

GBV Emergency Response & Preparedness

Part 2: GBV Rapid Assessments

WELCOME!

ยินดีต้อนรับ

BIENVENUE!

KARIBU!

BYENVENI!

KOPANGO!

مرحبا

MAUYA!

BEN VENUTI!

¡BIEN VENIDOS!



Gathering Information in Emergencies: Assessment Basics

Session Objectives

Understand **why and how we gather information** to inform GBV interventions in emergencies.

Purpose of GBV Rapid Assessments:

To identify and improve understanding of:

- the nature of violence against women and girls;
 - risk factors for violence;
 - available services;
- gaps and needs for further intervention.

Questions We Are Trying to Answer:

What is happening?

What is the problem and what are the priorities?

What type of violence is occurring? Why is it happening?

Do women and girls have other needs that are not being met?

What interventions will best address the problem?

What is already being done to address the problem and who is doing it?

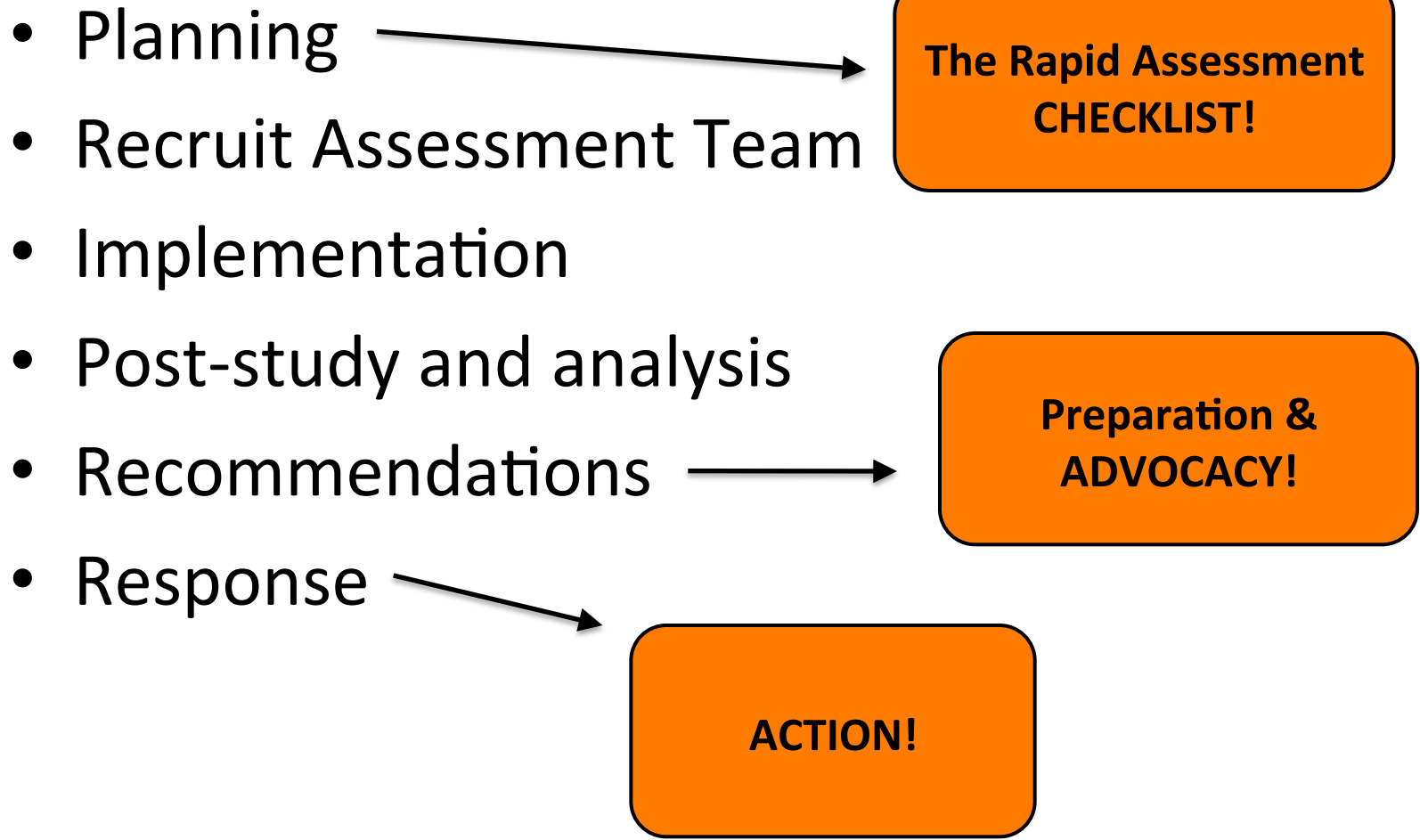
What could and should we do to complement these efforts?

What is our capacity to implement these interventions?

What resources are available?

Assessment Process

- Planning
- Recruit Assessment Team
- Implementation
- Post-study and analysis
- Recommendations
- Response



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graph LR; Planning --> Checklist; Checklist --- Implementation; Implementation --- Analysis; Analysis --> Advocacy; Advocacy --- Response; Response --> Action
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The Rapid Assessment
CHECKLIST!

Preparation &
ADVOCACY!

ACTION!



Ethical Considerations in Information Gathering

Session Objectives

Understand **ethical considerations** when designing and carrying out assessments.

Important!

Effective assessments **only** collect information that may be used for programming and advocacy.

All assessment team members must understand fully the ways in which assessments can increase violence against women and girls and must not purposefully target survivors when collecting information from community members.

GBV Rapid Assessments...

...are limited in scope.

...are realistic in terms of timing and resources.

...adhere to international ethical and safety standards for collecting information on sexual violence during an emergency.

**WHO Ethical and safety
recommendations for researching,
documenting and monitoring sexual
violence in emergencies**



World Health
Organization

**Have you
referred to
these in the
field?**

WHO Ethical & Safety Recommendations

BENEFITS OUTWEIGH RISKS

METHODOLOGY GROUNDED IN BEST PRACTICE

SURVIVOR CARE & SUPPORT ARE AVAILABLE

SAFETY & SECURITY OF THOSE GATHERING INFORMATION IS PARAMOUNT

WHO Recommendations, cont.

CONFIDENTIALITY

INFORMED CONSENT

INFORMATION COLLECTION TEAM HAS SPECIALIZED TRAINING

SAFEGUARDS FOR CHILDREN ARE IN PLACE

Children & Information Gathering

If you identify any of the following criteria during consultations with other actors, you should advocate strongly **against** collecting information with/for/about children:

- *Children's safety and well-being will be put at risk.*
- *Basic care and support services do not exist for children.*
 - *Skilled interviewers are unavailable.*
 - *Information can be gathered elsewhere.*

Simple Questions to Ask:

- What is the goal of the activity?
- How likely is it to achieve this goal?
 - What are the risks?
 - How can risks be reduced?
- Is it fair to the people included?

How can the information be used to safely promote protection (which includes all prevention and response activities) for those at risk?

REVIEW OF KEY POINTS:

Ethical Considerations in Information Gathering

The highly sensitive nature of sexual violence poses a unique set of challenges for any information gathering activity.

Failure to address the WHO recommendations can result in harm to the physical, psychological and social well-being of those who participate and can even put lives at risk.



Carrying Out an Assessment

Session Objectives

Introduce different **types of assessments**.

Determine which **assessment tools** to use in diverse emergency settings.

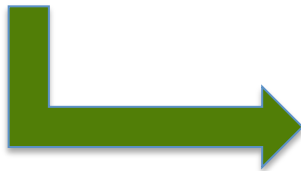
Rapid Assessment Tools in the GBV Emergency ToolKit

SAFETY AUDIT

SERVICE MAPPING

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION



COMMUNITY MAPPING GUIDANCE

TOOL:

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

SAFETY AUDIT

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Camp or setting with well-defined geographic boundaries

Skilled team available, able to observe, remember and later record

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

High presence of armed actors

High distrust of external actors entering the community

SERVICE MAPPING

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Setting with many actors / service providers

Cluster system activated and able to support

Skilled team available

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Early acute emergency, when basic, fast information can come from secondary sources or individual interviews

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Setting in which there are few other actors and available information is limited

Skilled team available

Participants from similar backgrounds (i.e., gender, ethnicity, etc.)

Community expresses willingness to talk

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

No services available

High insecurity

High levels of distrust or intra-community tension

Community shows reticence to talk

COMMUNITY MAPPING

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Community in which visual communication is common and/or may be helpful

Skilled team available

Participants from similar backgrounds (i.e., gender, ethnicity, etc.)

Community expresses willingness to talk

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

High insecurity

High levels of distrust or intra-community tension

Limited time available

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW

MOST USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

Services available

Safe for respondents to answer questions

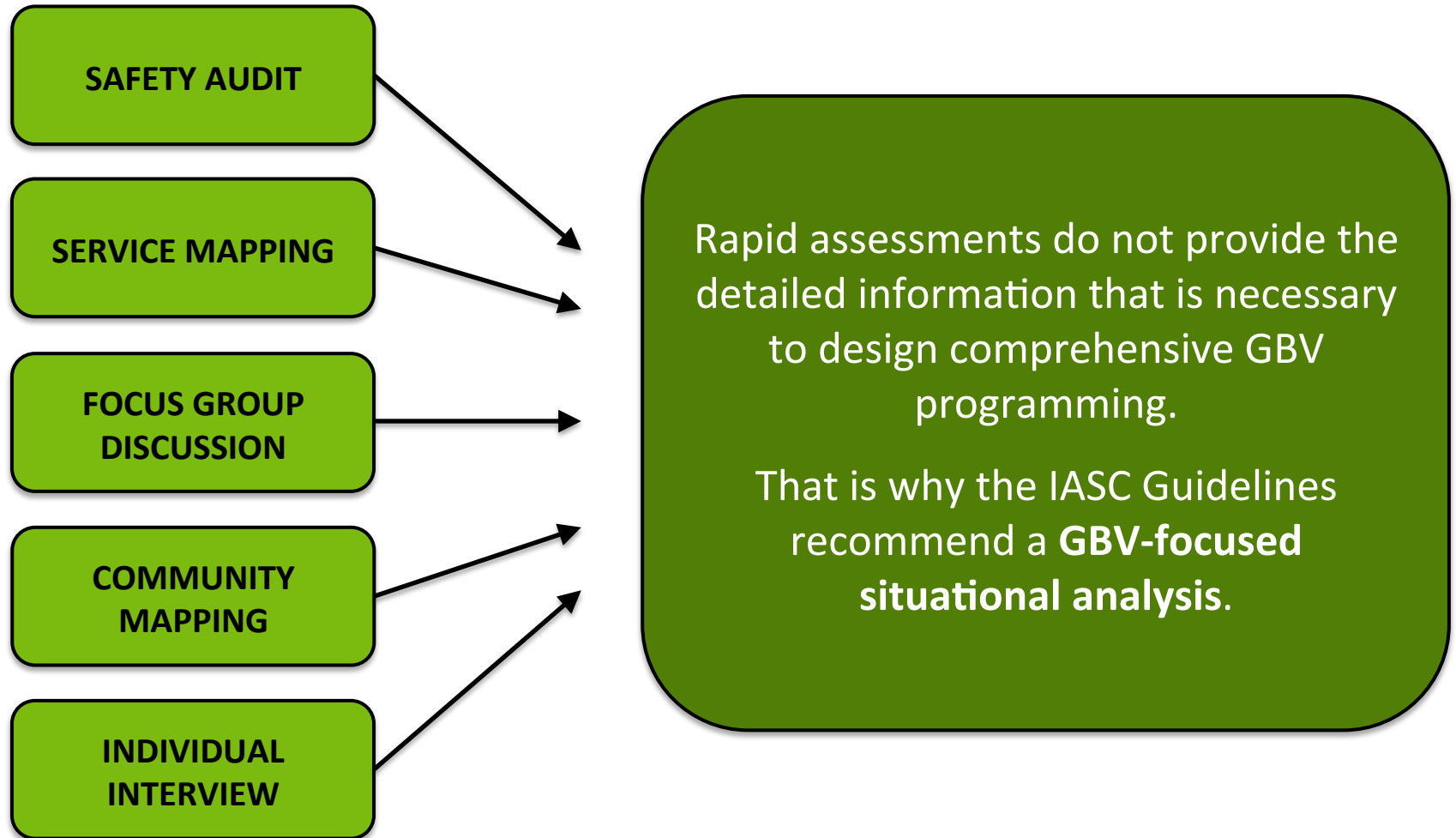
Skilled team available

NOT USEFUL / APPROPRIATE

High presence of armed actors

Limited time to carry out assessment

GBV Emergency ToolKit



REMEMBER!

Assessment Process

- Planning
- Recruit and train assessment team
 - Implementation
 - Post-study and analysis
 - Recommendations
 - Response



Presenting Assessment Results & Recommendations

Session Objective

Review how to safely and effectively
present information collected during an
assessment.

Analyzing Assessment Results: Tips & Guidelines

Remember the importance of **BACK TRANSLATION** and ensuring the integrity of your data

Develop and use one **TEMPLATE** that corresponds to each tool you use to collect data.

Note **TRENDS** in the information that you are gathering: What is coming up most frequently? What patterns can you notice?

TRIANGULATE the information!

Bring information together from a variety of sources in order to confirm or validate findings.

Presenting Assessment Results

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Background
- Protection concerns for women and girls
 - *GBV (rape and sexual violence; survival sex; reluctance to report)*
 - *Safety and security when accessing resources (firewood; distributions; water; shelter)*
 - *Lack of safe access to services*
- Recommendations: Synopsis / overview

Presenting Assessment Results

II. METHODOLOGY

III. FINDINGS

- *Protection concerns identified by women and girls*
- *GBV: Rape and sexual violence*
- *GBV: IPV, early marriage and survival sex*
- *Lack of safe access to services*
- *Help-seeking behaviors*
- *Who is at risk*
- *Risk reduction strategies*

Presenting Assessment Results

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The identified protection concerns including GBV can be mitigated by meeting the minimum standards in responding to emergencies through all sector interventions, as outlined in the IASC GBV Guidelines. These include:

- *Coordination*
- *Protection*
- *Water and sanitation*
- *Food security and nutrition*
- *Shelter and site planning, and NFIs*
- *Health and community services*
- *Education*
- *Information, education and communication*

Presenting Assessment Results

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Improve availability of clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, promotion of appropriate hygiene practices and provision of hygiene kits in therapeutic feeding centers as well as in the community for displaced and host populations. Child-friendly and temporary learning spaces will also be targeted in other locations.

- **No target**
 - **Recommendation overload**
- **Insufficient attention to gender and age**

Donors should fund prevention activities that have a demonstrable impact on reducing the incidence of violence.

- Unclear what the action is
- Not feasible in emergency phase
- Sets unrealistic expectations

jNGOs should engage men in GBV programs to change social norms that promote or condone gender-based violence.

- **Not relevant to emergency phase**
- **Must root recommendations in findings**

Assessment Guidelines

- Make clear, specific, targeted recommendations for action.
- Assessment findings should be shared with key actors and coordinating bodies.
- You should advocate to ensure that the actions your organization is not able to implement directly are taken up by other actors.