

COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN EMERGENCIES: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PROCESS

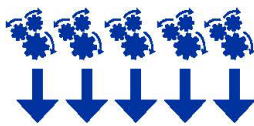


DEFINED PURPOSE

Depending on a defined purpose, information needs are identified. Through the help of the **analysis framework** and secondary data review, some information needs are met while the remaining **information gaps** are identified.

EXAMPLE

- (a) Actor A rapidly needs rough information on number of children for child-protection activities.
- (b) Actor B needs information about community behaviour around sexual and gender-based violence to inform psychosocial support activities in women safe spaces.
- (c) Actor C needs detailed baseline information on families' demographics and vulnerabilities for overall protection sectoral programming.



METHODOLOGY

Information gaps are translated into **research questions** and indicators that are adapted to the best-fitting research **methodology**.

EXAMPLE

- (a) Actor A opts for a key-informant survey (agrees on age indicators with Actor C).
- (b) Actor B opts for focus group discussions with visibly adult women in the community.
- (c) Actor C opts for a household survey (agrees on age indicators with Actor A).



DATA COLLECTION

Data is collected through **different methodologies**, adapting to the context, capacities and the research question. Different methods produce results in **different formats**, but fitting the information needs

EXAMPLE

- (a) Collects number of people born after the big earthquake destroyed the bridge.
- (b) Discusses community attitudes towards women who, in the respondents' own words, have been "shamed".
- (c) Collects number of families with females born before the earthquake but no males born before the earthquake.

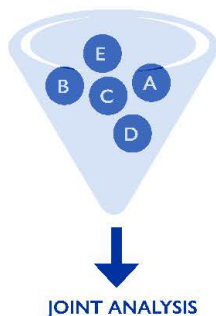


DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data is processed, analysed and "translated". At the dissemination and sharing stage, data is presented in a **standardized format with appropriate metadata and methodology** to explain the "translation".

EXAMPLE

- (a) Number of children: ±1,200 (Key informant – Undocumented population. The big earthquake took place in January 2003, used as time reference.)
- (b) Community tends to stigmatize sexual and gender-based violence survivors. (FGDs – Respondents preferred the use of euphemisms, rather than the words "rape" or "assault", with no distinction.)
- (c) Number of female-headed households: 87 (Household survey – Earthquake year as threshold. Note: Locally, boys and girls are considered adult after puberty.)



JOINT ANALYSIS

Data from multiple sources, primary and secondary, used in a standardized format (methodology and metadata used as dictionary to understand the translation), is now comparable. Through the analysis framework, data is integrated and cross-checked for **joint analysis**.

EXAMPLE

(A+B+C) + SECONDARY DATA = In the assessed village, the number of female-headed households and children is quite high compared to the average in the region. Women, boys and girls are reportedly more targeted by the armed groups that frequently attack and pillage the village. Boys tend to be forcibly recruited, while women and girls often suffer sexual assaults or are kidnapped and kept as sex slaves. The few who survive or manage to run away are normally stigmatized within their community, do not manage to remarry, and lose social protection.