HOUSE KEEPING

Launch : **60min**

Session is being recorded

Webinar participants are muted

Please introduce yourself in the chat & put questions in the Q&A box

Wordly translation services are available

Share materials via email and on: **www.svri.org**

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Q&A *Moderated by Diana Arango, World Bank Group*   **Thanks, and session is closed:** *Elizabeth Dartnall, SVRI* orts presentation, 2021

Status of Research on VAW in Africa

- Profile of VAW higher than ever before - major gains during time of Covid

- Reflection of power of women's and feminists' movements & public health research worldwide

- HICs have been able to capitalise on funding availability much more

- Funding for work in the field impacted by Covid; Brexit; politics of the right – little funding for LMIC

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What do we know about VAW?

- More and better knowledge than ever before

- Huge leaps forward on prevalence and drivers of VAW – especially IPV

- Huge advances in how to prevent VAW outside conflict & humanitarian settings

- Progress on better supporting survivors in LMICs

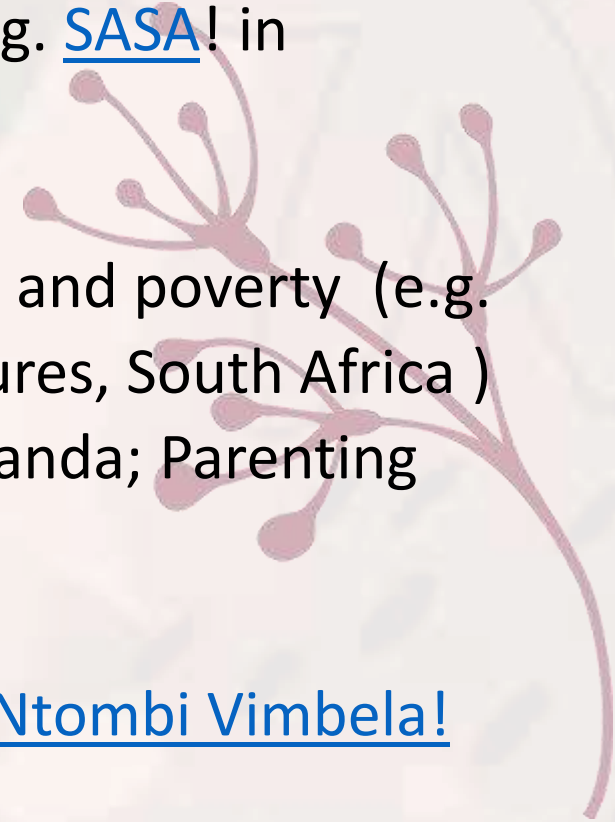- Better understanding of violence experienced by marginalised groups

Promising interventions from the continent

- Community mobilization social norms change programmes (e.g. SASA! in Uganda)

- Couples based programmes (e.g. Indashyikirwa in Rwanda)

- Microfinancing and programmes that target gender inequality and poverty (e.g. Send a Cow, Kenya; IMAGE; Stepping Stones and Creating Futures, South Africa)

- Parenting programmes (e.g. Parenting for Respectability in Uganda; Parenting for Lifelong Health in South Africa)

- Integrated interventions (e.g. SHARE – HIV and IPV, Uganda)

- Prevention programmes in higher education institutions (e.g. Ntombi Vimbela! in South Africa)

- Working with men's and mental health (e.g. PM+ in Kenya)

Who is doing research on VAW & where?

- Most studies emerging from Sub-Saharan Africa come from Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda (Anglophone countries)

- Limited data from North Africa

- Research takes place in poor communities and rural areas

- Research conducted by either researchers' from HICs or based in HIC institutions, or by consortia of local and HIC researchers

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Global Shared Research Agenda: Research gaps

Domain 1

Research to understand VAW in its multiple forms – including prevalence of different types of VAW, risk and protective factors for VAW experience and perpetration, and the causes and consequences of VAW, including health and psychosocial consequences.

Domain 2

Intervention research – including research on violence prevention and response interventions, and various types of evaluations of interventions, including process, formative and impact evaluations.

Domain 3

Improving existing interventions – including scale-up research, costing research, intervention science, process research and other forms of research that generate innovative solutions to improve existing interventions, making them more deliverable, affordable or sustainable, including research aimed at understanding the impact of policies and laws on VAW.

Domain 4

Methodological and measurement gaps – including new and innovative ways to measure VAW, hierarchies of knowledge, practice-based learning, sticky ethical issues, and monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Tracking funding [challenges] for VAW Research

Investment is small given the size of the problem

- Less than 1% of total ODA goes to VAWG. Of this, only 6% is spent on research.
- National policies that support evidence-based programming, do not translate into funding for VAW research.

Use of codes

- Not all donors upload data on OECD database
- Identifying research is difficult
- Few donors breakdown their funding by activities
- Research is often a small component of larger projects

Relationships and power

- Power remains with the donors.
- Research is mostly funded in response to an RFP
- Funders want to fund research linked to policy action
- Is donor funding shifting to govts v NGOs and CBOs?

Research Challenges

- Donor reporting - onerous/admin heavy
- Research tailored to suit a grant and/or wants and needs of a funder.
- Research often fragmented, project based and relatively short term

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Reflections

- We need to:
  - change the way research agendas are decided upon
  - develop regional agendas based on inputs from local experts and stakeholders
  - advocate for more resources to conduct research in all countries.
  - promote ethical sound research and research uptake with a feminist ethos and decolonial approach conducted by local research teams
  - Strengthen knowledge exchange among researchers from Africa who
    - are separated by language barriers imposed by former colonial powers
    - might be unaware of the evidence produced by their peers next door

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Our grant-making programme

Research led by local people and institutions:

- helps to identify relevant issues

- promotes democratic participation in the research process

- enables closer engagement with the communities affected.

Our grant programme:

- Started in 2014 and calls for proposals each year

- Supports researchers in and from LMICs

- Up to date, has funded 68 research programs in 36 countries with over $7 million.
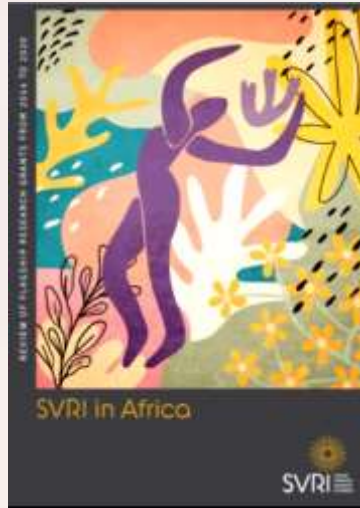
- 19 grants for Africa projects

TOTAL GRANTS 2014-2020

1

13

7

5

8

19

7

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Regional reports

SVRI in Africa

SVRI in Asia

SVRI in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Showcase selected research projects in each region.

- Summarise scope, results and impact of work.

- Share evidence created in partnerships including researchers in low- and middle-income countries.

Parenting for Respectability - Uganda

- Targeting parenting in Uganda (Wakiso, central Uganda)

- A 15-week programme targeted parents to reduce partner violence and violence against children.

KEY FINDINGS:

- **30%** drop in spousal violence

- **27%** drop in harsh parenting

Community members and participants were positive about the programme and its delivery structure, showing the importance of designing interventions for local communities.

Examining the effectiveness of a GTA approach in economic empowerment programmes to reduce IPV - Kenya

21 percent of women said sexual violence had stopped and 46 percent of women said it decreased.

Overall there was a reduction in violence of more than 60 percent.

THE STUDY SHOWS

20 percent of women said emotional violence had stopped and 43 percent said it had decreased.

The percentage of women experiencing physical violence decreased by 68 percent: 36 percent said violence had ceased altogether and 32 percent said it had decreased.

- Assessment of whether Send A Cow's agriculturally focused economic development programmes, combined with their gender transformative approach, is a promising mechanism for reducing intimate partner violence.

Living Peace in the DRC: An impact evaluation of an intervention with male partners of women survivors of conflict-related rape and IPV

- The violence at home has stopped in 30 out of 40 families since 2013

- Men (37) have accepted their wives after they were raped, as well as the children that were born after rape (12)
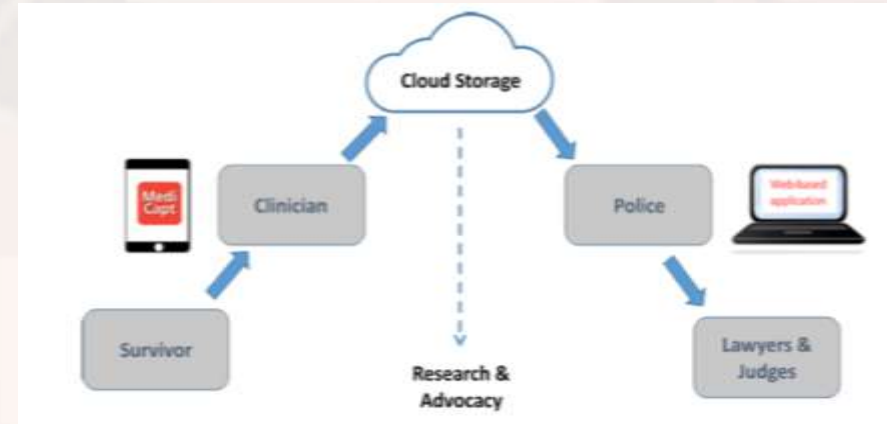
- 10 families reported relapses of men's behaviour, primarily due to alcohol abuse or conflict and stress around money/unemployment

- Women in 10 families with relapses of the husband did not experience physical or sexual violence anymore.

The **methodology has been adapted:** adolescents taken hostage by Boko Haram in Far north Cameroon; school-based programmes for Syrian adolescents in refugee settlements in Lebanon; youth associated with violent urban gangs in Kinshasa; communities of high urban violence in Pittsburgh, US.

MediCapt Mobile collection of forensic evidence of sexual violence - Kenya

- The app works securely offline

- It provides personal support to the users, ranging from technical training in typing and photography to weekly feedback on clinical practice and interpretation of injuries related to sexual violence.

- The early results are promising

- Award from the Humanitarian Innovation Fund in 2021, Physicians for Human Rights hopes to see use of the **app being scaled up and piloted in other countries.**

Development of Standard Measures to Support Technology-Facilitated Gender Based Violence Prevention – Uganda

A definition of technology-facilitated gender-based violence:

Action by one or more people that harms others based on their sexual or gender identity or by enforcing harmful gender norms. This action is carried out using the internet and/or mobile technology and includes stalking, bullying, sexual harassment, defamation, hate speech and exploitation.

ICRW
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN
PASSION. PROOF. POWER.

Framework used by non-governmental and feminist organisations; universities; government and donor agencies like USAID; and other researchers such as those from the Economists Intelligence Unit and the European Parliament.

KEY FINDINGS:

- The impact of technology facilitated GBV is far reaching and often unexpected

- Includes: sadness and depression; self-imposed social isolation and withdrawal; lost financial, social and professional opportunities

- Several women who had been running for office in Uganda and experienced technology facilitated gender-based violence either left politics or scaled back their ambitions.

Understanding the connection between IPV and VAC in families in Kampala to inform primary prevention - Uganda

© Heidi Brady/Raising Voices

The results indicate the potential for more **streamlined programmes** that draw on insights from the research – **consider the important differences between women-centred and child-centred programming.** At the time no similar research had been conducted in sub-Saharan Africa.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Data from caregiver-child pairs - nearly 75 percent of the pairs reported violence against children and/or violence against women, and one-third reported co-occurring violence against children and women in the household

- Qualitative analysis - co-occurring violence against children and violence against women is a common experience in participants' families - patriarchal gender norms, family hierarchies, and emphasis on disciplining children create an environment that normalises violence

- Four common patterns of intersecting violence: bystander trauma; role modelling; protection and further victimisation; displaced aggression.