

Using GBVIMS Data to Inform your Programming

Data from the GBVIMS should be used to inform your program design (prevention and response), reporting and advocacy. To help you think through the ways you might use GBVIMS data to improve your programming, here are a few examples:

TO INFORM PROGRAM DESIGN

GBVIMS data helps shape programs by informing program staff about acts of violence, survivor and perpetrator profiles, and gaps in service provision. This helps country programs adapt prevention programming and response activities.

A sample of some of the data points used to inform programming includes:

- Age group of survivors
- Survivor perpetrator relationship
- Dates and sites of declaration
- Incident location
- Type of incident
- Access to ARV
- Referral pathways
- Assistance received

EXAMPLE: (South Asia)

GBVIMS data showed an increase in reported cases of sexual violence. Data also revealed sexual violence survivors were not reaching the health clinic within 72 hours. In response, a campaign was developed to inform the community about the importance of health services (for all GBV survivors) and how to access them.

EXAMPLE: (East Africa)

GBVIMS data helped a service provider gain access to local schools to raise awareness of GBV and inform school officials about available services. GBVIMS data showed the frequency of reported sexual violence incidents that were committed in the school environment either by a student or a teacher. This data helped bolster the reasons why the country program was asking teachers to be trained in survivor centered psychosocial support and the referral pathway to the service provider.

EXAMPLE: (West Africa)

Before using the GBVIMS, a service provider was able to see that survivors weren't using psychosocial services without any elaboration on the lack of utilization. After starting to use the GBVIMS, their data revealed that although most survivors would have benefited from psychosocial services, many were declining the referral. With the additional level of detail in the GBVIMS, the provider recognized that the problem with accessing services was a stigma around utilizing psychosocial services. Developing programming to overcome this barrier means more survivors get access to the services they need.

TO INFORM REPORTING

GBVIMS data can help make the process of compiling statistics for reports and proposals much less time consuming and less burdensome on staff. Plus, the data from the GBVIMS will be more reliable and more safely and ethically managed! By sharing this information with donors or government/UN agencies, country programs can also advocate for better collaboration and/or funds to respond to the specific gaps identified. This data is useful at the local level but can also be utilized at the headquarters level for reports and proposals.

A sample of some of the data points used to inform reporting includes:

- Type of incident
- Age group of survivors
- Referral pathways
- Assistance received
- Survivor perpetrator relationships
- Survivors reporting within 72 hours and receiving ARV

EXAMPLE: (West Africa)

- Used GBVIMS data to complete six (annual and quarterly) reports in 2010 for donors
- Used GBVIMS data to complete various reports for government agencies, UN agencies, and USG
- Used GBVIMS data for the Annual Report

TO INFORM ADVOCACY

GBVIMS data has been used to bolster advocacy appeals at the local and headquarters level for external advocacy. This data can be used to strengthen talking points with quantifiable information and also for written materials such as fact sheets accompanying advocacy appeals.

EXAMPLE: (East Africa)

Below are a few examples of GBVIMS data that has been included in local advocacy efforts:

- The GBVIMS data showing the number of reported incidents of sexual violence committed on school property helped the service provider advocate for the creation and implementation of codes of conduct for teachers and administrators regarding GBV.
- Data from the GBVIMS was used to dispel myths that sexual violence was committed primarily by strangers. The IRC office was able to use the GBVIMS data to show that over 60% of survivors who reported to the service provider stated that the alleged perpetrator was someone they knew and the act of violence had been committed in locations that were assumed to be safe

EXAMPLE: (HQ Level)

Below are a few examples of GBVIMS data that has been included in HQ advocacy fact sheets that accompanied advocacy appeals:

- Incidents Perpetrated by Intimate Partners - Of the 587 cases of violence against women reported to the service provider in 2010, 77% were perpetrated by intimate partners.
- Intimate Partner Incidents Requiring Medical Attention - Although common and often severe enough to necessitate medical attention for 65% of survivors, domestic violence does not receive adequate attention.
- The service provider not only responds to the need to involve the police in combating gender based violence but also assists clients in pursuing legal action. In 2010, 77% of reported cases sought to bring legal action against perpetrators.