



Federal Ministry of Health



THE WORLD BANK



In-Depth Interview Guide for Community/Local Government Association Leaders on Gender-Based Violence

Demographic Information	
Date	
State	
LGA	
Community/LGA	

Before beginning the interview, read the consent form and obtain the participant’s consent to proceed with the interview. DO NOT proceed without informed consent. Inform the participant that you would like to start recording the interview & taking notes, and start the audio recorder.

Oral Consent

Hello, my name is _____, representing the Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Project (RAAMP). I am interested in learning about some of the needs and concerns of people in this community. I’m especially interested in trying to understand some of the issues related to violence that women and girls, men and boys have to deal with here. I hope that your answers to my questions will help improve services for people in this community. I expect our discussion to last about 45 minutes to one hour.

Specifically, I am conducting an assessment of support services in this community for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Please note that I am not asking about your personal experiences with GBV. "Gender-based violence" is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It can include rape, unwanted sexual contact, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse, threats, and controlling behavior. It can also include trafficking women and girls for sex, female genital mutilation, child abuse, child marriage, forced marriage, and other forms of violence. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe. Again, I am only interested about the issue and concerns of people in this community and not about you personally or about you being a Survivor of GBV.

During the interview, someone will make audio recording and take notes in order not to miss all the important points we will discuss. However, if you do not wish that the interview be recorded we will not. You may feel uncomfortable talking about some of the topics or your experiences. You are free not to answer any of the questions we ask, and you can stop your participation in the study at any time. Although we would appreciate your participation, you are free to decide not to participate.

The study findings may contribute to efforts to improve GBV services.

You may call the lead local investigator, Dr. Adetiloye Oniyire (08034463508) or Chioma Oduenyi (08033392814), if you have questions or complaints about being in this study. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, you may also contact the local Ethics Committee which approved this study about any problems or concerns via Email: bauchismoh@gmail.com

ASK PARTICIPANT: Do I have your permission to continue?

Yes, consent is given → go to question 1

No, consent is not given → Interview with the participant must END.

Interviewer's Signature and date: _____
(indicates respondent's willingness to participate):

Demographic Information	
Name of Community/LGA	
Designation of Respondent	
Sex of Respondent	
Name of Interviewer	

Section One: Safety And Security of Women and Girls, Men and Boys

1. What are the situations that pre-dispose people to Gender based violence (GBV) in this community/LGA? (Probe for example, poverty, culture, social status, etc.?)
2. What forms of GBV do you think occur the most in this community/LGA? (*Probe:* For example, intimate partner violence, rape, sexual coercion, child sexual abuse, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, VAWG and VAC)
3. Which people are most at risk of gender base violence in this community/LGA? (Probe for groups of people)
4. What are the specific forms of GBV against women and girls in this community/LGA?
5. What are the specific forms of GBV against men and boys in this community/LGA?
6. What do people in this community/LGA do to protect themselves from gender-based violence? How does this community/LGA respond to incidences of GBV?
7. What does the community/LGA do to protect people from the risk of GBV? (Probe for community/LGA institutions such as churches, mosques etc.)
8. When and where does GBV occur? (Probe for when and where IPV, forced marriage, sexual abuse etc. occurs)
9. Who are usually the perpetrators of GBV in this community/LGA?
10. What usually happens to perpetrators when they are caught?

11. Has the problem of GBV in this community/LGA gotten worse, better, or stayed the same in the last year? (Probe for particular types of GBV that has gotten worse, better, or stayed the same. If there has been a change, probe for what has caused it?)

Section Two: Attitudes and Help Seeking Behaviors

1. Where do people most commonly seek help when they are exposed to gender-based violence? (Probe for specific places)
2. Briefly, what are the expected gender roles and responsibilities of men and women in this community? How are women viewed differently from men in the community? (Probe for examples of sexual abuse. Clarify definitions of forced sex/rape, sexual harassment, sexual manipulation, etc.)
3. Do women/girls or men/boys seek for help when they experience gender-based violence? (Probe: Do they tell anyone (family members, other women, health worker, community/LGA leader, police/security people/authorities, someone else)
4. What barriers do women and girls or men and boys face in reporting GBV in this community? (Probe: For example, stigma against survivors, acceptance of violence as normal, fear of intimidation, logistical (cost, distance, hours of operation, etc.), lack of awareness of services, lack of trust in the benefits of services, lack of coordination between services, lack of follow up, or lack of the quality of services)
5. What barriers do women and girls, or Men and boys face in seeking care? (Probe: For example, stigma against survivors, acceptance of violence as normal, logistical (cost, distance, hours of operation, etc.), lack of awareness of services, lack of trust in the benefits of services, lack of coordination between services, lack of follow up, or lack of the quality of services?)

Section Three: Availability and Accessibility of Services

1. In your community/LGA, where do women and girls or men and boys most commonly seek help when they are exposed to gender-based violence particularly sexual violence?
2. Are there community/LGA structures that support survivors of GBV? (Probe: If yes, please describe)
3. What services are typically available to GBV survivors in your community/LGA? (Probe for services provided to address the health, legal, mental health, safety, and economic needs of GBV survivors. Probe for who provides them? For example, is it a community/LGA-based organization, a religious organization, the government? Please list them: Probe: For when and where the interventions and services are offered? Probe for community/LGA members' awareness of the services?)
4. Do existing services to prevent GBV employ a survivors-centered approach? (Please explain)
5. Do existing services to prevent or respond to GBV survivors address needs of survivors who are living with disability? Please explain
6. What is the quality and accessibility of the existing GBV services in this community/LGA?
7. What are the gaps in the GBV services provided by organizations in this community/LGA?

Section Four: Recommendations for Improving Services, Including Access

1. What do you think needs to be done to break the barriers women and girls or men and boys face to report GBV and access post-GBV services in this community/LGA?
2. What services do you think need to be available in this community/LGA to help address GBV?
3. What should be done to help GBV survivors in this community/LGA? (Probe: How could these efforts be improved?)

Section Five: Recommendation For Reducing GBV in the Community/LGA

1. What is currently being done in this community/LGA to prevent gender- based violence?
2. What can women leaders/groups do to prevent GBV in this community/LGA?
3. What can youth leaders/groups do to prevent GBV in this community/LGA?
4. What can community/LGA/religious leaders do to prevent GBV in this community/LGA?

Close the Interview

Thank you for your time and ideas. This has been extremely helpful.