



BELIZE REPORT

SHARED INCIDENT DATABASE ANALYSIS

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BACKGROUND

CVC is a regional coalition of over 40 civil society organizations (CSOs) working with populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. These include sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, people who use drugs, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrant populations, incarcerated persons and ex-prisoners, and marginalized youth. CVC has a long-standing commitment to community systems strengthening, the use of rights-based approaches and advocating for duty bearers to take action to reduce human rights violations.

People living with HIV (PLHIV) and key populations often experience human rights violations including violence and the denial of access to health, housing, and employment. They lack the legal and social protection afforded other members of society and are highly stigmatized and socially excluded on account of their behavior being deemed deviant or criminal.

In 2016, CVC established the Shared Incident Database (SID), the first regional civil society-led human rights reporting mechanism. SID facilitates comprehensive data collection through standardized intake procedures to document human rights violations, for which the data can be used to support redress, as well as to inform strategic priorities and program activities, policy development and legislative reform. SID has been instituted in eight (8) Caribbean countries: Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Suriname. As of March 31, 2018, there were 28 CSOs that are registered SID users.

This analysis aimed to assess the overall use of the database and conduct a comprehensive data analysis on human rights violations reported by key populations and documented by CSOs in the SID. This was in order to determine relationships between variables, identify trends, patterns and key issues, and present findings and recommendations that can inform decision-making at the national and regional level.

METHODOLOGY

The period under review from the SID was April 2018 to December 2022. CVC approached CSOs in the relevant countries to obtain signed consent forms approving the use of non-identifying aggregate data collected by the CSO and documented in SID. Data analysis was performed using quantitative software SPSS v. 29 and MS Excel.

Variables in the database included: Case ID; Country; Region/Parish/District; CSO; Gender; Age; Key population group; Incident date, type, location and setting; Redress type requested; and Case status. Following simple descriptive analyses and frequencies at the CSO and country level, cross tabulations were performed to ascertain patterns, trends, and demographic correlations. The results of this analysis were then compared to the previous report from 2018 to determine emerging patterns overtime with a view to guiding interventions and strategies in-country

RESULTS

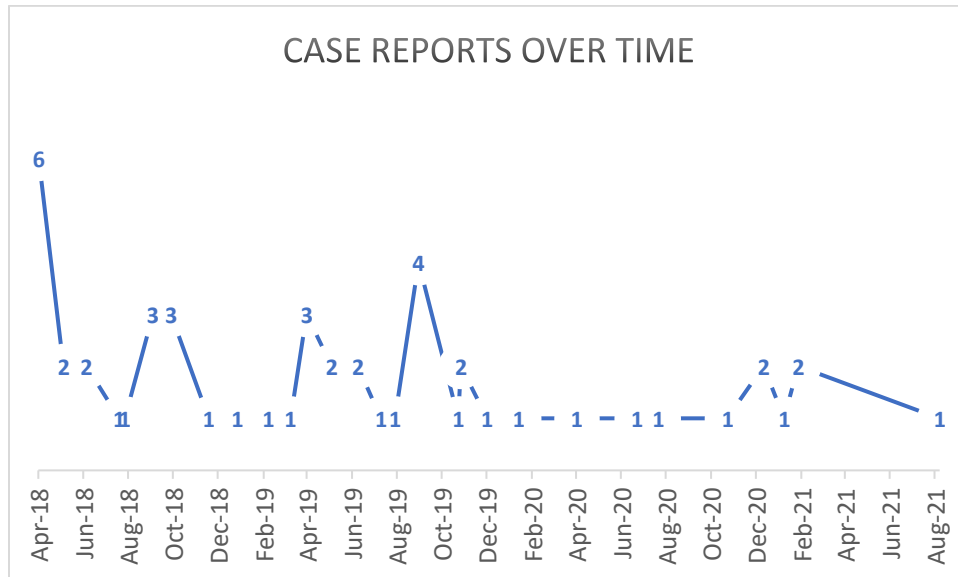
REPORTING CSOs in SURINAME

1. Belize Trans Colors (BTC)
2. Empower Yourself Belize Movement
3. Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women (PETAL)

TOTAL CASES: 50

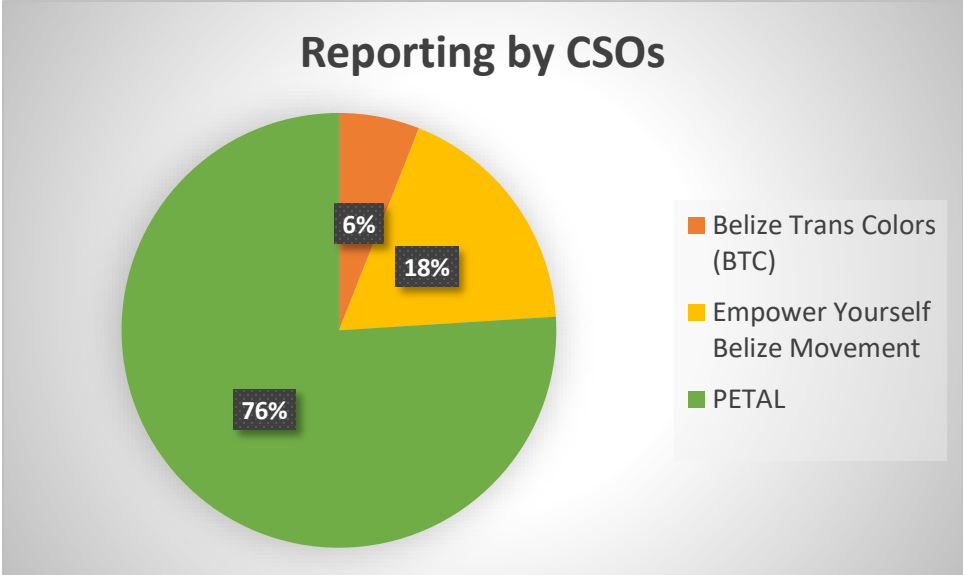
Belize recorded a total of 50 incidents to the SID for the period April 2018 to December 2022, representing 6.4% of the total number of incidents (784) that were recorded in the region. There were no duplicate cases in the dataset.

CASES OVER TIME



The number of cases fluctuated over the period under consideration, and since September 2019 did not go beyond 2 per month. Reports averaged 1.7 per month. Belize did not report any cases after August 2021.

REPORTING BY CSO



The majority of the reports were made to Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women (PETAL) (76%; 38), followed by Empower Yourself Belize Movement (18%; 9) and Belize Trans Colors (BTC) (6%; 3).

REPORTING BY DISTRICT

Incidents were reported from eight (8) of the nine towns/cities in Belize; there were no reports from San Pedro. Overall, most reports came from Belize City (56%; 28), which is the most populous city and former capital. This was followed by San Ignacio (10%; 5) and Dangriga (8%; 4) . The least number of reports came from Belmopan and Benque Viejo del Carmen with 2 reports each.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Belize City	28	56	56
Belmopan	2	4	60
Benque Viejo del Carmen	2	4	64
Corozal	3	6	70
Dangriga	4	8	78
Orange walk	3	6	84
Punta Gorda	3	6	90
San Ignacio	5	10	100
Total	50	100	

Similarly, both PETAL(57.8%; 22) and Empower Yourself Belize Movement (66.6%; 6) received their largest number of reports from Belize City. BTC however, received one report each from Benque, Corozal and Orange walk. PETAL received reports from all 8 towns/cities, with the second highest coming from Dandriga (10.5%; 4).

AGE BREAKDOWN

There was only 1 instance of age reported as a single digit and this was discarded from the analysis. Of the remaining 49 cases, the mean age was 30.8 years, with the youngest person aged 20 and the oldest aged 74. When grouped into categories, persons aged 26 to 30 formed the largest group (36%; 18), followed by the 21 to 25 age group (28%; 14).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 and younger	1	2	2
21-25	14	28	30.6
26-30	18	36	67.3
31-35	5	10	77.6
36-40	4	8	85.7
41-45	3	6	91.8
46-50	1	2	93.9
>50	3	6	100
Total	49	98	

This 26 to 30 age group was also the most common for all three organizations.

GENDER BREAKDOWN

The reports were mostly made by women (64%; 64), in numbers that doubled those of men (30%; 15); a trans man and two gender queer persons made up the rest of the reports, with no trans women reporting.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Women	32	64	64
Men	15	30	94
Trans man	1	2	96
Gender queer	2	4	100
Total	50	100	

At the organizational level, more women made reports to PETAL (73.7%; 28) and BTC (66.7%; 2). More men however made reports to Empower Yourself Belize Movement (66.7%; 6). The reports by trans and gender queer people were made to Empower Yourself Belize Movement and PETAL.

KEY POPULATION BREAKDOWN

Multiple options were possible for this variable, therefore the totals presented are more than the number of cases. Lesbian/bisexual women were the largest key population (44.2%; 23), followed by men who have sex with men (MSM) (25%; 13), women (7.7%; 4) and persons with low socioeconomic backgrounds (3.8%; 2).

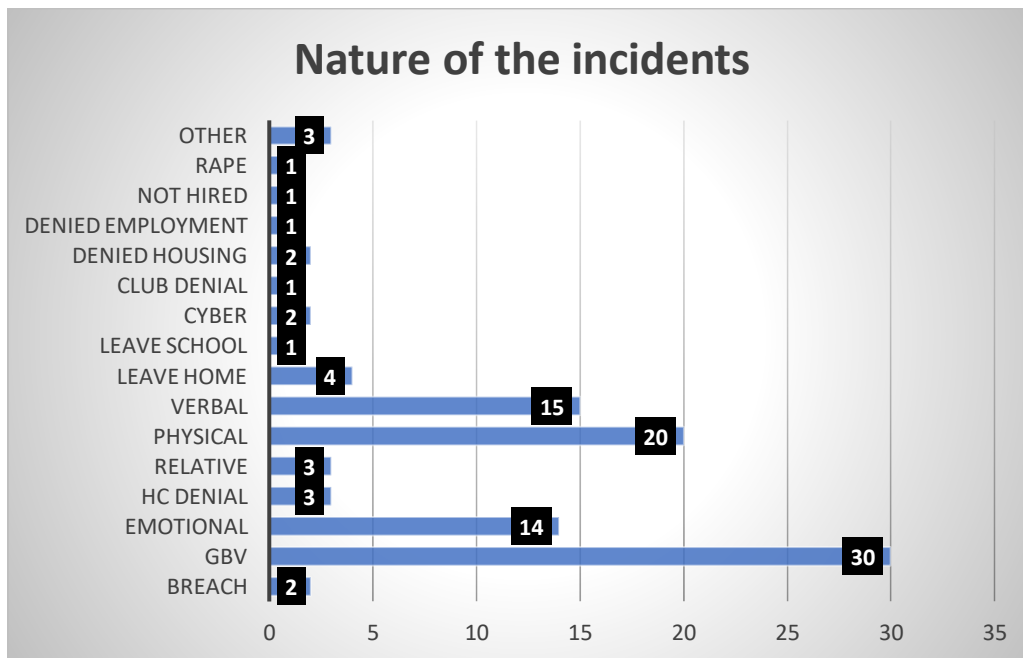
	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
PUD	1	1.9	2
Lesbian/bisexual women	23	44.2	46
Low Socioeconomic background	2	3.8	4
MSM	13	25	26
PLHIV	1	1.9	2
Sex worker	1	1.9	2
Trans	1	1.9	2
Women	4	7.7	8
None	6	11	12
Total	52	100	104

As expected, given PETAL’s remit, the largest key population reporting to that CSO was lesbian and bisexual women. PETAL took reports from all of the key populations however. MSM made an equal number of reports to Empower Yourself and PETAL.

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

NATURE OF INCIDENTS

GBV was the most common type of incident (29.1%; 30), followed by physical abuse (19.4%;20) and verbal harassment (14.6%; 15). Emotional abuse (13.6%; 14) was also somewhat common, followed by being forced to leave home (3.9%; 4).



GBV (83.3%; 30), physical abuse (38.3%; 14) and emotional abuse (38.8%;14) were the most common reports to PETAL while physical (55.5%; 5) and verbal abuse (55.5%; 5) led for Empower Yourself.

INCIDENT LOCATION

The largest number of incidents occurred in the community (52%; 26), followed by the workplace (36%; 18). No incidents were reported in healthcare or with law enforcement. Only one instance of settings ('public') was recorded for the Belize dataset, therefore this variable was not subjected to further analysis.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational establishment	1	2	2
Other	1	2	4
Private business	3	6	10
Public transportation	1	2	12
Community	26	52	64
Workplace	18	36	100
Total	50	100	

In all of the organizations more incidents occurred in the community or the workplace.

INCIDENT FREQUENCY: Almost all singular – 92% (46)

ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Most times the action taken was “no additional action” (79.2%; 42). In only 9.4% of the times was any actual action taken, and this was in the form of referral to counselling or social services. Few persons utilized legal or other redress (5.7%; 3). All the cases for Belize were classed as “resolved”.

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Legal	3	5.7	6
NAA	42	79.2	84
Notify supervisor	2	3.8	4
Referral	5	9.4	10
Other	1	1.9	2
Total	53	100	106

'No additional action' also most common for each CSO. All referrals done by PETAL

ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER

How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the women were in the 26 to 30 age group (38.7%; 12) while more men were slightly younger at 21 to 25 (33.3%; 5). Given the small number of trans and gender queer persons, their age range is not reported to preserve anonymity.

	20 and less	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
Women	0	8	12	3	4	3	0	1	31
Men	1	5	4	2	0	0	1	2	15

How was gender distributed by district?

As expected, the most common town/city for all the genders except the trans man was Belize City. Given the small number of trans and gender queer persons, their town/city is not reported to preserve anonymity.

	Belize City	Belmopan	Benque	Corozal	Dangriga	Orange walk	Punta Gorda	San Ignacio	Total
Women	15	1	1	3	4	3	2	3	32
Men	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	15

How were key populations distributed across gender?

The low number of reports prevents any in-depth analysis. The majority of women were lesbian/bisexual (65.6%; 21), while the majority of men were MSM (73.3%; 11).

	PUD	Lesbian/bi	Low SES	MSM	PLHIV	Sex workers	Trans	Women	None	Total
Women	1	21	1	0	1	1	1	4	3	32
Men	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	3	15
Trans man	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gender queer	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1	23	2	13	1	1	1	4	6	50

What incidents were more common depending on gender?

The most common incidents for women were GBV (74.2%; 23), emotional (32.4%; 10) and physical abuse (32.3%; 10). For men the most common were verbal harassment (57.1%; 8), physical abuse (50%; 7) and GBV (35.7%; 5). Gender queer persons reported GBV and physical abuse, while the trans man reported physical and verbal abuse. Only women reported rape, cyber abuse, employment denial, denied club/societies access; only men reported being forced to leave school.

	Breach	GBV	Emotional	HC denial	Relative	Physical	Verbal	Leave home	Leave school	Cyber	Denied club	Denied housing	Denied employ	Not hired	Rape	Other	Total
Women	2	23	10	1	2	10	5	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	31
Men	0	5	2	2	1	7	8	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Trans man	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gender queer	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	30	14	3	3	20	15	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	48

Were there any gender trends based on location of incident?

As with the reports overall, for all genders the most common location for incidents was the workplace and community. All of the incidents in the house were reported by women (3), and online, were men (75%; 3).

	Education	Other	Private biz	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
Women	0	0	2	1	17	12	32
Men	1	1	1	0	7	5	15
Trans man	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gender queer	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	1	1	3	1	26	18	50

How did the action taken vary by gender?

For all genders the most common action was “no additional action”. Very few persons utilized any of the other actions.

	Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Other	Total
Women	1	28	0	3	1	32
Men	2	11	2	2	0	15
Trans man	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gender queer	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	3	42	2	5	1	50

ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

How did the incidents vary by age?

As expected from the overall breakdown of incidents, for all age groups less than 45 years the most common incidents were GBV. The 21 to 25 group had the highest number of GBV reports (78.6%; 11). Of the few persons over 50, most reported verbal harassment (66.7%; 2).

	Breach	GBV	Emotional	HC denial	Relative	Physical	Verbal	Leave home	Leave school	Cyber	Denied club	Denied housing	Denied employ	Not hired	Rape	Other	Total
20 and less	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21-25	0	11	3	0	2	8	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	14
26-30	1	10	8	0	0	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
31-35	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
36-40	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
41-45	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
46-50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
>50	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	2	29	13	3	3	19	14	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	47

How did the incident location vary by age?

For those 21 to 35 and over 50 the most common location was the community. For those 36 to 45 it was the workplace.

	Education	Other	Private biz	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
20 and less	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
21-25	0	0	0	0	9	5	14
26-30	0	1	2	1	8	6	18
31-35	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
36-40	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
41-45	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
46-50	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
>50	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total	1	1	3	1	25	18	49

Were there any trends in action taken by age?

For almost all age groups the most common action was 'no additional action'. Those 20 and younger either took legal action or notified supervisor.

	Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Other	Total
20 and less	1	0	1	0	0	1
21-25	0	13	0	2	0	14
26-30	0	17	0	1	0	18
31-35	1	4	1	0	0	5
36-40	0	3	0	1	0	4
41-45	0	2	0	0	1	3
46-50	0	1	0	0	0	1
>50	1	1	0	1	0	3
Total	3	41	2	5	1	49

ASSOCIATIONS BY DISTRICT

How did the incidents vary by district?

In Belize City, Dangriga and San Ignacio GBV were the most common incidents. The other towns/cities had few reports and they were of various types, including GBV, verbal harassment, emotional and physical abuse.

	Breach	GBV	Emotional	HC denial	Relative	Physical	Verbal	Leave home	Leave school	Cyber	Denied club	Denied housing	Denied employ	Not hired	Rape	Other	Total
Belize City	0	19	8	2	2	13	9	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	27
Belmopan	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Benque	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Corozal	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dangriga	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Orange walk	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Punta Gorda	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
San Ignacio	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	30	14	3	3	20	15	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	48

Belize City vs Non Belize City incidents

When the districts were grouped into the most populous city (Belize City) and areas outside of this, GBV still remained the most common incident in both areas. However, incidents such as breach of confidentiality, cyber abuse, being denied employment, not being hired and rape, only occurred outside of Belize City.

		Belize City	Non Belize City	Total
Breach		0	2	2
	%	0	100	
GBV		19	11	30
	%	63.3	36.7	
Emotional		8	6	14
	%	57.1	42.9	
HC denial		2	1	3
	%	66.7	33.3	
Relative		2	1	3
	%	66.7	33.3	
Physical		13	7	20
	%	65	35	
Verbal		9	6	15
	%	60	40	
Leave home		2	2	4
	%	50	50	
Leave school		1	0	1
	%	100	0	
Cyber		0	2	2
	%	0	100	
Denied club		1	0	1
	%	100	0	
Denied housing		2	0	2
	%	100	0	
Denied employment		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Not hired		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Rape		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Other		1	2	3
	%	33.3	66.7	
Total		27	21	48

How did the incident location vary by district?

In all towns/cities the most common incident locations were community or workplace.

	Education	Other	Private biz	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
Belize City	1	1	1	0	18	7	28
Belmopan	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Benque	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Corozal	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Dangriga	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Orange walk	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Punta Gorda	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
San Ignacio	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Total	1	1	3	1	26	18	50

Were there any trends in action taken by district?

Overwhelmingly 'no additional action' was the most frequent outcome in all towns/cities. Legal or other redress only occurred in Belize City.

	Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Other	Total
Belize City	3	23	2	2	0	28
Belmopan	0	2	0	0	0	2
Benque	0	2	0	0	0	2
Corozal	0	3	0	0	0	3
Dangriga	0	4	0	1	0	4
Orange walk	0	2	0	0	1	3
Punta Gorda	0	2	0	1	0	3
San Ignacio	0	4	0	1	0	5
Total	3	42	2	5	1	50

OTHER CORRELATIONS OF INTEREST

How did the nature of incidents vary by key population?

For lesbian and bisexual women the most common type of incident was GBV (91.3%; 21) followed by emotional (34.8%; 8) and physical abuse (34.8%; 8). In fact, all of the key populations made at least one report of GBV. For MSM the most common incident was physical abuse (61.5%;8) and verbal harassment (53.8%;7).

	Breach	GBV	Emotional	HC denial	Relative	Physical	Verbal	Leave home	Leave school	Cyber	Denied club	Denied housing	Denied employ	Not hired	Rape	Other	Total
Lesbian/bi	1	21	8	2	2	8	5	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	23
Low SES	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MSM	0	5	3	1	1	8	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
PLHIV	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex worker	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trans	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Women	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
None	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	30	14	3	3	20	15	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	48

Which key populations most often had action taken?

The very few sex workers, trans persons, and persons of low socio economic background all had some form of action taken (legal, referral, or notification of supervisor). Next, more MSM had action taken in the form of referral to counselling or social services (15.4%; 2), followed by lesbian/bisexual women (8.7%; 2).

	Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Other	Total
PUD	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lesbian/bi	1	20	1	2	1	23
Low SES	1	1	1	0	0	2
MSM	1	10	1	2	0	13
PLHIV	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sex worker	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trans	0	0	0	1	0	1
Women	1	3	0	0	0	4
None	0	6	0	0	0	6
Total	3	42	2	5	1	50

What was the most frequent type of incident in the workplace?

The most common type of workplace incident was GBV (58.8%; 10), followed by verbal harassment (29.4%;5) and physical abuse (17.6%; 3).

What was the most frequent type of incident in the community?

The most frequent incident in the community was also GBV (69.2%; 18), followed by physical abuse (57.7%; 15), and emotional abuse (38.5%; 10).

Which incidents were most often subject to some redress?

Because many persons reported more than one type of incident, it is difficult to make definitive pronouncements on this. Nevertheless, all of the reports of being denied health care were referred (66.7%), had legal or other redress (33.3%) and/or had supervisor notified (33.3%). Fifteen percent (15%; 3) of physical abuse reports were referred as was 14.3% (2) of emotional abuse and 13.3% (4) of GBV.

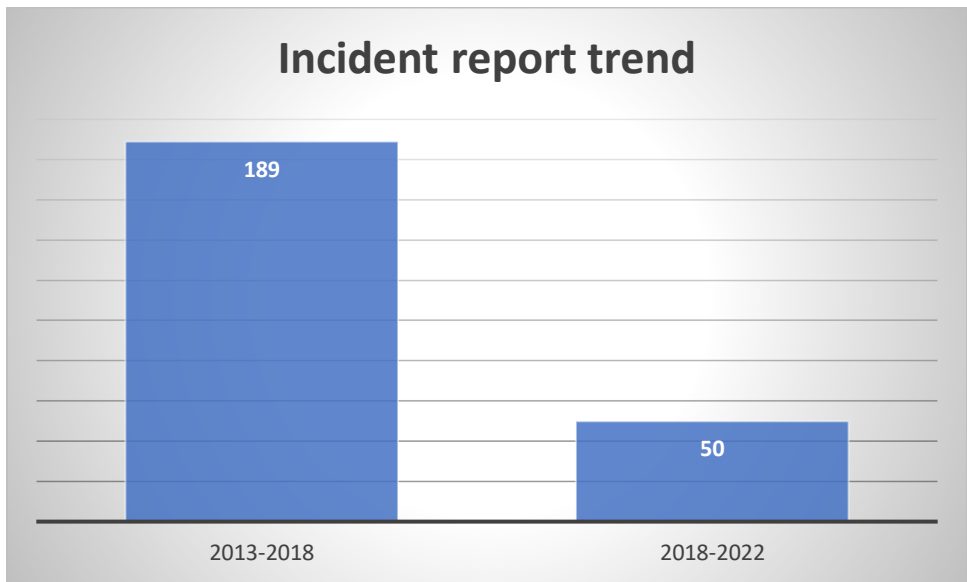
	Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Other	Total
Breach	0	2	0	0	0	2
GBV	1	25	1	4	1	30
Emotional	0	12	0	2	0	14
HC denial	1	0	1	2	0	3
Relative	1	2	1	0	0	3
Physical	1	17	1	3	0	20
Verbal	3	10	2	2	0	15
Leave home	0	4	0	1	0	4
Leave school	1	0	1	0	0	1
Cyber	0	2	0	0	0	2
Denied club	0	1	0	0	0	1
Denied housing	0	2	0	0	0	2
Denied employ	0	1	0	0	0	1
Not hired	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rape	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	3	40	2	5	1	48

How often were incidents in the community and workplace subject to some redress?

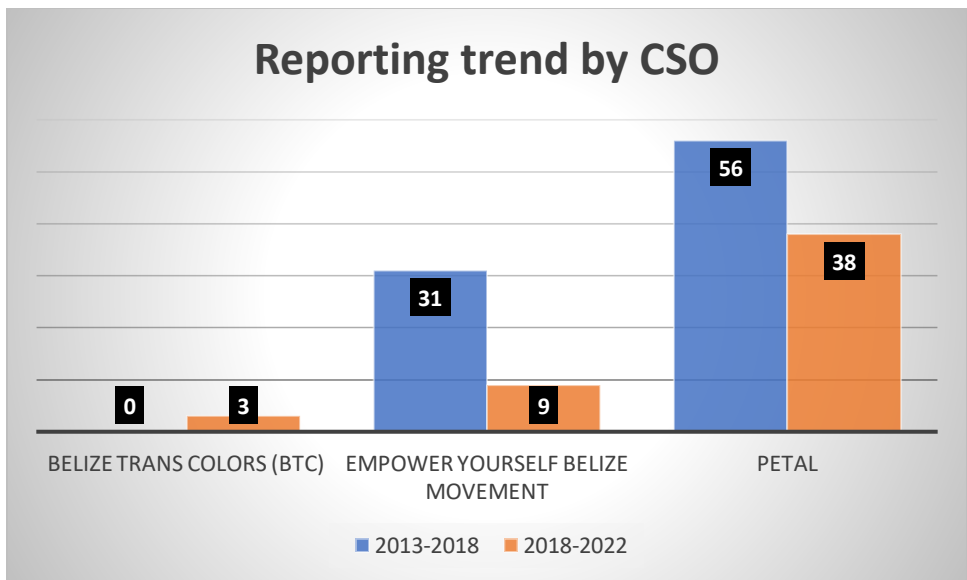
The majority of both workplace incidents (88.9%; 16) and those in the community (84.6%; 22) had “no additional action”. For the very few which did have action taken, more community incidents were referred (11.5% vs 5.6%) and had legal or other redress (7.7% vs 0%).

COMPARING THE RESULTS TO THE PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

The reporting period for the last analysis was slightly longer (2013 to 2018), but had about triple the number of reports (189)



In the previous analysis there were also three (3) reporting CSOs, but UNIBAM was replaced by Belize Trans Colors for the 2018-2022 period. In the previous report, UNIBAM recorded the highest number of incidents followed by PETA and BTC. In this current analysis PETAL has recorded the most, followed by BTC.



AGE

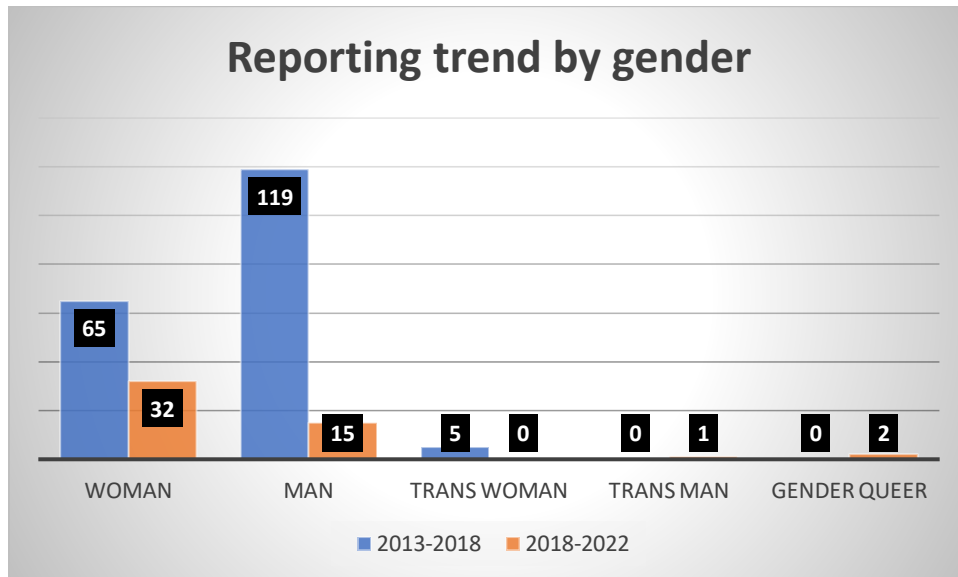
As in the previous analysis only 1 age was incorrectly entered. The mean age of clients has increased from 28.1 to now 30.8. Despite slight differences in the age groupings, the largest number of reported incidents remained in the 25/26 to 29/30 age range. The second largest group has also remained at 20/21 to 24/25.

DISTRICT

The previous analysis utilized districts instead of towns/cities, so no direct comparison is available. However, in both time periods, Belize City reported the most number of incidents (38.6% in 2013-2018 vs. 56% in 2018-2022).

GENDER

In the previous analysis most of the reports were made by men, (63%; 119) compared to (30%; 15) in the present analysis, which demonstrates an inversion in the gender reporting statistics.



NATURE OF INCIDENT

Because some of the incidents were grouped into "two types of violations including/not including violence" for the previous analysis, a direct comparison is difficult. The previous analysis contained no reports of GBV; instead physical violence (31.7%) and verbal harassment (28%) were most common. In the current analysis, both verbal harassment (14.6%), and physical violence (19.4%) had a lower reported percentage, and GBV was the most common incident. It is noteworthy that being forced to leave the community or job had 10 and 8 reports respectively, but none for the 2018-2022 period.

CORRELATIONS

Reporting and data base access did not allow the capture of several variables in the last analysis. The resulting associations and analyses were therefore constrained. Within these limitations however, some comparisons were still possible.

In the past analysis verbal abuse was double the number in men compared to women, but women and men had about the same percentage of physical violence reports. Now, the rate of both verbal harassment and physical violence is higher in men compared to women, and especially so for the former. Previously, verbal harassment and physical violence were more common in older persons (45 and over). There was not enough representation from these age groups to make any conclusions for the 2018-2022 period, but the one person in the 46 to 50 group reported physical violence, while two of the 3 over 50 reported verbal harassment.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting through the SID has decreased in Belize; both since the previous analysis, as well as during the 2018 to 2022 period, with no reports since August 2021. There were not many data entry errors, but the incident setting variable was severely underutilized.

The vast majority of reported incidents were singular in nature. In contrast to the previous analysis, where GBV was absent, GBV was the most reported incident, while verbal harassment and physical abuse remained common. The location of these incidents largely occurred in the community and workplace. It bears noting that GBV was the most common report in both the community and workplace.

The gender distribution of reports is now mostly by women, many of whom were lesbian or bisexual. This predominance is explained by the fact that PETAL, which received the most reports, serves lesbian and bisexual women. Within the limitations of small number of reports, it appears that GBV has increased in general in Belize, while physical violence has decreased in women. However, without knowing the exact criteria which led to persons entering GBV or physical abuse, it is quite possible that GBV included some physical violence.

Most of the incidents resulted in no additional action and in the small number of times action was taken, it was most commonly referral for counselling or social services. The exception to this lack of action was with the couple of persons who were denied healthcare; this was subjected to several types of actions, including referral, legal and notification of supervisor.

Given the above, recommendations include:

- Interventions to restart the use of SID and improve on recent use. Targeting use and awareness among trans persons, MSM, PLHIV and other key populations.
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease GBV, verbal harassment, and physical abuse.
- Intersectional approaches with feminist, women, sex worker and trans focused organizations to address high rates of GBV, verbal harassment and physical abuse confronting women.
- While action on reports will always depend on the wishes of the reporter, awareness about redress measures and procedures for efficiently initiating the process could be strengthened.
- Discuss GBV with reporting organizations, the community, and strengthen mechanisms for action when reported.

- Including information on the perpetrator's relationship to the complainant can help identify the frequency of intimate partner violence compared to other types of violence. This could in turn assist with determining the scope of intimate partner violence (IPV) in various populations, with more tailored responses.
- Ensure results of the analysis as it concerns the lesbian and bisexual women be disseminated within local and regional networks, where it can form part of the evidence base on challenges facing this population.