

# GIPP launch event Q&A

## Programme and tool development

**Was the tool developed within a programme or was the toolkit development the programme?**

The tool was developed for the ECID programme by Christian Aid and Social Development Direct and piloted in three countries, Myanmar, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. It wasn't a separate programme.

**What happens to the partnership put in place to develop the tool and what are the next steps for the toolkit itself?**

Despite achieving an A+ rating on its most recent FCDO Annual Review, the ECID programme is closing early in August 2021 following the recent UK Aid cuts. Christian Aid and SDDirect will continue to collaborate on the GIIP toolkit and look for opportunities to use the GIIP in other programmes.

**How long was the programme co-creation stage?**

Six months.

## Sharing the tool

**Is there a plan to share and adapt the tool with actors in local movements in each context so that they may benefit from it? For example, across women's movements in all their diversities so they can assess power and develop strategies to respond?**

Yes, it is important to share the toolkit as widely as possible. We will have further discussions on the best ways of doing this as the ECID programme winds down. We welcome any suggestions from colleagues and supporters on how best to share and disseminate the Toolkit.

**Will the tool be made available in format that will be accessible to all segments of vulnerable and excluded groups (PWDs and the variety of disabilities)?**

We will make this available in different formats for persons with disabilities. Please contact [info@evidenceforinclusion.org](mailto:info@evidenceforinclusion.org) for more information.

## Using the tool

**Although it is obviously ideal to use the GIPP toolkit from the beginning in programme design, would it also be beneficial and possible to integrate or start using it mid-project or programme?**

Yes, whilst it is best to use the GIPP toolkit from the beginning of the programme to develop a detailed picture of the root causes of problems, the roles of different stakeholders, and the processes to achieve positive change, GIPP analysis can be used any time in a programme.

**Is there anything available on ethics?**

[Ethical principles and an ethics framework](#) were developed for the ECID Programme which have guided the development and implementation of the GIPP Toolkit. The rollout of the ECID ethical framework and GIPP was overseen by an ethics committee. The ethical framework and guidelines were constantly reviewed. We also developed guidelines for [data collection and research during COVID-19](#). We also set up feedback mechanisms and developed local safeguarding policies. Training was also provided.

In the webinar, Frontline Aids shared details on this [safety and security toolkit](#) focused on working in HIV programming with highly criminalised groups, which was developed outside the programme.

**Could you share the data collection guidelines for the GIPP?**

Apart from the guidance on evidence and data collection in the Toolkit, the main data collection guidance is covered in the ethical framework and guidelines mentioned in our answer to the question in ethics above.

**Can you share the GESI Scan and LILO tool?**

The [GESI scan tool](#) and [LILO tool](#) helped us to look internally out self-biases and organisational culture to help us constantly review how this may impact programming and data collection and research. Frontline Aids led on the development of the LILO tool used for the programme.

## Adapting the tool

**How adaptive one can one be and how much room does the tool allows for such allowances to get the job done?**

While the Toolkit outlines a schematic process (as applied in the ECID Programme), the GIPP approach and tools are designed to be adapted to different settings, circumstances and level of resourcing. A range of different tools are suggested in the Toolkit that may suit diverse contexts and needs differently. For example, rather than trying to impose the 'deluxe' GIPP model, in some cases it may be best to break the process down into manageable component parts (possibly making it easier for communities and stakeholders to digest, understand and use). In the ECID Nigeria

Programme, the team was selective in its deployment of various GIPP tools, making particular use of the power analysis and 'body mapping' tools. This worked well for the Nigeria team and partners.

### **Is the tool adaptable for remote application given the Covid-19 environment and current restrictions? Including digital application + leveraging low tech**

The GIPP approach could be adapted for remote application. We have developed some guidelines for [data collection during COVID-19 including ethics](#). It is important to recognise that the outcomes may be different to if the GIPP was conducted in person. Some of the more marginalised groups would likely be harder to access remotely, so that the analysis that results may not be as rich as it might be with greater in-person engagement.

Low tech options, such as phone calls, messaging (text, WhatsApp or voice notes), can certainly be used to good effect.

## Experience using the GIPP

### **What was experience from involving at risk and vulnerable groups in this bottom-up approach analysis?**

In Zimbabwe, the inclusion and participation of Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) as well as other CSOs working with LGBTIQ+ communities in the GIPP process and programme inception phase helped to build visibility and relationships that created some space for considering sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression (SOGIE) as a cross-cutting, intersectional dimension of exclusion in Zimbabwe.

Christian Aid Nigeria found that the GIPP process was useful in advancing the wider process of mobilising relevant data, information and evidence that can play a vital role in support of the policy engagement and advocacy efforts of marginalised groups.

### **I'd love to hear a practical example of how the analysis from the GIPP led to different decisions in programme design and delivery in one of the 3 countries where it was used.**

In Myanmar, the programme focused on marginalised groups that Christian Aid Myanmar had not previously worked with, including people who use drugs, sex workers and LGBTIQ+, after these groups were identified as amongst the most vulnerable in the GIPP analysis. The GIPP, and engagement with implementing partners who represent these groups, was crucial in identifying challenges these communities face, power dynamics, priorities and opportunities.

### **Could you share any experiences about using the tool for implementation on pilot programmes and smaller projects where bringing together a large group of marginalised actors and communities might be challenging in time/budget?**

The GIPP analysis can be scaled up or down as needed.

## Training

### **Dose this tool need training to use it?**

Yes, it is recommended that preparatory training be undertaken with the GIPP convening and facilitation team to use the Toolkit effectively - especially on process facilitation, inclusive dialogue, risk management, ethics etc.

### **Is any training to accompany the toolkit is planned?**

No dedicated GIPP training planned at this time, but Christian Aid and SDDirect will continue to develop the approach and consider other opportunities to share learning and nurture capacity for use of the Toolkit.