

Annex A

GBVIMS GLOSSARY, LIST OF ACRONYMS AND WORKS REFERENCED¹

ABDUCTION: The taking away of a person against the person's will

ACTOR(S): Refers to individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions involved in preventing and responding to gender-based violence. Actors may be refugees/internally displaced persons, local populations, employees, or volunteers of UN agencies, NGOs, host government institutions, donors, and other members of the international community (UNHCR, 2003:6).

ACCURATE: Exact, precise, correct; in exact conformity to a standard or to truth.

AGGREGATED DATA: Data that has been combined or compiled together thereby becoming anonymous in the process.

ANONYMOUS DATA: Data void of information that can be used to identify individuals.

ASYLUM: The granting, by a State, of protection on its territory to persons from another State who are fleeing persecution or serious danger. A person who is granted asylum may be a refugee. A person who has left her country of origin and has applied for recognition as a refugee in another country and whose request or application for refugee-status has not been finally decided by a prospective country of refuge is formally known as an asylum-seeker. Asylum-seekers are normally entitled to remain on the territory of the country of asylum until their claims have been decided upon and should be treated in accordance with basic human rights standards.

ASYLUM SEEKER: An asylum seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

AVERAGE: Estimated by average; i.e. by equally distributing the aggregate inequalities of a series among all the individuals of which the series is composed.

CASE CONTEXT: term used to describe GBV incidents that give information about the power relationships, or context in which the act of GBV occurred. These Examples include: Domestic violence, Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Exploitation, Incest, Child Sexual Abuse, etc...). None of these are included as a core type of GBV.

CHILD OR MINOR: Person under the age of 18, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Minors are considered unable to evaluate and understand the consequences of their choices and give informed consent, especially for sexual acts.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: Any incident involving rape or sexual assault that is perpetrated against a minor by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

¹ While many sources were used and cited for these definitions, all definitions are specifically for the purpose of data collection for the GBVIMS and are to clarify language used in this user guide and other associated GBVIMS documents.

COERCION: Forcing, or attempting to force, another person to engage in behaviors against her will by using threats, verbal insistence, manipulation, deception, cultural expectations or economic power (UNHCR, 2003:12).

COMMUNITY: The term used in these guidelines to refer to the population affected by the emergency. In individual settings, the “community” may be referred to as refugees, internally displaced persons, disaster-affected, or another term (IASC, 2005:7).

CONFIDENTIALITY: The right of every survivor to have their identity kept private and unidentifiable. There is an implicit understanding and obligation on those providing services that any information disclosed by a survivor will not be shared with others, unless the person concerned give explicit and informed consent to do so. Confidentiality involves not only how information is collected, but also how it is stored, and shared.

COORDINATING AGENCIES: The organizations (usually two working in a co-chairing arrangement) that take the lead in chairing GBV working groups and ensuring that the minimum prevention and response interventions are put in place. The coordinating agencies are selected by the GBV working group and endorsed by the leading United Nations entity in the country (i.e. Humanitarian Coordinator, SRSG) (IASC, 2005:7).

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Country of origin is the State from which an asylum seeker flees and is a citizen of, or, in the case of stateless persons, is their country of habitual residence.

CORE TYPE OF GBV: the GBVIMS uses six core types of GBV; the GBV classification tool standardizes the classification process per incident.

DATA ANALYSIS: is the process by which data or information is aggregated and summarized for presentation.

DATA COMPILING AGENCY: The agency that has been mutually agreed upon to compile shared reports, aggregate them and send them back to the implementing agencies.

DATA POINTS: The specific types or fields of data that will be collected.

DATA TRENDS: Data and statistics viewed *over a specific period of time*.

DE-IDENTIFIED DATA: Data that cannot be linked to a specific individual or group of individuals by removing all personal identifiers, such as person’s name, place of residence and location. It may be necessary to consider removing other details to avoid possible identification of a specific individual or group of individuals.

DENIAL OF RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES & SERVICES: denial of rightful access to economic resources/assets or livelihood opportunities, education, health or other social services. Examples include a widow prevented from receiving an inheritance, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, a woman prevented from using contraceptives, a girl prevented from attending school, etc. Reports of general poverty should not be recorded.

DISPLACEMENT: Forcible or voluntary uprooting of persons from their homes by violent conflicts, gross violations of human rights and other traumatic events, or threats thereof. Examples of displacement status include:

ASYLUM SEEKER: An asylum seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

FOREIGN NATIONAL: A foreign national is a person present in a country who does not currently have the right to permanent residency of that country.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP): IDPs are people who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters and who seek protection elsewhere within their country of origin or residence and have not crossed internationally recognized state borders.

REFUGEE: A refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence and has a well-founded fear of persecution² because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution.

RETURNEE: A returnee is a former refugee or internally displaced person (IDP) who returns to her/his country or area of origin, whether spontaneously or in an organized manner.

RESIDENT: A person who has never been displaced from their home as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters

STATELESS PERSON: A stateless person is a person who, under national laws, does not have the legal bond of nationality with any State. Article 1 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons indicates that a person not considered a national (or citizen) automatically under the laws of any State, is stateless.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - Intimate Partner or Other Family Members:

Domestic violence takes place between intimate partners (spouses, boyfriend/girlfriend) as well as between family members (for example, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law). Domestic violence may include sexual, physical, and psychological abuse. In any reference to domestic violence, it is important to be clear whether the violence is perpetrated by an intimate partner or another family member. Other terms used to refer to domestic violence perpetrated by an intimate partner include “spousal abuse” and “wife battering.”

DURING FLIGHT: Occurred while the person was traveling from their home to their place of refuge.

² On the grounds identified in the 1951 Refugee Convention or to flee conflict in the case of States Parties to the 1969 OAU Convention or 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

DURING REFUGE: Occurred during the period of time when the person was displaced.

DURING RETURN / TRANSIT: Occurred while the person was returning back to their home from their place of refuge.

EARLY MARRIAGE: This occurs when parents or others arrange for and force a minor to marry someone against her or his will. Force may occur by exerting pressure or by ordering a minor to get married, and may be for dowry-related or other reasons. Forced marriage is a form of GBV because the minor is not allowed to, or is not old enough to, make an informed choice. Early marriage is a specific type of forced marriage.

EMERGENCY: Generally used to refer to situations of armed conflict or natural disaster, often involving the displacement of populations, sometimes as refugees, other times as internally displaced people (IDPs). For the purposes of these recommendations, humanitarian “emergencies” include the period of instability which often leads up to an acute crisis and ends at some point after “return” or “resettlement”. Emergencies are often cyclical, with periods of stability followed by recurrent violence and/or instability. In some emergencies, populations flee, find refuge that later becomes unsafe, and are thus forced to flee again to another location. This cycle can repeat itself multiple times throughout an emergency (WHO, 2007).

EMPLOYED: For GBVIMS purposes, this includes anyone who has a job that provides a consistent source of income.

FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION: All procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

FIELD: A data field is a place where you can store data. Commonly used to refer to a column in a database or a field in a data entry form or web form.

FORCED CONSCRIPTION: Being forced to join an armed group against one’s will.

FORCED MARRIAGE: The marriage of an individual against her or his will.

FOREIGN NATIONAL: A foreign national is a person present in a country who does not currently have the right to permanent residency of that country.

GBV PREVALENCE DATA: Data that represents the rate and frequency of GBV in a given population. Since the GBVIMS only collects data concerning *reported* cases of GBV, it does not represent the entire picture of GBV incidents in an area. The GBVIMS does *not* generate prevalence data.

GENDER: Refers to the social differences between males and females that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures. “Gender” determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for males and for females in any culture.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: Violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, or other deprivations of liberty. While women, men, boys and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, because of their subordinate status, women and girls are the primary victims.

HOST COMMUNITY: Host community is an area or locality in which many refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside during displacement, whether in nearby camps, private accommodation or integrated into households.

HUMANITARIAN WORKERS: Includes all workers engaged by humanitarian agencies, whether internationally or nationally recruited, or formally or informally retained from the beneficiary community, to conduct the activities of that agency (IASC, 2002).

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: The various GBV agencies and organizations that a) provide services to GBV survivors; b) collect data.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP): IDPs are people who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters and who seek protection elsewhere within their country of origin or residence and have not crossed internationally recognized state borders.

INCIDENT: Incident ('violent episode') is defined as an act or series of acts of violence or abuse by one perpetrator or group of perpetrators. May involve multiple types of violence (physical, sexual, emotional, economic, socio-cultural); and may involve repetition of violence over a period of minutes, hours, or days.

INCIDENT ID: A coded number assigned to each new incident reported. A new incident number will be given each time a new intake & assessment form is filled out. The same person will be given a new incident number for each new incident they report. Any follow up of a case will continue to use the same incident number that was assigned during the initial interview.

INCOME GENERATING SERVICES: Any services provided to a client, aimed at increasing their ability to generate income.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: The manner in which an organization's information is handled or controlled. Includes different stages of processing information including: collection, storage, analysis and reporting/sharing.

INFORMATION SHARING PROTOCOL: A document that outlines a set of guidelines for organizations to follow during the information sharing process.

INFORMED CONSENT: The approval from a survivor, who is aware of the implications of sharing data on their GBV incident, to share his or her information under certain circumstances

INTIMATE PARTNER: Intimate Partner includes current spouses (legal and common law), non-marital partners (boyfriend, girlfriend, same-sex partner, dating partner). Intimate partners may or may not be cohabitating and the relationship need not involve sexual activities.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: Intimate partner violence takes place between intimate partners (spouses, boyfriend/girlfriend) as well as between former intimate partners (for example, ex-husband or boyfriend). Intimate partner violence may include sexual, physical, and psychological abuse. It is sometimes referred to as IPV.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES: Any services provided to a client to help them pursue their case in the court of law. This does not include the actual court itself.

LINE DATA: The rows or 'lines' of inputted data found on the Incident Data worksheet in the IR (each row represents one reported incident).

LIVELIHOODS: comprise the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. Programs supporting the livelihood opportunities of displaced people should seek to increase participants' self-sufficiency through improved access to resources and economic opportunities that help them sustain a dignified means of living. Examples include: life skills training, technical / vocational education or training programs and Village Savings and Loan Associations (Women's Refugee Commission, 2009).

NATIONALITY: Nationality is the status of being a citizen of a particular nation or country.

NON-GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CASES: Some cases come to SGBV workers which are not representative of SGBV. These should not be categorized as SGBV cases, but they might be counted separately when describing the program's actions and activities in reports, particularly for the area of prevention. Examples:

- Child abuse (physical or psychological abuse that is not gender-based).
- Domestic arguments and problems that are not reflective of gender inequities; e.g., children with behavior problems.
- General health problems (UNHCR, 2003).

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO): An organized entity that is functionally independent of, and does not represent, a government or State. It is normally applied to organizations devoted to humanitarian and human rights causes, a number of which have official consultative status at the United Nations.

NOT DISPLACED: A person who at time of report has never been previously displaced due to the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters.

PERPETRATOR: Person, group, or institution that directly inflicts or otherwise supports violence or other abuse inflicted on another against her/his will. Perpetrators are in a position of real or perceived power, decision-making and/or authority and can thus exert control over their victims. (UNHCR, 2003: 13).

PRIMARY PERPETRATOR: Is the person or people that directly inflicted the violence or abuse against the survivor. For example: If it was rape the person(s) who penetrated the survivor. If forced marriage the person who married the survivor.

SECONDARY PERPETRATOR: Is the person or people who did not directly commit the violence against the survivor but the played an indirect role in the violence through planning, instigating, ordering, or aiding and abets in the planning, preparation or execution of the crime.

PERSON WITH DISABILITIES: Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.³

³ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, December 2006.

PHYSICAL ASSAULT: Physical violence that is not sexual in nature. Examples include: hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, shooting or use of any weapons, acid attacks or any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury.

PIVOT TABLE: a type of table that automatically summarizes data stored in a different location (e.g. a database contained on a different Excel worksheet).

POST-DISPLACEMENT: Indicates that the incident occurred after the client returned home from their displacement.

PRE-DISPLACEMENT: Indicates that the incident occurred prior to the time that the client was displaced from their home.

PSYCHOLOGICAL / EMOTIONAL ABUSE: Infliction of mental or emotional pain or injury. Examples include: threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking, harassment, unwanted attention, remarks, gestures or written words of a sexual and/or menacing nature, destruction of cherished things, etc.

RAPE: Non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Also includes penetration of the vagina or anus with an object.

QUALITATIVE: Of or relating to quality or qualities; measuring, or measured by, the quality of something.

QUANTITATIVE: That is, or may be, measured or assessed with respect to or on the basis of quantity; that may be expressed in terms of quantity; quantifiable.

REFUGEE: A refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence and has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution.

RELEVANT DATA: Data that can be used for accurate and appropriate data analysis. The tendency is for people to collect more information than they can use, and in a level of detail that limits its utility to produce general statistics and meaningful data analysis.

RELIABLE: Yielding consistent results when repeated.

RETURNEE: A returnee is a former refugee or internally displaced person (IDP) who returns to her/his country or area of origin, whether spontaneously or in an organized manner.

RESIDENT: A person who has never been displaced from their home as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters

SEPARATED CHILDREN: Children separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.⁴

SEXUAL ASSAULT: Any form of non-consensual sexual contact that does not result in or include penetration. Examples include: attempted rape, as well as unwanted kissing, fondling, or touching of genitalia and buttocks. This incident type does not include rape, i.e., where penetration has occurred.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: Any abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another⁵.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE: For the purposes of the GBVIMS, sexual violence includes, GBV incidents involving an act of rape or sexual assault, Sexual violence takes many forms which can include rape, female genital mutilation / cutting, sexual slavery, sexual harassment involving physical contact, and sexual exploitation and/or abuse.

STAGE OF DISPLACEMENT: Indicates the different parts of an individual's life in terms of the time that they were displaced (i.e. whether something took place before, during, or after they were displaced from their home). Stages of Displacement can include:

DURING FLIGHT: Occurred while the person was traveling from their home to their place of refuge.

DURING REFUGE: Occurred during the period of time when the person was displaced.

DURING RETURN / TRANSIT: Occurred while the person was returning back to their home from their place of refuge.

HOST COMMUNITY: Host community is an area or locality in which many refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside during displacement, whether in nearby camps, private accommodation or integrated into households.

NOT DISPLACED: A person who at time of report has never been previously displaced due to the effects of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or manmade disasters

POST-DISPLACEMENT: Indicates that the incident occurred after the client returned home from their displacement.

PRE-DISPLACEMENT: Indicates that the incident occurred prior to the time that the client was displaced from their home.

STANDARDIZATION: The process of creating consistency or regularity. One main purpose of the GBVIMS is to standardize data collection so that information can be meaningfully compiled and analyzed within and between GBV service providers.

⁴ "Inter-agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children," International Committee of the Red Cross, January 2004.

⁵ (Secretary-General's Bulletin *Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse*; October 2003).

STATELESS PERSON: A stateless person is a person who, under national laws, does not have the legal bond of nationality with any State. Article 1 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons indicates that a person not considered a national (or citizen) automatically under the laws of any State, is stateless.

SURVIVOR/ VICTIM: Person who has experienced gender-based violence. The terms “victim” and “survivor” can be used interchangeably. “Victim” is a term often used in the legal and medical sectors. “Survivor” is the term generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors because it implies resiliency.

SURVIVOR CODE: A code given to an each individual survivor reporting a case. This code should remain the same for a survivor, even if they are coming back to report a new incident.

TRADITIONAL MEDIATION: The use of any community based or traditional methods of resolving disputes, that do not include the government’s justice system.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: Trafficking in persons is defined as⁶ the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Victims of trafficking have either never consented or their initial consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or only moved from one place to another within the same country.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN: (Also called unaccompanied minors) are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.⁷

UNEMPLOYED: A person that has no consistent source of income.

VALID: Well founded and fully applicable to the particular matter or circumstances; sound and to the point; against which no objection can fairly be brought

VARIABILITY: The fact of, or capacity for, varying in amount, magnitude, or value.

VOCATIONAL SKILLS SERVICES: Services that provide clients training to increase their specific skills that increase their ability to perform a specific profession. For example teaching sewing, or education classes.

⁶ As defined by the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

⁷ “Inter-agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children,” International Committee of the Red Cross, January 2004.

VULNERABLE GROUP: In any emergency, there are groups of individuals more vulnerable to sexual violence than other members of the population. These are generally females who are less able to protect themselves from harm, more dependent on others for survival, less powerful, and less visible. Groups of individuals that are often more vulnerable to sexual violence include, but are not limited to, single females, female-headed households, separated/unaccompanied children, orphans, disabled and/or elderly females (IASC, 2005:8).

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AoR: Area of Responsibility

CBO: Community-based organization

FGC/M: Female genital cutting/mutilation

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GBVIMS: Gender Based Violence Information Management System

HTP: Harmful Traditional Practice

IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IDP: Internally Displaced Person

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

IR: Incident Recorder

IRC: International Rescue Committee

ISP: Information Sharing Protocol

ISS: Institute for Security Studies

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

OVC: Other vulnerable children.

RHRC: Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium

SC: Separated Child

SGBV: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

SV: Sexual Violence

UAM: Unaccompanied Minor

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNOCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

VSLA: Village Savings and Loan Association

WHO: World Health Organization

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