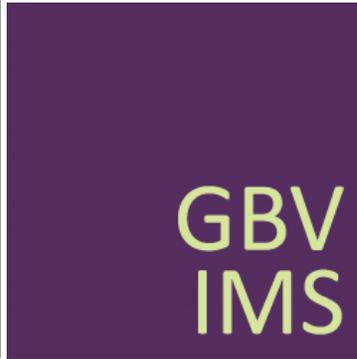


NEW TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

Caring for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Emergencies & The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System



In recognition of the growing interest amongst actors who work with sexual violence survivors in humanitarian contexts to enhance their skills in providing compassionate, survivor-centred care and to safely and ethically gather sexual violence-related data, UNICEF and UNFPA are offering a 7-day integrated course on Caring for Survivors and the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS).

What is the Caring for Survivors Training Pack?

Caring for Survivors is a 3-day training designed to assist all professionals who come into direct contact with survivors to understand key concepts related to GBV and apply basic engagement skills that promote the safety and well-being of survivors.

The objectives of the training are:

- ✦ To introduce participants to basic concepts related to working with survivors;
- ✦ To review possible bio-psycho-social consequences of violence and survivors' related needs;
- ✦ To provide all participants with practical methods for communicating with survivors that increase survivor comfort and facilitate survivor coping skills.

What is the GBVIMS?

The GBVIMS was created to harmonize data collection on reported incidents of GBV in humanitarian settings, to provide a simple system for GBV health and psychosocial service providers to collect and analyze their data, and to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data. The intention of the System is both to assist service providers to better understand the GBV cases being reported and to enable actors to share data internally across project sites and externally with agencies for broader trends analysis and to improve GBV coordination.

The expected outcomes of the GBVIMS project are:

- ❖ A standard tool and methodology for data collection and analysis
- ❖ Instructions for classifying GBV incidents
- ❖ More reliable information about reported GBV incidents in humanitarian settings
- ❖ Concrete guidelines for sharing GBV data based on key ethical and safety considerations

The GBVIMS is expected to have the following impact on GBV prevention and response:

- ❖ More informed programmatic decision-making for individual service providers (organizations) and inter-agency working groups
- ❖ Improved data-sharing and collaboration between humanitarian actors
- ❖ Improved donor reporting
- ❖ Bolstered advocacy efforts (i.e. policy development and fundraising)

Expected Outcomes: Caring for Survivors & the GBVIMS Training Course

By the end of this training, participants will be expected to:

1. Demonstrate a survivor-centred attitude and survivor-centred skills, including:
 - ensuring the safety of the survivor
 - ensuring confidentiality
 - respecting the wishes, needs and capacities of the survivor

- treating the survivor with dignity, independent of her/his background, race, ethnicity or the circumstances of the incident(s)
 - adopting a supporting attitude
 - providing information and managing expectations
 - ensuring referral and accompaniment
2. Demonstrate understanding and ability to implement the GBVIMS, including:
- how to classify incidents of GBV along the 6 core types proposed by the GBVIMS for the purposes of data collection
 - modifying and standardizing survivor intake and initial assessment forms to facilitate data entry and sharing of common data points across service delivery actors
 - inputting data into the GBVIMS spreadsheet (the “Incident Recorder”)
 - performing basic data analysis using the Incident Recorder and understanding how to explain data correlations
 - discussing the importance of an information sharing protocol and working through some of the critical considerations for creating an ISP in their contexts

These two training courses are being offered together for the first time in acknowledgement of the similarities of their target participants and the fact that the GBVIMS cannot function unless service providers are well-versed in how to provide high-quality, survivor-centred care.

Sample Agenda

CARING FOR SURVIVORS	GBV INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
<p>Day One</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening and review of expectations and agenda - Review of basic concepts related to GBV - Nature and Scope of GBV - Understanding of how GBV affects individuals, families and communities 	<p>Day Four</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of information management and GBV - Classifying GBV incidents - Introduction to the Intake and Consent forms
<p>Day Two</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of multi-sectoral and multi-level models for addressing GBV - Overview of survivor-centred communication skills - Review of basic information about psychological needs of survivors - Review of key issues related to engaging with survivors - Basic techniques for interacting with survivors 	<p>Day Five</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practicing survivor intake using standardized intake forms - Practicing obtaining survivor consent - Overview of the Incident Recorder and data entry <p>Day Six</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practicing data entry in the Incident Recorder - Understanding basic data analysis and how to contextualize data correlations from the Incident Recorder
<p>Day Three</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to and practice with the Gather Model - Understanding your goals and roles - Practising survivor-centred communication skills 	<p>Day Seven</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considerations for sharing GBV incident data - Developing an inter-agency information sharing protocol - Review and closing

Budget

UNFPA and UNICEF have some limited funding to support this course including providing the facilitation team, printing and translating as necessary the core training resources, and providing some limited funds through our Country Offices for the workshop venue and travel and DSA for participants. UNFPA and UNICEF propose to focus on 2-3 countries in 2010, with priority going to those countries that already have a functioning GBV coordination mechanism in place and can offer some complementary funding and/or in-kind support.