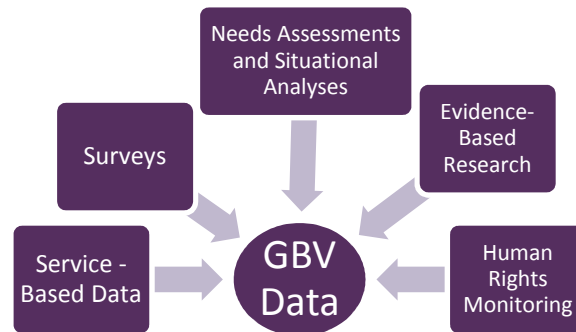


How does GBVIMS data work with other types of GBV data?

Gender-based violence (GBV) data is needed from various sources to accurately understand the scope of violence against women in any setting. Reliable data, ethically obtained, from various sources can be combined to inform the development of sound policies and appropriate programming for women and girls.

The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) collects one type of data, service-based data. While this data is integral in informing prevention, response, and coordination activities, other types of data are also needed to obtain a more comprehensive picture of gender-based violence. These different types of data all inform the greater humanitarian response to gender-based violence.



Service-Based Data

This includes information collected from counseling centers, health centers, women’s groups, and legal services among others. This is not the prevalence of GBV but data based on self-reporting. GBVIMS data is an example. Some other examples include regular program and activity monitoring tools, client satisfaction surveys, asset mapping, and safety audits among others. GBVIMS data should be used in particular in conjunction with these other types of service-based data to determine appropriate action or interventions needed.

Surveys

This includes national/sub-national household, demographic, or health surveys that capture data about GBV to show the prevalence of GBV. Demographic and health/sexual and reproductive health surveys are an example.

Needs Assessments and Situational Analyses

This includes assessments conducted through focus groups, key informant interviews, and other public discussions about GBV. These assessments help identify gaps in services and understanding perceptions of GBV trends/patterns and safety risks. Rapid needs assessments are an example.

Evidence-Based Research

This is the investigation, collection and interpretation of facts as a result of research (including on-site research and case studies).

Human Rights Monitoring

This is the collection of information from interviews, testimonies, evidence from criminal prosecution, complaints, public meetings, or the administration of justice among others. This is typically conducted by Human Rights Officers and may result in a written report to a UN mechanism, tribunal or commission.

*While the methodologies for collecting these different types of data range from polling to observation to self-reporting and can incorporate both quantitative and qualitative data, there are some general principles that should be upheld in collecting data on gender-based violence. Most significantly, 1)obtaining consent from survivors, 2)protecting their confidentiality, and 3) ensuring there are services available to survivors when their information is being collected.