

## - Thematic Section II: CPA Analysis -

# RS14 // AGD GROUPS

## About

Each data collection technique included in PHASE I (Standard & Tailored Focus Group Discussions, Individual Interviews and Transect Walks) is purposely designed to engage different groups according to the **Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach**, introduced by UNHCR in 2004.

The systematic application of an AGD approach contributes to ensure all individuals in affected communities enjoy their rights to a fair and equal participation. By analysing the AGD dimensions as interlinked personal characteristics, it is possible to better understand the multifaceted realities of individuals and communities, and to address and support these more effectively.

- ▶ **Age:** refers to the different stages in one's life cycle. It is important to be aware of where people are in their life cycle as their capacities and needs change over time. Age influences, and can enhance or diminish, a person's capacity to exercise his or her rights.
- ▶ **Gender:** refers to the socially constructed roles for women, men, girls and boys, which are changeable over time, and variable within and between cultures. It often defines duties, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and privileges of women and men in any context. Gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment of rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women, men, girls and boys.
- ▶ **Diversity:** refers to different values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnic background, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability, health, social status, skill and other specific personal characteristics. While the age and gender dimensions are present in everyone, other characteristics vary from person to person<sup>1</sup>.

For each context in which CPA methodology is implemented, it is appropriate to contextualize the analysis of AGD Groups **understanding existing social and cultural norms, in addition to power dynamics in the society and family, ensuring the right to participation, to being heard and develop one's own full potentials of girls, women, boys and discrimination against individuals.**

In particular, the process of **Design Tailored NCP**, aims to ensure that AGD Groups in the community are actively and properly engaged, including the most vulnerable ones.

The AGD Groups have been divided into three categories according to a level of prioritization (1, 2 or 3) and can be involved with one or more data collection technique:

<sup>1</sup> Global Protection Cluster (2018). *Protection Age, Gender and Diversity*  
<http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/age-gender-diversity/>

- ▶ **Primary groups** should be always prioritized to be consulted, involved already in one of the main steps of NCP and have the highest priority.
- ▶ **Secondary groups** are defined to add further evidence to and review of the quantitative data to highlight uncovered issues according to groups' specificities.
- ▶ **Tertiary groups** are particularly relevant to further investigate protection risks relevant to specific vulnerable groups or groups that needs specific focus relevant to their situation.

Following the results of the Multi-sector Questionnaire (MQ), the different AGD Groups are identified according to their relevant category along with a sampling approach. The process of targeting groups is defined by the Field Team and CPA Specialist through the identification of the best approach to have the widest possible representation of AGD Groups, organizing the field sessions consequently until data is considered consistent and saturated (when no more new information is arising). The Field Team should carry out a sampling exercise to define what are the AGD Groups percentages in the community and how many people are included in each group (**Community Sampling Plan**). In this process, the support of community Focal Points is essential.

The CPA Specialist and the Field Team can benefit from a set of suggested AGD Groups to be targeted, based on the results of the MQ and the IPSI. Moreover, triggers mechanism helps in identifying the presence of specific vulnerable individuals and groups in the community (please, refer to the **Triggers** for further details). Once there is a clear picture of how many AGD Groups are present and conformed, the selection of data collection technique can start. It is advised to always involve in the process a representation of each AGD Group.

Even though the implementation of the technique is fundamentally similar from one AGD Group to the other, the approach to the population differs according to the specificity of each group, please refer to: **Standard FGD Preparation Checklist, Standard FGD Facilitation Checklist, Tailored FGD Facilitation Checklist, Individual Interviews Facilitation Checklist**. In terms of empowerment, the engagement of these groups, usually with few chances of being heard, is a powerful aspect both for the individuals and the community as a whole. The CONSULTATION of these groups, however, is important as long as their engagement is maintained all along the CPA, to achieve meaningful levels of participation and empowerment.

The following provides relevant information related to list of AGD Groups and their categorization. Data collection techniques associated with each group are depending on other determinants detailed in the **Design of Tailored NCP** and **Community Sampling Plan**.

PRIORITY GROUP	
<b>Primary Groups</b>	Men (25-59 years old)
	Women (25-59 years old)
	Boys (11-13 years old)
	Girls (11-13 years old)
	Women (18-24 years old)
	Men (18-24 years old)
<b>Secondary Groups</b>	Girls (14-17 years old)
	Boys (14-17 years old)
	Elders Men (over 60 years old)
	Elders Women (over 60 years old)
	PWD (Children and Adults) <b>To be further disaggregated in boys 6-10 years old, girls 6-10 years old, boys 11-17 years old, girls 11-17 years old, women over 18 years old, men over 18 years old</b>
	Caregivers of PWD
<b>Tertiary Groups</b>	Girls (6-10 years old)
	Boys (6-10 years old)
	Unaccompanied/ Separated Minors
	Working Children
	Single Women / Men / Elderly Head of Household

### Note

Age groups of children 6-10 years old including Children with disability of the same age group, are to be targeted based on missions' preference and discussion taking into consideration:

- ▶ Perception of this age group can be reflected in by their caregivers
- ▶ Dealing with children at this age needs skilled and resourceful staff

## Definitions

- ▶ **Working Children:** A working child is a person subjected to “child labour” which is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ **Unaccompanied and Separated Minors:**
  - A separated minor is a person below the age of 18 separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or usual primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Therefore, a separated child might be accompanied by other adult family members.
  - An unaccompanied minor is a person below the age of 18 who has been separated from both parents and other relatives, and who is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so<sup>3</sup>.
- ▶ A **household** is comprised of those persons of concern who normally reside together or are living together in the territory of asylum. It may include blood relatives, in-laws, and people who may not have a specific blood relation to the other members of the group. The common identifying factor is a shared physical address and presence in the territory of asylum<sup>4</sup>.
- ▶ **Single Women Heads of Household:** Single women of 18 years old or above, with one or more dependents. The single parent/caregiver is both the primary income earner and/or caregiver. Single Women Heads of Household are exposed to increased protection risks, and are more likely to be subjected to particular forms of violations such as sexual assault, sexual exploitation and abuse, and denial of rights to housing and property. Factors contributing to increased risk are age, gender and restricted social status; increased domestic responsibilities that isolate them at home; dependence on exploitative or unhealthy relationships for basic needs; and engagement in unsafe livelihoods activities<sup>5</sup>.
- ▶ **Single Men Heads of Household:** Single men of 18 years old or above with one or more dependents. The single parent/caregiver is both the primary income earner and/or caregiver. Single Men Heads of household face unique needs, as they often do not have the skills to cook and care for young children, as these responsibilities are traditionally and exclusively assigned to women and girls<sup>6</sup>.
- ▶ **Elderly Heads of Household:** Person of 60 years old or above with one or more dependents. Emergencies often exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities of older persons. Older persons

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Geneva, *Guidelines on Policies and Procedures in dealing with Unaccompanied Children Seeking Asylum*.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, Handbook for registration. <http://www.unhcr.org/3f8e93e9a.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery*, 2015. [https://gbvguidelines.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2015-IASC-Gender-based-Violence-Guidelines\\_lo-res.pdf](https://gbvguidelines.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2015-IASC-Gender-based-Violence-Guidelines_lo-res.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), *Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action*, 2017. [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2018iasc\\_gender\\_handbook\\_for\\_humanitarian\\_action\\_eng\\_0.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2018iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf)

tend to have reduced mobility, and often live with chronic illnesses and some form of disability. They usually experience more difficulties accessing services and are less able to protect themselves from harm. All these factors contribute to increased dependence, which, with reduced support, can lead to neglect, discrimination and violence<sup>7</sup>.



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<sup>7</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), *Humanitarian Action and Older Persons*, 2008. [http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/assets/files/tools\\_and\\_guidance/IASC\\_HumanitarianAction\\_OlderPersons\\_EN.pdf](http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/assets/files/tools_and_guidance/IASC_HumanitarianAction_OlderPersons_EN.pdf)