**Pre/post Test**

**Safe Disclosure Package**

*This test can be used to measure the increase in knowledge, as well as the attitudes and beliefs of participants upon undertaking a training based on the UNHCR Safe Disclosure Facilitation Package. The test should be administered before and after the training in order to compare results. The results can be analysed by facilitators to monitor learning results, identify needs for additional capacity building, and/or reporting. If required, facilitators can request the answer sheet from UNHCR’s Global Learning and Development Centre (*[*hqglcpr1@unhcr.org*](mailto:hqglcpr1@unhcr.org)). *Test forms can be printed, emailed, inserted in Kobo/MS Forms or similar platforms, according to the preference of the facilitators.* *The test takes approximately 15 minutes.*

Name…………………………………..Pre-test / post-test *(please circle)*

Date…………………………………….

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|  | Please select whether the following statements are true or false. | | | *……/12 points* | |
|  | | True | False | |
| 1. Gender-based violence (GBV) is always the fault of the perpetrator. | |  |  | |
| 1. Only women and girls can be survivors of GBV. | |  |  | |
| 1. Child marriage is a form of GBV. | |  |  | |
| 1. Alcohol and drug abuse are primary causes of GBV. | |  |  | |
| 1. Every survivor of GBV has the same needs. | |  |  | |
| 1. It is not okay for a husband to beat his wife under any circumstances. | |  |  | |
| 1. Women who have been raped are responsible for the incident if they provoke men because of the way that they dress. | |  |  | |
| 1. Women who stay in abusive relationships are consenting to the violence from their abuser. | |  |  | |
| 1. In order to protect a survivor, you should always report a case of intimate partner violence or sexual violence to the police. | |  |  | |
| 1. Survivors can be children of all ages, including infants and children in early childhood, of all sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions. | |  |  | |
| 1. You can ask a close family member of a survivor to take care of her, without informing the survivor. | |  |  | |
| 1. A woman comes to you after having been beaten up by her husband, her wounds look severe and you fear for her life. But she does not want you to go to the police, so you can’t do anything. | |  |  | |

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|  | Which of the following is the most accurate and complete definition of GBV? *Select one answer.* | *……/1 point* |

1. Violence against women
2. Harmful acts against a person’s will that are based on gender differences between males and females
3. Harmful acts that occur within the privacy of the home
4. All forms of gender-based violence that do not include sexual violence

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|  | What is a reason that a survivor of GBV might not seek services? *Select one answer.*   1. Fear of the community stigmatizing them 2. Being unaware of any services 3. Blaming themselves 4. Being worried about being shamed by service providers 5. All of the above | *……/1 point* |
|  | Please choose the correct combination of the GBV Guiding Principles. *Select one answer.* | *……/1 point* |

* 1. Respect, inform the police, honesty
  2. Urgent healthcare, safety, psychological support
  3. Confidentiality, safety, respect and non-discrimination
  4. Confidentiality and advice

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|  | What is a consequence of breaking confidentiality when a survivor discloses a GBV incident to you? *Select one answer.* | *……/1 point* |

1. It can destroy the trust that the survivor has in you
2. It can put the survivor’s life at risk
3. It can contribute to gossip
4. It can prevent the survivor from seeking care
5. A and C
6. A, B, C, and D

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|  | What are the responsibilities of a frontline worker in referring GBV survivors? *Select all that apply.*   1. Actively identify GBV survivors 2. Know the GBV referral pathway 3. Address all the needs of the survivor 4. Provide information on available services 5. Convince the survivor to seek specialized services | *……/1 point* |
|  | What are the steps to link a GBV survivor to services with a survivor-centred approach? *Select one answer.* | *……/1 point* |

1. Gather as much information as possible, obtain informed consent and facilitate the referral
2. Gather as much information as possible, call a GBV specialist to inform about the case and facilitate the referral
3. Provide information, obtain informed consent and facilitate the referral
4. Provide information, obtain informed consent and immediately send the survivor to hospital

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|  | What are some of the things you should say if a survivor of intimate partner violence discloses abuse by her husband to you? *Select all that apply.* | *……/1 point* |

1. I am not a psychologist; you should only tell a psychologist this
2. Is this a good place for us to talk? Is there another place you would prefer to talk?
3. I’m sorry that this is happening to you
4. Tell me the details of what is happening in your home so I can help you
5. Why do you stay with your husband if he is abusing you?
6. You must go to the police to report this or this will not stop
7. You are very courageous for telling me this
8. This is not your fault
9. I can talk to your husband to get him to stop
10. Please share with me anything you feel like sharing
11. No worries, we can solve all of your problems

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|  | Which of the following are considerations when facilitating a referral of a child survivor of GBV? *Select all that apply.* | *……/1 point* |

1. Understand local mandatory reporting law obligations and consult a child protection specialist on this
2. Best interests of the child principle
3. Parents and caregivers always need to be informed
4. Involving parents and caregivers may raise safety concerns
5. If a girl is married, her husband has to be told of her experience
6. Use clear and simple language

