TECHNICAL GUIDANCE NOTE ON THE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCIES (GBViE) ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Gender-Based Violence AoR
Global Protection Cluster

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1 INTRODUCTION

The gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies analytical framework (GBViE AnF) is an overarching guide to GBV data collection and analysis in humanitarian emergencies. It provides guidance on gathering crucial insights for the prevention of, and response to, GBV in emergencies, setting out the analytical questions and specific information requirements that can be met through either primary data collection or secondary data review. While it is not a data collection tool, the framework can be applied to identify GBV information gaps.

This iteration of the analytical framework builds on earlier versions developed by the global GBV AoR Information Management teams, in response to consultations and feedback from GBV AoR core members, regional and country coordination teams. The framework also draws on learning from a desk review of existing analytical frameworks from other clusters, including the Food Security and Nutrition Analytical Framework, the GBV Ecological Model, the Global Protection Cluster Analytical Framework (PAF),[1] the Child Protection AoR Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF),[2] the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview (SEARO) index[3] and the Joint Intersectoral Analytical Framework (JIAF),[4] to mention a few.

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1   Global Protection Cluster 2021. Protection Analytical Framework.

2   Child Protection AoR. Needs Identification and Analysis Framework.

3   Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2023. SEARO index for comparing the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

4   Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework. Version 2.0

2 PURPOSE AND INTENDED AUDIENCE

The purpose of the GBViE analytical framework is to equip humanitarian actors, and particularly GBV coordinators and information management specialists, with a panoramic view of the GBV information landscape to support GBV data collection and analyses in emergency contexts.

The GBViE analytical framework helps by breaking down the complex concept of 'GBV in emergencies' into simpler sets of categories, making it easier to gather relevant information. It guides a process of in-depth and ongoing GBV analysis of the crisis context, gender dimensions, GBV risk and underlying factors, and GBV occurrence, to inform GBV prevention, risk mitigation, response, coordination and advocacy.

3 CORE DEFINITIONS

This section addresses the definition of GBViE analysis by defining the relevant key terms involved.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and 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. The term 'gender-based violence' is primarily used to underscore the fact that structural, gender-based power differentials between males and females around the world place females at risk of multiple forms of violence[5]

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCIES (GBViE)

GBViE describes the acts of GBV that take place during an emergency. The definition for an emergency is any situation in which the life or well-being of civilians affected by disasters, conflict or a public health threat, has been or will be at risk unless immediate and appropriate action is taken, and that demands an extraordinary response and exceptional measures.[6] During emergencies, the risk of GBV is heightened due to the breakdown of national health and legal systems and community and social support networks. As a result, women and girls face even higher risk of GBV including sexual violence, intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), child marriage, denial of resources, restriction of movement and harmful traditional practices.

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5   IASC 2015. Guidelines for integrating Gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian action.

6   GBVAoR 2019. The inter-agency minimum standards for GBV in emergencies programming

GBV RISK

GBV risk refers to the actual or potential exposure of the affected population to all types of GBV. It is also commonly referred to as the likelihood of GBV occurring. According to the risk equation by InterAction,[7] three factors (threat, vulnerability and capacity) contribute to GBV risk (Figure 1). A threat can be defined as a human activity or a product of human activity. Threats can be either a perpetrator (e.g., an armed group which perpetrates sexual violence) or a policy or environment (e.g., women are not allowed to access health care without a male guardian). Vulnerabilities are the distinct characteristics, or the environment itself, that make a person or group of people more susceptible to GBV (e.g., women living with disabilities, persons forcibly displaced). Capacities represent the ability of a person or community to mitigate GBV threats (e.g., a community protection network or a local women's group).[8]

FIGURE 1. **GBV risk equation**

Reduced **RISK** = Reduce the **THREAT** × Reduce **VULNERABILITY** / Increase **CAPACITY**

GBV risk factors or contributing factors are often used in GBViE analysis. They are defined as the factors that contribute to increasing the likelihood (or probability) of GBV occurring, such as lack of lighting in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, living with physical disability or restriction of movement during the COVID-19 pandemic.

7　GBV risk equation. InterAction Module 1: GBV risk analysis

8　Ibid

GBV NEEDS IN EMERGENCIES

Needs associated with GBViE arise when GBV risks are intensified at different phases of emergencies and crises, introducing an increased manifestation of GBV among the affected population. Hence, GBV needs analysis considers risks, the manifestation of violence and the resulting needs of survivors.

GENDER ANALYSIS

Gender analysis is the assessment of how and why gender differences and inequalities are relevant to the subject under discussion. It is a systematic process that identifies and describes gender disparities, and the significance of gender roles and power dynamics within a specific context.[9] The analysis provides insights into the distinct needs, capacities and coping strategies of women, men, boys and girls in crisis situations.[10] The GBViE AnF encompasses information that would be explored in a standard gender analysis and extends beyond that to offer a more comprehensive analysis of GBV in emergencies.

GBViE ANALYSIS

A GBViE analysis is a process that identifies the risks and needs associated with GBV in emergencies, with the aim of informing strategies and responses to address GBViE. A comprehensive GBViE analysis explores a wide range of relevant information, spanning varied contextual factors. It considers gender dimensions as a root cause of GBV, underlying GBV risk factors, vulnerabilities and the needs of the affected populations. It also explores patterns and trends of all forms of GBV and their consequences, as well as the capacities of humanitarian actors to address GBV at different levels.

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9   United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2016.   Available at UNDP Guidance Note How to conduct a gender analysis.pdf

10   Care International. *Rapid gender analysis summary and toolkit*. Available from https://www.careemergencytoolkit. org/gender/gender-in-emergencies/8-key-tools-and-other-resources/
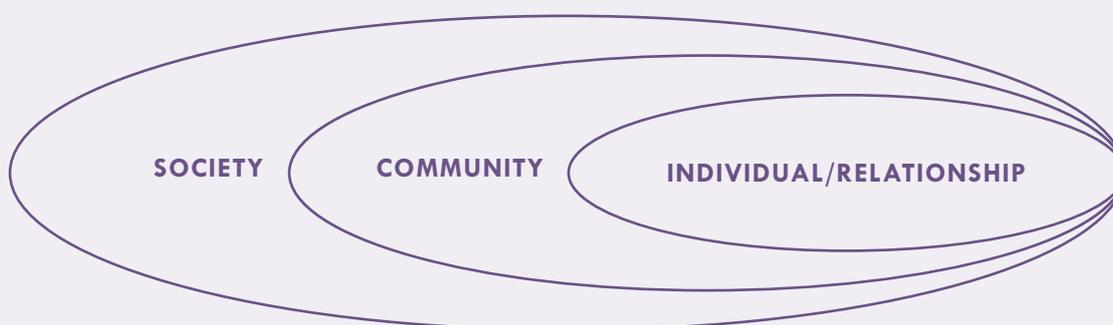
4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The GBViE AnF builds on the 'ecological model'[11] (Figure 2) to have a comprehensive understanding of the risks and needs associated with GBV in emergencies. The ecological model helps to visualise the complex relationships that exist between an individual and various factors in their environment.[12] The innermost cycle (Individual/ Relationship) represents the factors that affects the individual's behaviours and relationships in the immediate context in which GBV takes place. That may include personal security, access to and control of resources, services and attitudes towards gender. This level also focuses on personal relationships and existing power inequalities among individuals that can reinforce existing subordinate or privileged positions.[13] The next circle (Community) in the ecological model includes institutions and social structures, including interactions between people influenced by social norms. These structures may include schools, health care facilities, police and security structures and peer groups. The outermost circle (Society) represents the general views and attitudes that exist in any culture, including gender roles and attitudes, and the legal and political frameworks that govern behaviours.[14]

11   HEISE, L. L. (1998) *Violence Against Women: An Integrated, Ecological Framework*. Violence against women. [Online] 4 (3), 262–290.

12   UNFPA. *Managing GBV Programmes in Emergencies*. E-learning companion guide. Module 2. Framework for addressing GBV in emergencies.

13   Ibid.

14   Ibid.

FIGURE 2. **Ecological model for GBViE Analytical Framework**

The ecological model has been applied by GBV responders to develop interventions for GBV prevention and response at individual, community and society levels, and at different phases of the emergency GBV response (i.e., prevention and mitigation, acute response, protracted, recovery and rehabilitation).

The GBViE AnF expands on these initial considerations to help identify GBV risks at different levels within (i) contextual and gender dimensions, and (ii) underlying GBV risk factor domains. To provide a complete analytical framework, the GBViE AnF was structured to identify the GBV risks throughout all phases of emergencies by considering the crisis timeline and emergency response.

For example, the breakdown of social structures, health systems and displacement of communities during times of conflict or emergencies may magnify the existing GBV risks. As a result, women and girls face even higher risk of GBV, including sexual violence, IPV, exploitation and abuse, child marriage, denial of resources and harmful traditional practices.[15] Therefore, building on the original ecological model, GBViE AnF also considers how different phases of a crisis can increase threats and vulnerabilities for women and girls. This includes factors such as the presence of armed groups, lack of efficient lighting in the camp, and movement limitations. By considering threats, vulnerabilities and capacities to respond to GBV, the framework recognises these as critical factors influencing GBV risks.[16] Addressing GBV needs involves understanding and addressing the actual manifestation and patterns of GBV at both individual and community levels. However, it is difficult to collect accurate data related to GBV incidence without causing additional harm to GBV survivors. To fill this gap, it is important to also gather information about GBV risks as a proxy for needs. By integrating the analysis of GBV risks, together with GBV trends and patterns and the consequences of GBV, we can ensure a robust understanding of needs associated with GBViE. This helps us to design and implement specialised GBV humanitarian prevention and response interventions at different levels of the ecological system.

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15   GBVAoR 2019. *The inter-agency minimum standards for GBV in emergencies programming.*

16   GBViE AnF also integrates the GBV risk equation from InterAction Group: Module 1: GBV risk analysis.

5 STRUCTURE OF THE GBViE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The GBViE analytical framework structures the most relevant information for data collection and analysis of GBV in emergency contexts into three hierarchical information blocks. These progress from broader information categories to more specific GBV information and data. These three blocks are: 'Domains'; 'Sub-domains', and 'Categories'. Figure 3 provides a summary of all the information encompassed within each hierarchical level.

The GBViE Anf is composed of three main domains that provide a structured framework for thorough and systematic GBViE analysis.
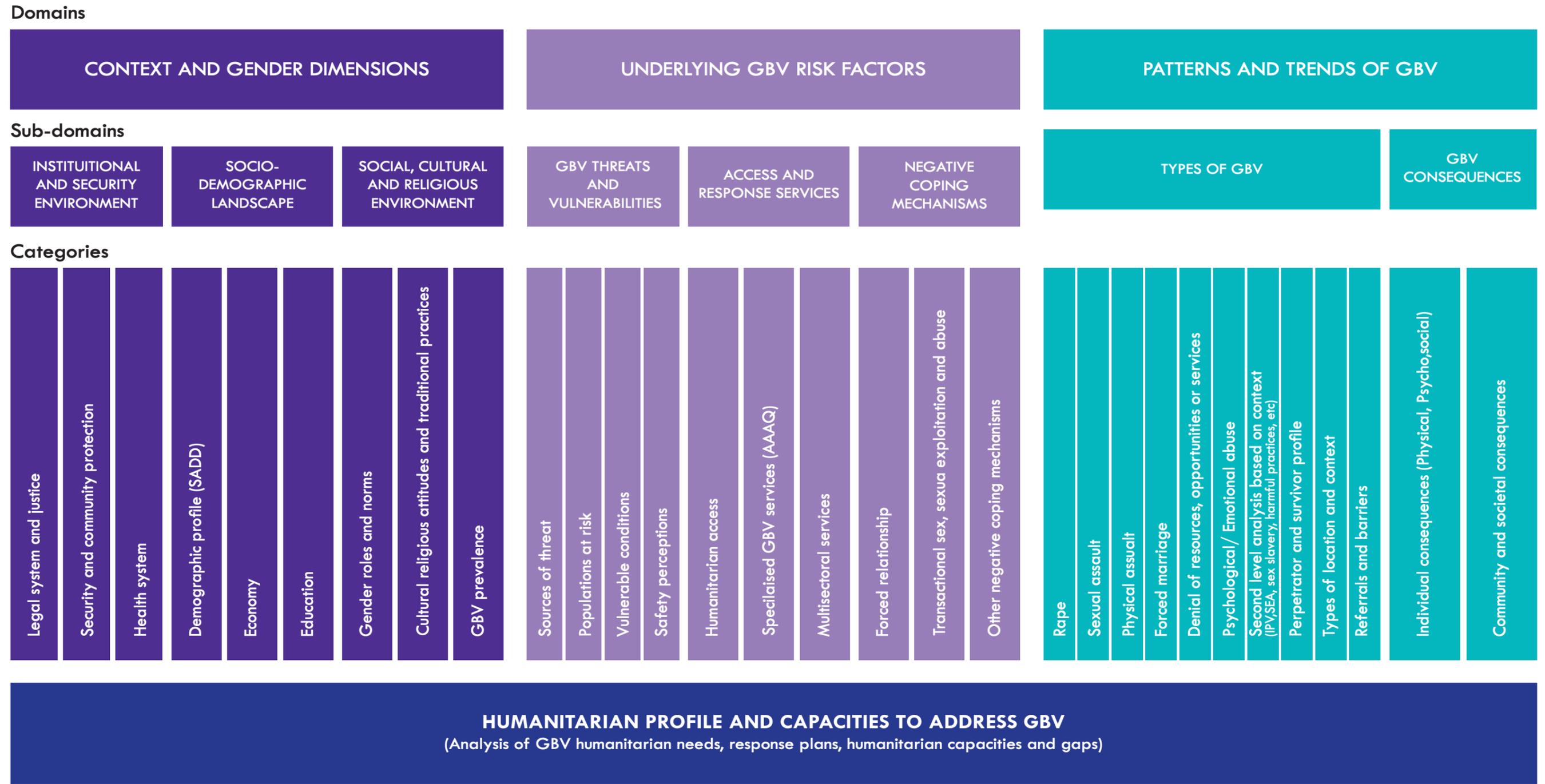
i.   **Context and gender dimensions:** This domain establishes a foundational understanding by exploring the overall context, including institutional, legal and security environments and the sociodemographic landscape. It delves into gender dimensions, using gender analysis[17] to explore how underlying gender inequalities, roles and cultural norms contribute to the root causes of GBV.

ii. **Underlying GBV risks:** Transitioning from contextual and gender dimensions in the first domain to more specific GBV risks, this domain identifies and assesses the underlying GBV risks faced by the affected population. It addresses sources of GBV threats, vulnerable population groups, women and girls' access to services, and negative coping mechanisms, providing a more targeted analysis of the immediate challenges.

iii. **Types and trends of GBV:** The final domain investigates specific GBV types and trends within the defined context or geographical location. By examining the actual occurrences of GBV, it provides insights into dynamics and patterns, allowing for a nuanced understanding of the GBV needs of the affected population.

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17   Care International 2012. Good practices framework for gender analysis.

Finally, to completely understand the risks and resulting needs associated with GBViE, it is recommended that the humanitarian profile and humanitarian capacities within a given context should also be analysed. This may include the analysis of inter-agency GBV humanitarian needs overviews and response plans and of the capacities of humanitarian actors to address GBV in emergencies, including any gaps identified.

FIGURE 3. **GBViE analytical framework**

GBViE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Domains

CONTEXT AND GENDER DIMENSIONS	UNDERLYING GBV RISK FACTORS	PATTERNS AND TRENDS OF GBV

Sub-domains

INSTITUITIONAL AND SECURITY ENVIRONMENT	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE	SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT	GBV THREATS AND VULNERABILITIES	ACCESS AND RESPONSE SERVICES	NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS	TYPES OF GBV	GBV CONSEQUENCES

Categories

- Legal system and justice
- Security and community protection
- Health system
- Demographic profile (SADD)
- Economy
- Education
- Gender roles and norms
- Cultural religious attitudes and traditional practices
- GBV prevalence

- Sources of threat
- Populations at risk
- Vulnerable conditions
- Safety perceptions
- Humanitarian access
- Specialised GBV services (AAAQ)
- Multisectoral services
- Forced relationship
- Transactional sex, sexua exploitation and abuse
- Other negative coping mechanisms

- Rape
- Sexual assault
- Physical assault
- Forced marriage
- Denial of resources, opportunities or services
- Psychological / Emotional abuse
- Second level analysis based on context (IPV,SEA, sex slavery, harmful practices, etc)
- Perpetrator and survivor profile
- Types of location and context
- Referrals and barriers
- Individual consequences (Physical, Psycho,social)
- Community and societal consequences

HUMANITARIAN PROFILE AND CAPACITIES TO ADDRESS GBV
(Analysis of GBV humanitarian needs, response plans, humanitarian capacities and gaps)

6 USE OF GBViE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

i.   To provide a structure for GBV analysis under three information blocks.

ii.   To help organise available information to inform GBV coordination and programming (prevention, response and risk mitigation).

iii. To guide humanitarian actors in identifying information needs and gaps required to undertake a comprehensive GBV analysis on risks of GBV occurring and to help analyse the need for GBV prevention and response interventions. The user may decide to focus on one domain of the GBViE analytical framework, for example collecting information within the 'underlying GBV risk factors' domain to identify the risks of GBV during emergencies.

iv.   To identify appropriate analytical questions, and data collection and assessment methods, for acquiring the information needed in each category.

v.   To keep track of what data should be collected and to learn how to transform this data into actionable analysis and information-driven outputs. These include Secondary Data Review (SDR), GBV sectoral analysis and plans (such as Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs), Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), communications and advocacy briefs and analysis reports.

vi.   To complement protection[18] and intersectoral analysis[19] with more in-depth GBV analysis and to help structure information that feeds into both frameworks.

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18   Such as the Protection Analysis Update (PAU) of the Protection Cluster

19   Such as the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF).

Examples of GBV analyses that may benefit from the application of the GBViE analytical framework

- GBV information mapping

- GBV risk analysis

- GBV needs analysis

- Assessment planning and data collections

- Information analysis for response planning

- Data reporting and storytelling

WHAT THE GBViE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK DOES NOT DO

i.   The framework does not replace other sectoral or intersectoral/ multi-sectoral analysis frameworks (e.g., JIAF, PAF) and data collection tools nor GBV thematic guidance (e.g., IASC GBV Guidelines, GBV AoR GBV Minimum Standards).

ii.   The framework is not a data collection tool in itself; it will not produce the GBV data on its own.

iii. The framework is not a tool for monitoring and evaluation and does not support the development of indicators to measure response activities or results.

iv.   The framework does not suggest that data and analysis is required for all the proposed areas of information in the framework.

GBV actors are not required to gather all GBV-related information upfront when assisting survivors in emergencies. According to the GBV IASC Guidelines (2015), they should assume that GBV is occurring and respond even without concrete evidence. A detailed analysis can be done later. GBV actors are advised to use the GBViE Framework to determine the most relevant information and data collection methods for the specific context. They may discover that existing data sources and assessments can provide valuable information, reducing the need for primary data collection.

7 HOW TO USE THE GBViE ANF EXCEL TOOL

The GBViE AnF is accompanied by the GBViE AnF Excel tool. This resource has three essential components to assist with GBViE data analysis in the field:

1.   The GBViE AnF conceptual diagram, providing a visual structure of the information landscape organised into three levels of information blocks.

2.   The concise descriptions and definitions for each domain and sub-domain of the GBViE AnF.

3.   The GBV analysis plan, organised with one sheet per domain. This provides users with a set of analytical questions and critical information for each category under each domain, allowing them to tailor and contextualise the GBViE AnF to their specific information needs.

The following steps outline a practical approach to navigating the GBViE AnF Excel Tool.

STEP 1: IDENTIFYING THE GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF GBV ANALYSIS.

Begin by defining the main goal and objectives of the GBViE data analysis.

STEP 2-5: DESIGN, PLANNING AND MAPPING INFORMATION

Step 2:

Familiarise yourself with the GBViE AnF structure (the concept diagram). Identify and select the relevant information domain, sub-domains and categories.

Step 3:

Thoroughly review the descriptions and definitions for each domain and sub-domain to establish a foundational understanding of the required information.

Step 4.

Assess the analytical questions and information needs for your chosen categories, ensuring they align with your GBViE data analysis objectives.

Step 5.

Review the 'data sources' column in the data analysis plan to check the availability of essential data within the given operational context. GBV actors may apply their context-specific knowledge to identify other data sources that are not mentioned in the GBViE AnF. Identify any missing data or information gaps necessary for your data analysis.

STEP 6 AND 7: DATA COLLECTION

Step 6.

In contexts where the required information is already accessible from existing data sources, develop a plan for a SDR, leveraging the GBViE AnF to structure the information adequately. GBV actors may use the existing SDR guidance and template from the GBV AoR as overall guidance. Demographic Health Surveys, if recent, can be useful for providing baseline information prior to the conflict or disaster. However, it is important to acknowledge that the baseline information on GBV could change after the onset of an emergency, since emergency situations exacerbate GBV risks.

Step 7.

If the information is not readily available, refer to the relevant assessment as a guide for conducting a primary data collection or assessment. Prior to conducting any primary data collection, it is crucial to read and take into consideration the following publications to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages:

World Health Organization (WHO): *Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women (2016*)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): *Beyond Numbers: Improving the Gathering of Gender-Based Violence Data to Inform Humanitarian Responses* (2021).

STEP 8: DATA ANALYSIS

Identify whether quantitative, qualitative or mixed analysis is suitable to answer your analytical questions.

Tips for quantitative data analysis:

i.   Familiarise yourself with the available data to ensure it is in a clean and consistent format with uniform coding throughout the database. Validate the data entries and address any inconsistencies.

ii.   Identify the software to be used, such as Excel, Stata, R, etc.

iii. Commence the analysis with a basic descriptive assessment. This might involve identifying relevant data points for calculating summary statistics like total sums, category percentages, range, mean, median, etc. Tabulate the summary statistics for the selected information.

iv.   Investigate if there are variations in percentages across geographical locations and develop plausible reasons behind these variations.

v.   If historical data is available, consider conducting a trend analysis for yearly or quarterly trends and provide plausible explanations for these trends.

Tips for qualitative data analysis

i.   Determine the appropriate method of qualitative data analysis for your GBV analysis, which may range from a straightforward narrative synthesis of context and gender dimensions to a more structured thematic analysis of primary qualitative data.

ii.   Organise the qualitative data using tools like a Word document or specialised software, such as N-Vivo or MaxQDA, to facilitate the analysis process.

iii.   Consider employing thematic analysis, one of the most common qualitative data analysis methods, to identify and develop themes through systematic thematic coding based on their conceptual significance. Thematic analysis typically involves six key steps, including data familiarisation, the creation of a coding framework, coding, code review, theme development and writing up the findings. GBV Information Management Officers (IMOs) can utilise these steps as a guideline to analyse primary qualitative data obtained from GBV assessments. This may include information collected through focus groups and in-depth interviews with key informants and service providers.

STEP 9 AND 10: COMMUNICATION OF THE FINDINGS

Step 9: Writing and reporting

Effective writing and reporting are crucial aspects of any GBViE analysis. To ensure meaningful interpretations and recommendations, it is essential to connect your findings with the initial analysis objectives. Begin by agreeing on the report's structure and outline, and carefully choose the relevant findings for inclusion. In some cases, due to space constraints in larger reports (e.g., GBV sectoral narrative in HNOs/HRPs), it becomes vital to select findings that best align with the overall document's purpose. Additionally, there might be instances where the writing process informs the analysis, prompting information management officers to revisit the original analysis to address new questions that emerge during the writing phase.

Step 10: Dissemination

Identify the appropriate audience[20] for sharing the results of the GBViE analysis. Tailor the language and the depth of information to suit the specific needs and comprehension levels of each audience, ensuring effective communication and meaningful engagement.

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20   Potential recipients may include government officials, donors, humanitarian organisations, GBV coordinators, service providers, inter-agency coordinators and beneficiaries.

8 CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD GBViE ANALYSIS

Characteristics	Descriptions
Well-defined analytical question and thematic focus	Clearly defining analytical questions and thematic focus provides purpose to your analysis, guiding the scope of data collection and analysis. Ensure that the information acquired remains relevant to the analytical questions throughout the data collection process. In the analysis and reporting steps, link interpretations back to the original analytical questions and thematic focus. Thematic focus of GBViE analysis may include: • Underlying GBV risks • Types and trends of GBV • Risks to women and girls while accessing services • Availability of specialised GBV services (using the Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality (AAAQ) framework) for survivors.

Characteristics	Descriptions
Covers in-depth analysis by providing insight on multiple dimensions	A robust GBViE analysis should encompass multiple dimensions. Key dimensions include: • **Historical Trends:** Analysing trends over time, such as by year, crisis timeline or major events. • **Level of Analysis:** Examining different levels, such as household level, area level, etc., to capture varied perspectives. • **Locations:** Distinguishing between national and sub-national, urban and rural, IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) sites and non-IDP sites, etc. • **Population Groups:** Considering subsets of the population based on vulnerabilities, minority ethnic groups and demographic categories like Sex, Age, Disability and Diversity (SADD) disaggregation. • **Sectors**: For example, assessing GBV risks in various sectors, including but not limited to shelter, food insecurity, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and livelihood. This approach is particularly valuable in settings where the collection of GBV data is sensitive. GBV actors can collaborate with other sectors, such as CCCM and Shelter, to incorporate proxy questions into assessments, including safety audits. These proxy questions facilitate the identification of potential GBV risks without directly gathering data on GBV incidence. For instance, safety audits may encompass proxy questions on the sufficiency of privacy arrangements for women and girls in shelters, adequacy of lighting and design in and around camp areas, and the presence of segregated and secure WASH facilities for different genders. This comprehensive approach ensures a thorough understanding of the complexities surrounding GBViE, allowing for more tailored interventions and support.
Triangulation of information	Triangulate GBV information by drawing from various data sources, which may involve conducting a secondary data review and validating the information through comparison and contrast with other data sets.

Characteristics	Descriptions
Acknowledging and addressing data limitations and gaps	A good GBViE analysis should clearly explore and transparently acknowledge the limitations of data to provide accurate interpretations and enhance the overall understanding of the findings. Common limitations of GBV data may be related to underreporting, data quality issues, lack of standardised data, and political and legal factors. Key considerations may include: • Data validity • Reliability of data sources • Data representativeness • Incomplete data.
Providing actionable analytic conclusions and improving outcomes	A robust GBViE analysis goes beyond data interpretation, offering actionable analytic conclusions that guide contextualised GBV interventions and policy decisions. By identifying root causes, risk factors, patterns and trends, GBViE analysis empowers stakeholders to implement effective strategies for prevention, support and advocacy. These actionable conclusions and recommendations serve as a foundation for evidence-based initiatives, ensuring a more comprehensive and impactful response to GBV within diverse contexts.
Applying safety and ethical considerations	Ethical considerations include obtaining informed consent, acknowledging the data ownership of survivors, Do-No-Harm during data collection and prioritising the well-being and safety of survivors throughout the data cycle. A good GBViE analysis implements robust data security measures to maintain privacy and confidentiality of survivors and integrates ethical and safety standards[21] into the collection, analysis and dissemination of GBV data.

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21   WHO 2016. *Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women*

9 FIELD EXAMPLES

1. **Mozambique**
   A mix-methods analysis of GBV risks, needs and service gaps using the GBViE analytical framework informed domains.
   (Nov 2021)

2. **South Sudan**
   A secondary data review using the GBV analytical framework categories as data compilation and analytical structure.
   (Jan 2022)

3. **Lebanon**
   Lebanon secondary data review: 2018-2022

4. **Ukraine**
   GBV Secondary data review: 2022

10 KEY TOOLS AND RESOURCES:

1. WHO: *Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women*. 2016.

2. WHO: *Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies*. 2007.

3. UNFPA: *Beyond Numbers: Improving the Gathering of Gender-Based Violence Data to Inform Humanitarian Responses*. 2021

4. UNFPA. *Managing GBV Programmes in Emergencies.*

5. IASC 2019. *The inter-agency minimum standards for GBV in emergencies programming.*

6. Care International. *Rapid gender analysis summary and toolkit*. Available from **https://www.careemergencytoolkit.org/gender/gender-in-emergencies/8-key-tools-and-other-resources/**

7. GBV AoR secondary data review template.

APPENDIX 1.
BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS
OF CATEGORIES

Domain 1. Context and Gender dimensions

Context information such as underlying institutional system, sociodemographic profile and existing cultural and social norms around gender and GBV. This also includes underlying gender inequalities and roles, and integrating some aspects of gender analysis to understand factors that may translate into GBV among affected population groups.

Top level guiding questions:

-   What are the key contextual factors that contribute to GBV, including the overall socioeconomic and political situations, demographic profile and gender analysis?

-   What are the underlying or pre-existing gender norms and attitudes that contribute to GBV in the context?

Institutional and security environment	Legal system & justice	A country's constitution and legal framework serve as the foundation of legal protection. Therefore, it is essential to assess the existing legal and justice systems within a country to determine their capacity to protect women's human rights and address GBV. Justice and legal systems can also play a systemic role in promoting change, provide reparations for the individual and address impunity.
(Institutional factors that may contribute to GBV, including legal and health systems, security and social protection mechanisms for women and girls within the particular contexts.)		

Institutional and security environment (Institutional factors that may contribute to GBV, including legal and health systems, security and social protection mechanisms for women and girls within the particular contexts.)	Security & community protection	By identifying areas with security challenges or limited social or community protection, efforts can be targeted to improve safety and support mechanisms for GBV survivors, thereby preventing GBV incidents. Security data helps assess the safety and security of women and girls, especially in conflict or post-conflict settings. Understanding the level of security informs risk assessments and the development of safety plans for GBV survivors.
	Health system	A well-functioning health system can play a vital role in preventing and responding to GBV. It can ensure survivors receive appropriate life-saving care and support, while contributing to the overall mental health and well-being of individuals affected by GBV. Data on the health system and existing health care infrastructure is essential for understanding and addressing this issue. It includes information about the capacity of health care facilities to provide services for GBV survivors, the quality of care offered, whether there is an enabling environment and the extent of collaboration between government health services and humanitarian GBV response agencies.

Sociodemographic landscape (Sociodemographic factors that influence current harmful or protective landscape for GBV occurrences, including demographic profile, socioeconomic and education level of populations in the given context, etc.)	**Demographic profile**	Data on sex, age, disability and diversity provides insights into the demographics of the population in need and enables an intersectional analysis. Different age groups face distinct GBV risks, such as child marriage and forced marriage for adolescent girls. Additionally, it is vital to consider elevated GBV risks for individuals living with disabilities and those from diverse backgrounds, including different ethnicities and minority groups. Certain subsets of the population may have specific needs. For instance, female-headed households are often identified as living in situations of increased vulnerability and hence at higher risk of experiencing GBV. Understanding these demographics is essential for tailoring interventions and support to address the unique challenges faced by these groups.
	Economy	This includes factors such as economic inequality, employment opportunities, financial independence and the impact of economic stress and poverty on GBV. This data is essential because it helps recognise the economic factors that may exacerbate GBV, informs targeted interventions to alleviate financial stressors, and supports policy and resource allocation decisions.
	Education	Education plays an important role for women and girls. Education levels and opportunities, lack of comprehensive sexuality education and unequal access to education may make women and girls more susceptible to GBV. In addition, the degree to which boys and girls attend school gives useful insights into status of women and girls within a given context which correlates with many economic and health outcomes. A good indicator for measuring this is literacy levels among men and women in different age groups in a given population.

Social, cultural and religious environment (Cultural and religious norms including community perceptions around what is considered as GBV, and understanding the perceptions that justify and normalise GBV in the given context. This includes but is not limited to harmful traditional practices including so-called honour killings, female genital mutilation, early/forced marriage, etc.)	Gender roles and norms	The manifestation of GBV is dependent on power dynamics, structural and institutionalised gender inequality, and customary attitudes and behaviours in society. It ascribes roles and behaviours to gender, defining how women 'ought to behave', their roles in decision-making, participation in society, the division of labour, access to education, etc. Men are also prescribed gender roles that will determine their position of power in relation to women.
	GBV prevalence (pre-crisis)	GBV prevalence data represents the rate and frequency of GBV in a given population. In general, it is not possible to obtain GBV prevalence data in humanitarian settings or measure increased trends of violence. However, in many contexts, pre-crisis prevalence data is available (Violence Against Women (VAW), IPV, child marriage, etc.). GBV prevalence is usually underreported, even pre-crisis. However, in countries that have national prevalence data, it gives useful insights into the common types of GBV incidents and can provide baseline data prior to the emergency.
	Cultural & religious practices	Depending on cultural practices, there may be a set of religious and cultural practices at a community level that contribute to gender inequality and/or the normalisation of GBV. In religious communities, patriarchal norms may consider GBV in the family (for example IPV) as a private matter. In some contexts, women's sexuality is governed by honour codes that create barriers for survivors to report cases or to seek help. Culture and religion may be used to justify or normalise GBV perpetration, and shape how GBV survivors experience the violence.

Domain 2: Underlying GBV risk factors

Information about sources of GBV threats including identifying 1) the specific vulnerable groups, 2) disruption in service provision, including basic services, 3) displacement of beneficiaries and service providers resulting from the humanitarian crises, and 4) overall impact to humanitarian access.

Top level guiding questions for this domain:

- How have emergencies affected or increased existing GBV risks and resulting needs among the affected population, including access to services?

- What are the main types of GBV threats that exist in the given context, for different population groups?

- What are the safety perceptions of women, girls, men and boys?

- What are the specific sources of GBV threats (actors, activities) and vulnerabilities (groups, locations, conditions) in this context?

| GBV threats and vulnerabilities (Information about certain threats and vulnerabilities that heighten GBV risks in the community at different phases of emergencies) | Sources of threats | Threats refer to human activities, or a product of human activity, that results in a form of violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation associated with GBV. In crises, threats can be the perpetrator (e.g., presence of armed actor in women and girls' spaces), a policy or a norm (e.g., not being allowed to travel without a male guardian) that is increasing the risk of GBV. |
| | Population at risk | In any emergency, there are groups of individuals more vulnerable to harm than other members of the population. This is often because they hold less power in society, are more dependent on others for survival, are less visible to relief workers or are otherwise marginalised. Therefore, it is important to identify these 'at risk' groups for GBV. |

GBV threats and vulnerabilities (Information about certain threats and vulnerabilities that heighten GBV risks in the community at different phases of emergencies)	Vulnerable conditions	Conditions resulting from shock events that increase the affected population's vulnerabilities, including the level of exposure to environmental threats, lack of humanitarian access, disruption of systems (social support, security and safety systems) and AAAQ of services for each of the humanitarian sectors (Health, WASH, Nutrition, Protection/ CP, Education, Food security and livelihood, CCCM, Shelter, and all others). This category applies the lens of intersectionality to consider GBV risks and vulnerabilities associated with different sub-groups and geographic locations in the current crisis.
	Safety perceptions	Perceived level of safety in carrying out daily life in the locations where the affected population lives, especially for women, girls and other groups at increased risks of GBV. Safety perceptions may change over time as the crisis unfolds and it is important to regularly assess any new developments.
	Information and support needs	Types of services, information and assistance needed by sector/ thematic areas. This could be basic needs or those pertaining to protection against GBV, women's empowerment and resilience as perceived and expressed by the affected population.

Access and response services (Information about how crisis or emergencies impact on existing systems and services contributing to severe GBV risks, such as delayed humanitarian access, damages to critical public infrastructure, disruption of life-saving services for GBV survivors, disruption of social cohesion, support networks, etc)	Humanitarian access	Assessing humanitarian access involves estimating the degree to which people in need are able to reach and be reached by humanitarian aid. It covers the access of humanitarian actors to the affected population, the access of the affected population to markets and assistance, and security and physical constraints affecting both humanitarian actors and the affected population.
	Specialised GBV services (AAAQ: availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality)	Assessing the AAAQ of critical life-saving services and specialised GBV services for GBV survivors, including referral systems and social support networks.
	AAAQ by other sectors	Assessing the AAAQ of services provided by other sectors, including basic services for women and girls, including referral systems and social support networks. Since the availability and access to basic services may correlate with risk of GBV (for example, relationship between food insecurity and GBV[22]), it is important to gather AAAQ information by sectors such as food, WASH, etc. For example, women and girls may agree to transactional sex in exchange for food items for her family.
Negative coping mechanisms (Information about activities adopted by affected populations and survivors of GBV using available skills and resources, to manage further adverse conditions, risk or harm from the humanitarian conditions faced. Coping mechanisms can be positive or negative)	Forced relationship	Examples may include child and forced marriages, engagement in risky activities such as transactional sex, informal work, substance abuse, survival sex and risk-taking behavior (unsafe sex practices). Aggressive and controlling behaviors may be developed as a result of mental health being negatively impacted by stress related to crisis and limited access to basic needs or to (re)gain control in contexts of real or perceived loss of social status. This may lead to a family member (e.g., husband) intentionally trying to assert control over other family members (as a coping mechanism).
	Transactional sex, SEA	
	Other negative coping mechanisms	

Domain 3: Patterns and trends of GBV

Information about occurrences of different types of GBV. This includes trends and patterns, profiles of survivors and perpetrators in the given context and understanding referral trends and barriers to seeking services. Information about the consequences of GBViE at individual, community and population level.

Top level guiding questions for this domain:

- What are the major types of GBV that have taken place in each geographical location?

- What are the consequences of all types of GBV that are taking place, for individuals, communities, and the society?

Types of GBV	Six core types of GBV	What are the most common types of GBV incidences reported within the given context according to the GBVIMS classification system? Are there any patterns in the occurrence of GBV incidences?[23]
(Information about actual occurrences of GBV in emergencies using six core GBV types as classified by the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) classification tools. Analysis of trends of GBV also include both quantitative and qualitative analysis of how a crisis can change perpetrator and survivor profiles, locations and context of how and when GBV occurred, and the detailed analysis of referrals data)	Second layers of analysis (according to context)	1. Rape 2. Forced Marriage 3. Denial of resources, opportunities or services 4. Physical assault 5. Sexual assault 6. Psychological and emotional abuse

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23   Information sharing protocols (ISPs) determine what data can be shared in countries where case managers are using the GBVIMS. To ensure safety and ethical reporting, the data (when available) is reported as percentages.

Types of GBV (Information about actual occurrences of GBV in emergencies using six core GBV types as classified by the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) classification tools. Analysis of trends of GBV also include both quantitative and qualitative analysis of how a crisis can change perpetrator and survivor profiles, locations and context of how and when GBV occurred, and the detailed analysis of referrals data)	**Perpetrator and survivor profile**	This includes sociodemographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators. Understanding the perpetrator profile (who is perpetrating), their motivation and situation, as well as needs, will help to address, prevent and engage in long term change. For example, perpetrators may be armed actors or community members.
	Type of location and context	This includes patterns of incident locations and contexts in which different types of GBV occur.
	Referrals and barriers	It is important to analyse if the survivor can have timely access to service provision and referrals, has preferred entry points for services, experiences barriers to accessing GBV services, and other factors related to help-seeking behaviours.
GBV consequences (Analysis of the consequences of GBV at different levels)	**Individual**	The analysis of consequences not only assists in examining GBV beyond individual incidents, but also extends into the long-term requirements that survivors of GBV may have. Understanding the needs of survivors in a contextualised manner helps in advocating for the continued provision of specialised GBV services with a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. This includes analysis of the consequences of GBV at individual level (physical, psychological and psychosocial consequences), community level (e.g.,stigmatisation of community), and society level (e.g. economic impact from exclusion of women from workforce, long-term utilisation of health care resources, etc).
	Community and society	

Capacities to address GBV – overarching category

This includes analysis of GBV humanitarian needs and response plans and analysing the capacities of humanitarian actors to address GBV in emergencies including the gaps.