes where cash transfers or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to recipients. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of cash transfers or vouchers given to individuals, household or community recipients, not to governments or other state actors. This excludes remittances and microfinance in humanitarian interventions (although microfinance and money transfer institutions may be used for the actual delivery of cash). CVA includes cash-for-work.</p> <p>CVA is distinct from, but complementary to, in-kind assistance or direct service provision. CVA is a modality, not a programme or sector, which helps to meet programmatic objectives such as meeting basic needs, boosting livelihoods recovery or improving access to services.</p>
<b>DELIVERY MECHANISM</b>	Means of delivering a cash or voucher transfer (e.g. smart card, mobile money transfer, cash in hand, cheque, ATM card, etc.).
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDER (FSP)</b>	An entity that provides financial services, which may include e-transfer services. Depending upon your context, financial service providers may include e-voucher companies, financial institutions (such as banks and microfinance institutions) or mobile network operators (MNOs). FSPs include many entities (e.g. investment funds, insurance companies, accountancy firms) beyond those that offer humanitarian cash transfers or voucher services, hence within cash transfer programming (CTP) literature FSP generally refers to those providing transfer services
<b>CONDITIONALITY</b>	Conditionality refers to prerequisite activities or obligations that a recipient must fulfil in order to receive assistance. Conditions can in principle be used with any kind of transfer (e.g. cash, vouchers, in-kind, service delivery) depending on the intervention design and objectives. Some interventions might require recipients to achieve agreed outputs as a condition of receiving subsequent tranches. Note that conditionality is distinct from restriction (how assistance is used) and targeting (criteria for selecting recipients). Types of condition include attending school, building a shelter, attending nutrition screenings, undertaking work/training, etc. Cash for work/assets/training are all forms of conditional transfer.
<b>MODALITY</b>	Modality refers to the form of assistance (e.g. cash transfer, vouchers, in-kind, service delivery) or a combination (modalities). This can include both direct transfers at the household level and assistance provided at a more general or community level (e.g. health services, WASH infrastructure).
<b>MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)</b>	MEB requires the identification and quantification of basic needs items and services that can be monetised and are accessible through local markets and services. Items and services included in the MEB are those that households in a given context are likely to prioritise, on a regular or seasonal basis. A MEB is inherently multisectoral and based on the average cost of the items composing the basket. It can be calculated for various sizes of households
<b>MULTIPURPOSE CASH TRANSFERS (MPC)</b>	MPC are transfers (either periodic or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money required to cover, fully or partially, a household's basic and/or recovery needs. The term refers to transfers designed to address multiple needs, with the transfer value calculated accordingly. MPC transfer values are often indexed to expenditure gaps based on a MEB or other monetised calculation of the amount required to cover basic needs. All MPCs are unrestricted in terms of use as they can be spent as the recipient chooses.
<b>OUTCOME MONITORING</b>	Outcome monitoring focuses on the delivery of project outcomes and assesses changes (intended and unintended) brought about by the project. Assessing the extent of progress against outcomes allows for any necessary adjustments to be made; it is also essential for providing information for project evaluations. For CVA, the immediate outcome is that beneficiaries are able to spend the cash/voucher, while the medium-term outcome is that households are able to meet their basic needs/sector specific needs (depending on what the transfers were designed to achieve). See <a href="#">Monitoring Guidance for CTP in Emergencies</a> page 32-46.

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<b>PROCESS MONITORING</b>	<p>Process monitoring assesses if resources or inputs (e.g. funds, goods in kind, human resources) are being used at the planned rate or period, and that activities are happening in line with plans (addressing the correct needs of the right people) to deliver outputs. CVA process monitoring relates to activities (registration, verification and transferring the cash via the delivery mechanism) and outputs (beneficiary has received the cash/voucher). Process monitoring has requirements specific to the type of transfer and delivery mechanism being used and requires distinct issues to be monitored at the level of the beneficiary/household, market, and implementing agency. See <a href="#">Monitoring Guidance for CTP in Emergencies</a> page 20-31.</p>

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