

Mapping Knowledge Brokers Working to Prevent Violence Against Girls and Boys

KNOWLEDGE BROKERS INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS



**African Child Policy
Forum**

CPC Learning Network

**Forum on Global Violence
Prevention**

**Global Partnership to End
Violence Against Children**

**International Center for
Research on Women**

**Know Violence in
Childhood**

**Pan-American Health
Organization**

PEPFAR

**Sexual Violence Research
Initiative**

Together for Girls

UNICEF

USAID

**U.S. Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention**

**What Works to Prevent
Violence Against Women
and Girls**

**World Health
Organization**

As interest has grown at the global level around preventing violence against girls and boys, a diverse range of actors from international and non-governmental organizations, government and philanthropy have increasingly supported efforts to build knowledge about the problem and effective interventions and translate that evidence into action. Many within this growing community of “knowledge brokers” have partnerships and collaborate on joint efforts, but there remains significant room for improved coordination and collective action.

The intent of this brief two-fold:

1. Identify relevant organizations and initiatives involved in knowledge building and translation efforts, and learn more about—

- Their priorities and current strategy for building the research base and influencing policy and practice;
- How they are contributing to the production and translation of evidence;
- What type of information they are producing and disseminating;
- Whom they regard as their primary audience.

2. Highlight potential opportunities for the knowledge brokers to work towards a collective strategy.

In doing so, this mapping analysis draws on research and interviews with 15 key organizations and initiatives focused on violence against children and violence against women and girls, as well as input gathered during a convening of knowledge brokers on 11 October 2016 in Geneva.

It is not an exhaustive accounting of all global organizations and initiatives working to build knowledge and promote research uptake to prevent violence against girls and boys, but rather it seeks to narrow in on a group of key players.

▶ Key Findings

General Sense of Progress and Optimism

Traditionally, preventing violence against girls and boys – and the field of child protection – have received less political priority and investment relative to other development goals like education or health. However, this has begun to shift over the past couple years with notable developments including—

- The inclusion of **Target 16.2** in the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for the end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.
- The establishment of a new **Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children** that is galvanizing support and investment.

- The call for a strengthened **role of the health system** in preventing violence against women and girls, and children in a World Health Organization (WHO) resolution.

The growing political will has led to renewed optimism that international and national leaders are prepared to take concrete and meaningful steps in the coming years to tackle and invest in preventing violence against girls and boys. Yet, this optimism is tempered with concern that the window of opportunity could fade—and be replaced by other issues— if tangible progress is not made quickly.

Strengthening Understanding of the Problem and Solutions

As political will to tackle violence against girls and boys has grown, progress has also been made in understanding its extent and impact. Thirteen countries have completed implementing national household Violence Against Children (VAC) surveys designed to produce representative estimates of the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence, as well as health outcomes and risk and protective factors. The VAC surveys are implemented with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of the Together for Girls Partnership. Three have generated nationally representative data through the UBS Optimus Studies. This marks that first time that leaders in these countries have rigorous and reliable data on the problem. Expanding the number of countries with VAC surveys continues to be a top priority for Together for Girls, as well as working with partners to improve the survey methodology for future studies. Another 14 VAC surveys are in process, underway or being planned, including four in Latin America and two repeats of prior studies.

“Political will is getting increasingly easy...there’s more openness to measuring the problem and now an appetite for throwing some solutions at it.”

COUNTRIES WITH COMPLETED VAC SURVEYS



Botswana**	Swaziland
Cambodia	Tanzania
Haiti	Uganda**
Kenya	Zimbabwe
Malawi	
Nigeria	
Rwanda**	

COUNTRIES WITH COMPLETED OPTIMUS STUDIES



China
South Africa
Switzerland

COUNTRIES WHERE VAC SURVEYS ARE IN PROCESS, UNDERWAY OR BEING PLANNED



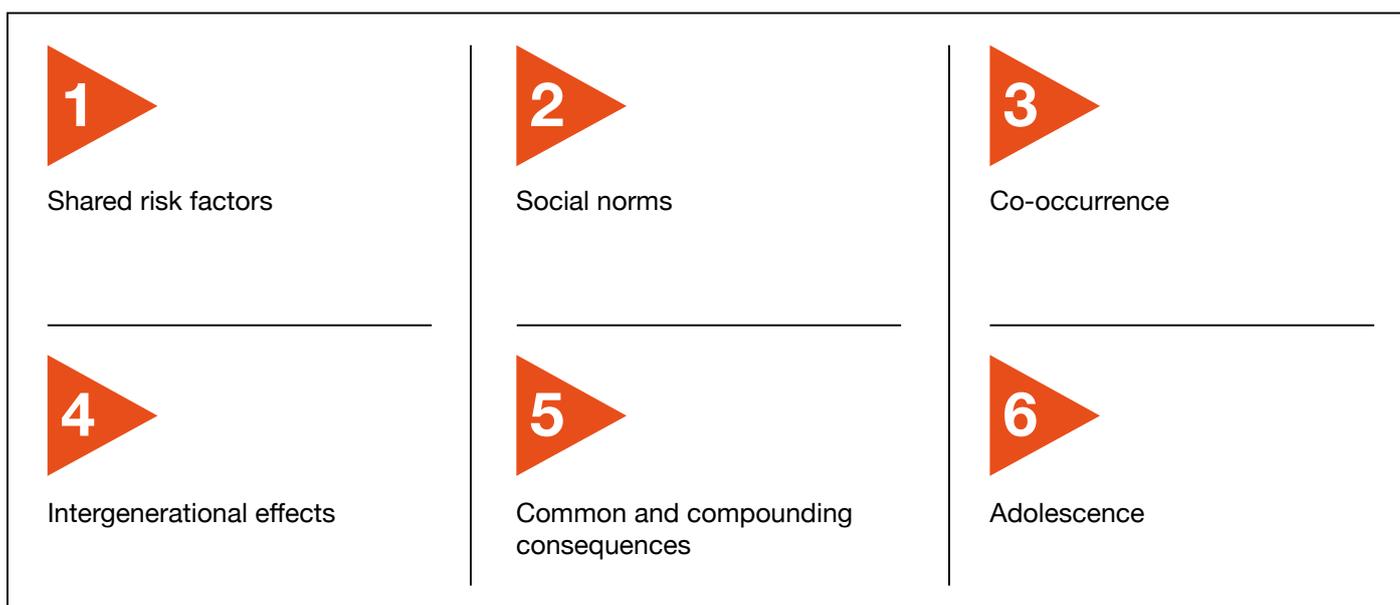
China***	Lao PDR*
Colombia	Lesotho
Cote d’Ivoire	Moldova
El Salvador	Mozambique
Guatemala	Namibia
Honduras	Zambia*
Kenya*	Zimbabwe*

*Full report to be released soon | **Survey completed and analysis in process | ***Pilot survey planned | *Repeat

▶ Key Findings

At the same time, the field has built its knowledge of effective interventions and strategies to prevent violence against children— along with efforts to synthesize this information. In July 2016, the WHO and nine partners released **INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children**, which draws on the research literature to identify a package of evidence-based strategies and builds on earlier documents like UNICEF’s Six Strategies for Action. For both the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and WHO, the implementation of INSPIRE at the country-level—and monitoring and evaluating progress— are focal points. Additionally, a collaborative global learning initiative, Know Violence in Childhood, has commissioned over 30 research papers covering three settings where children experience violence: homes, schools and institutions, and community and public spaces. The findings from these research papers, along with a global roadmap on how to prevent violence, is expected to be released in a flagship report in 2017. INSPIRE and Know Violence in Childhood draw on concerted efforts by international organizations, donors, civil society and other stakeholders to increase the evidence base, including the VAC surveys, UNICEF’s Multi-Country Studies and the Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund.

The field working to prevent violence against girls and boys has begun to improve collaboration with actors working on a connected issue: violence against women. The overlap between violence against girls and boys and violence against women is widely acknowledged. A recent paper by Alessandra Guedes et al.¹ identified six key areas of intersection:



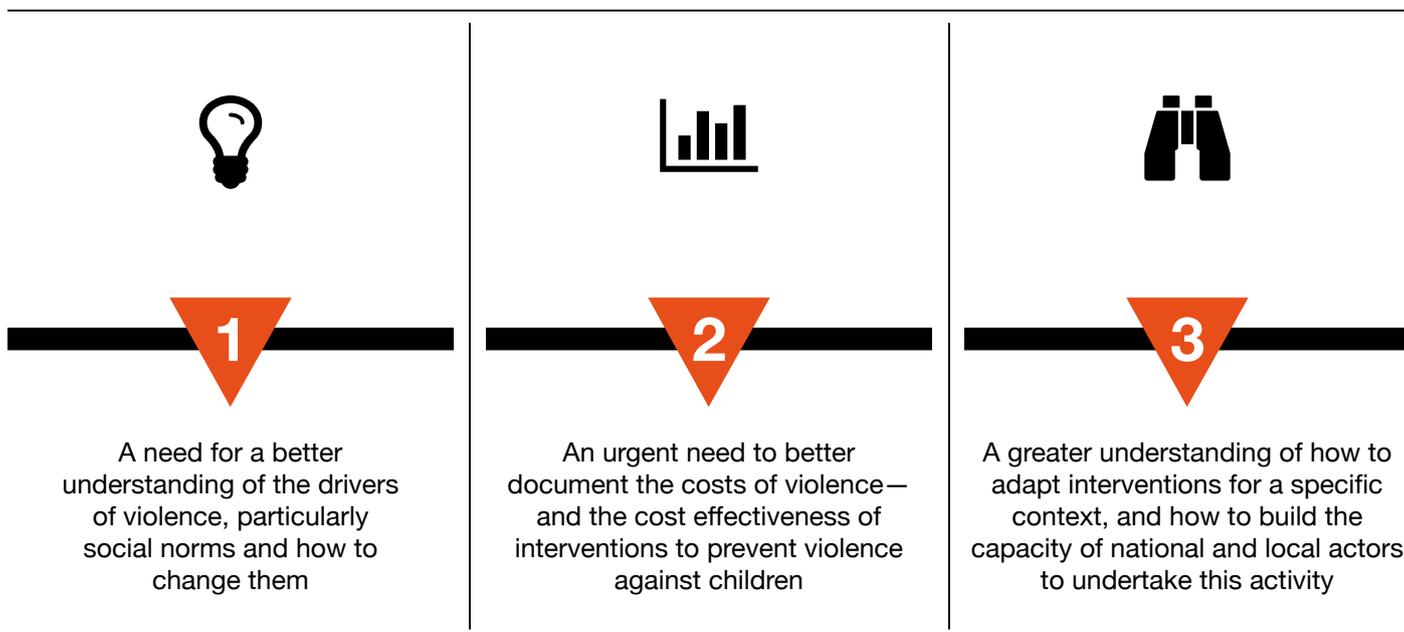
Actors engaged on violence against girls and boys and violence against women have not always collaborated well, sometimes working at “cross purposes.” Better alignment between these fields could lead to a greater understanding of both the drivers of violence and how to prevent it— if knowledge brokers from both fields are provided the right space and opportunity to collaborate. As they work together, they will be able to draw on significant research efforts targeted at preventing violence against women and girls— perhaps most prominently, What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls, a program of the U.K. Department for International Development (DfID), that is investing £25 million over five years in primary prevention efforts through research, evaluations of existing programs, and innovation programming in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Yet, a few knowledge brokers cautioned that leaders should think strategically about where collaboration would benefit both fields and where operating independently could lead to better results.

¹ Guedes et al. 2016. Bridging the gaps: a global review of intersections of violence against women and violence against children. Global Health Action, 9: 31516. Accessed on 12 September 2016 at <http://dx.doi.org/10.3402/gha.v9.31516>

But Significant Gaps in Knowledge Still Exist

Despite this progress, many knowledge brokers highlighted how much the field still needs to learn, describing the evidence base as “thin” or “weak.” This was especially true of low- and middle-income countries where there are few evaluations of any kind and very few rigorous outcome evaluations—a gap that efforts like the Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund and What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls are seeking to fill. But the wish list for new research remains long.

Three issues rose to the top in the interviews:



As knowledge brokers highlighted the need to increase the knowledge base, a few also noted the power of using and drawing on “gray literature” (i.e., unpublished studies, reports from think tanks, dissertations, and other literature outside of mainstream published journal and monograph literature) where there are gaps in knowledge. The field may not be making full use of the knowledge that is already out there, in part because researchers, especially those in Southern countries, do a poor job of communicating their findings to stakeholders. However, others disputed this assertion.

The following table outlines key gaps in knowledge identified during the interviews.

TOPIC

DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE

Implementation Science

Adapting effective interventions and strategies, like those outlined in INSPIRE, to a specific context is a key challenge—and one that threatens to undermine research uptake efforts. Nearly all of the knowledge brokers mentioned the need for more learning on the adaptation process and how to build the capacity of in-country actors. In doing so, the knowledge brokers can draw on the lessons learned from initiatives in other fields, including EMPOWER, a tobacco control initiative, and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN).

Relevant projects (non-exhaustive):

- World Health Organization and Global Partnership: Developing guidance and materials and implementation strategy for INSPIRE in conjunction with other partners

Drivers of Violence

Why does violence against children happen? A few knowledge brokers noted that recent research has challenged prior assumptions on this question.

Relevant projects (non-exhaustive):

- Know Violence in Childhood: Synthesizing existing evidence on drivers of child violence in 30 research papers and flagship report
- UNICEF: Key focus of multi-country studies with recent report on Peru released

Social Norm Change

How do social norms drive violence against girls and boys, and what can be done to change them? This was identified as a key weakness in the evidence base by knowledge brokers and two Global Partnership pathfinder countries.

Relevant projects (non-exhaustive):

- Know Violence: Several papers will address social norms and violence within different settings, including schools and institutions.
- What Works: Ongoing evaluations seek to change attitudes, behaviors, and social norms in a range of contexts
- ICRW: Upcoming paper on social norms and violence in childhood

Cost

A lack of data on cost is a key issue—and a key barrier to action by government and garnering engagement from powerful finance ministries.

Relevant projects (non-exhaustive):

- What Works: Analysis of social and economic costs of violence against women and girls is underway
- ICRW: Ongoing analysis of social and economic costs, as well as costs of programming

Shared Risk Factors

Research has identified a range of shared risk factors VAC and VAW. How can both fields collaborate on solutions to address them?

Identifying the Most Effective Mix of Strategies

While INSPIRE presents seven evidence-based strategies, it is not yet known whether countries need to implement all of them to see meaningful reductions in violence against children or whether focusing on a few will yield significant results. What mix of strategies is most effective—and at what level of investment—for a specific context?

Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings

In general, the knowledge base on how to prevent violence in conflict and post-conflict settings is particularly weak.

TOPIC

DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE

Informal Systems and Customary Justice

What is the role of informal systems and customary justice in African countries?

Role of Community in Preventing Violence

Communities are often portrayed as perpetrators of violence, but they can also be protectors. How can communities be positive actors in preventing violence against children?

Integrated Early Intervention

How can integrated early intervention efforts address co-occurrence of VAC and VAW and produce intergenerational effects?

Family Dynamics

How do family dynamics drive violence or serve to protect children? How can they be changed?

Understanding Intimate Partner Violence in Adolescence

What are the drivers, consequences and solutions for intimate partner violence in adolescence (particularly girls and boys ages 10-15)?

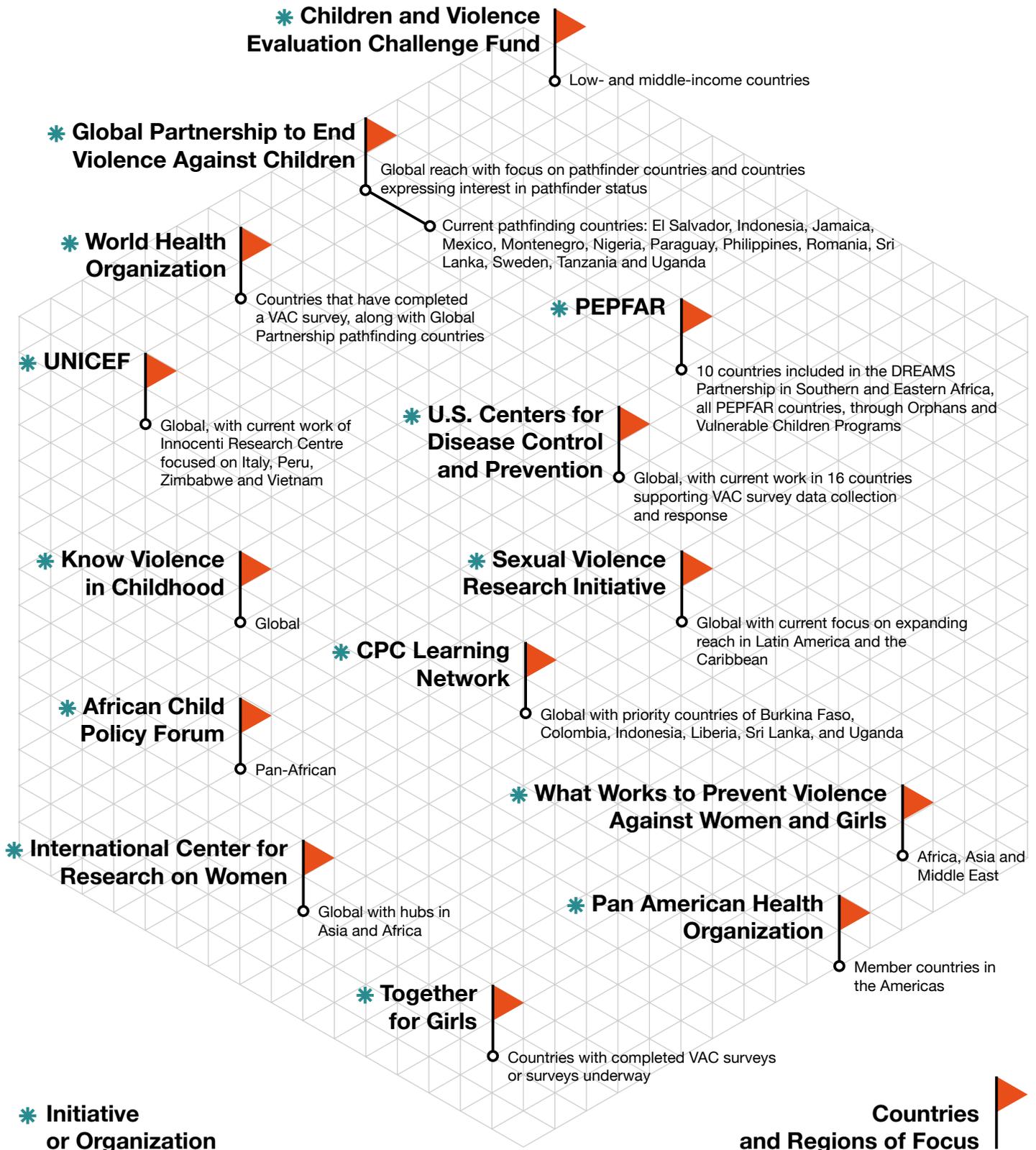
- Relevant Projects (non-exhaustive):*
- VAC Surveys: Most countries do not have good data on prevalence. VAC surveys can provide these estimates for this age range.

Vulnerable populations

What is the scope of violence and challenges facing children and youth who are especially vulnerable? Factors that may put children and youth at greater risk include, but are not limited to: self-identification as a sexual minority based on same-sex or bisexual sexual orientation, non-conforming gender identity, disabilities, albinism, exposure to extreme cultural practices, migration (forced and voluntary), and parental migration (children left behind).

Geographic Focus of Knowledge Brokers

The knowledge brokers are strongly engaged in filling in the gaps in evidence and encouraging research uptake in low- and middle-income countries.



Research Uptake Opportunities and Challenges

“We need from the beginning for our partners to think about how [their projects] are going to change anything. It’s not enough to just provide evidence. How are you going to change world?”

KEY PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS NAMED BY KNOWLEDGE BROKERS

A wide range of players could contribute to efforts to build knowledge and improve research uptake on evidence to prevent violence against girls and boys. These are some identified in the interviews:

- **Bill Gates and the Gates Foundation**
- **Mark Zuckerberg**
- **Justin Trudeau**
- **Michael Bloomberg and Bloomberg Philanthropies**
- **Gayle Smith and successor, head of USAID**
- **Tom Frieden and successor, head of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control**
- **Margaret Chan and successor, head of WHO**
- **U.K. DfID**
- **U.S. National Institutes of Health**
- **Wellcome Trust**
- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**
- **African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child**

Promoting research uptake is core to the work of all of the knowledge brokers, reflecting a growing emphasis—seen as in part donor driven—on packaging and communicating the findings to drive further action. The goals of the research uptake efforts and the audiences varied widely by knowledge broker—or even the specific project—but generally fell into three groups: policymakers, large research and program donors, and in-country practitioners, advocates and researchers.

Policymakers

National government leaders—particularly within middle-income countries—are viewed as key to making progress in widening the implementation of and increasing monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based strategies. The 16 countries that have completed VAC surveys or Optimus studies are uniquely positioned to plan for and make progress on improving child well-being, and accordingly, the Global Partnership and WHO have made them a focus of efforts to recruit “pathfinders” who will take the lead on implementing INSPIRE. Thirteen countries have formally expressed interest in pathfinding: El Salvador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Uganda. Within national governments, knowledge brokers highlighted the challenge of generating engagement in the issue from the most powerful ministries, including ministries of finance, which are persuaded by cost data that is often lacking.

Although actors outside government can help to generate political will and support innovation, a few knowledge brokers suggested that the field could do more to build urgency and trust within government agencies. This may be particularly important when it comes to making fundamental changes to critical response services (e.g., police, social welfare, and health systems).

International and regional governance organizations are also key targets for research uptake efforts for some knowledge brokers. The African Child Policy Forum focuses much of its advocacy on evidence-based strategies and policies on the African Union and key bodies within it, like the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Know Violence has held roundtables and other events with key regional actors, like ASEAN.

The appendix includes an overview of what knowledge transfer research indicates about the most effective strategies and channels for reaching policymakers.

Large Research and Program Donors

There is a general consensus that the field working to prevent violence against girls and boys needs to expand the pool of interested players to generate greater interest and investment in research on violence prevention and to get wider awareness of and action on existing research findings. As one knowledge broker noted, major global funders of research have “virtually no engagement” at present on violence against children.

Several knowledge brokers are focused on reaching the global health community and donors. Progress on key public health issues like reducing infant mortality and expanding access to vaccines shows the power that the engagement of large, influential investors can bring. As evidenced by INSPIRE and the WHO resolution, the global health community is increasingly embracing violence prevention as its issue, but this has not yet been met with investment by major actors—the Gates Foundation, Wellcome Trust, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and U.S. National Institutes of Health. Large program donors within the global health community, including PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, have made evidence-based violence prevention and response a greater priority in recent years. One knowledge broker highlighted the importance of collaborating with these actors to drive uptake of research.

Additionally, as recognition of the consequences of violence against girls and boys for other development goals grows, the knowledge

brokers have increasing opportunities to build bridges to leaders on research and evidence-based strategies in early childhood development and education. Initiatives like Saving Brains have sought to increase knowledge on how to support children’s development with much of the research directly relevant to violence prevention (e.g., research on parenting and parenting interventions). Furthermore, several knowledge brokers highlighted the promise of school-based models to prevent violence and change social norms.

Finding the right channel and strategy to reach research donors will depend on a strong analysis of the individual organization’s priorities. One knowledge broker noted that generating engagement from these groups will likely be dependent on finding and supporting individual “champions” who can broaden support for violence prevention research within their organization.

In-Country Practitioners, Advocates and Researchers

Knowledge brokers cited two main goals in engaging in-country practitioners, advocates and researchers:

1. To increase their knowledge of the problem and evidence-based interventions, and build their capacity to conduct research and adapt and implement solutions;
2. To help them become stronger advocates for increased engagement and investment on preventing violence against girls and boys within their communities and countries.

Violence against girls and boys is a highly culturally sensitive issue. Therefore, achieving local ownership of the problem and the path forward is particularly crucial to making progress. However, the capacity to do violence prevention research and evidence-informed advocacy and research uptake is very limited in many parts of the world. Gaps in knowledge on the implementation science and insufficient funding— particularly to support activities related to convening, training, and collaboration— present barriers to effectively engaging these audiences. Efforts to engage in-country practitioners, advocates and researchers will likely be most successful if they seek to leverage existing regional and local networks.

Challenges for Research Uptake

While growing political will makes decision makers more open to the evidence on preventing violence against girls and boys, significant barriers remain to getting widespread use of the research in policy and practice.



Translation

Overwhelmingly, the knowledge brokers highlighted the challenge of translating research findings, so that audiences understand the direct relevance for them and messages and materials are appropriately targeted to the channel (e.g., conferences vs. social and traditional media vs. local forums for engagement). Several knowledge brokers, including What Works, Together for Girls, UNICEF, CDC, and ICRW, are undertaking activities to build the capacity of researchers and other partners to translate the findings, including workshops and toolkits. Yet, there was a general sense that these efforts could be better supported.



Funding

The increased emphasis on research uptake is viewed as partly donor driven, with several knowledge brokers noting that it has become a key requirement of grants. However, they also asserted that this requirement is not always backed up with sufficient funding to do it well. In particular, the knowledge brokers highlighted a need to fund the coordination of efforts to translate research findings and incorporate them into effective advocacy efforts as a separate activity.

While the knowledge brokers use a range of channels to communicate about their findings, translating the research for a specific context—and getting a policy or decision maker to then act on that information—remains a time intensive endeavor that relies heavily on building personal relationships. One knowledge broker noted that her staff spends most of their time on the phone and email in direct contact with government leaders. This emphasis on personal relationships aligns with the research on knowledge transfer with policymakers (see **Appendix 2**).



Monitoring and evaluation

A key component of research uptake is monitoring and evaluating whether countries have made progress on implementing their plans and improving child-wellbeing. However, the capacity to track and measure progress is limited. Both the Global Partnership and the WHO have indicated plans to develop a results framework for INSPIRE and the pathfinder countries and provide technical assistance to countries—funding permitting.

“There’s three pieces to the data revolution: data generation of better quality, translation and then use. And I say there’s two types of data: data for computers and data for humans.”

► Opportunities for Collective Action

During a convening on 11 October 2016 in Geneva, Switzerland, representatives from some of the initiatives and organizations included in this brief met to discuss the implications of the mapping analysis for their work and opportunities where collective action would be fruitful. Below are the priorities identified:

- 1. Research to action:** Overall, the knowledge brokers agreed on the need to move from research to the implementation of effective violence prevention interventions, with a specific focus on the INSPIRE strategies.
- 2. Coordinating communications, advocacy and research:** To successfully put the research into action, the field must better coordinate communications, advocacy and research in the field. This includes advocacy to major research donors to increase investment in violence prevention, which the knowledge brokers identified as a top priority.

The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children emerged as a natural platform to coordinate collective work within and across sectors. The pathfinder countries could serve as focal points for action and laboratories for innovation and evidence building. The meeting attendees identified two specific priority ideas:

- INSPIRE platform. The Global Partnership, working with its partners, could create a collaboration partners where diverse actors could interact and share knowledge on implementing the INSPIRE strategies, as well as new and innovative approaches.
 - Communications materials. The knowledge brokers expressed a strong interest in developing rich communications materials that convey key ideas from the research and can be used commonly by the group.
- 3. Expanding the scope:** The knowledge brokers also expressed an interest in widening the core group of individuals and organizations currently engaged in efforts to build evidence and implement effective interventions to prevent violence against children. They also highlighted the need to better address other types of violence and expand how some actors define violence against children (corporal punishment often isn't included). The following intersecting issues present opportunities for cross-sector work:
 - Deradicalization
 - Migration and refugees
 - Early childhood development
 - Violence against women
 - Disabilities
 - Contemporary forms of slavery
 - Security, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean

Appendix 1

► List of Knowledge Brokers Interviewed

Initiative or Organization

Name

Global Partnership to End
Violence Against Children

Susan Bissell
Barbara Ammirati

World Health Organization

Alexander Butchart
Claudia Moreno

UNICEF

Catherine Maternowska
Theresa Kilbane

Forum for Global Violence Prevention

Louise Flavahan

Know Violence in Childhood

Ramya Subrahmanian

Sexual Violence Research Initiative

Liz Dartnall

CPC Learning Network

Lindsay Stark
Beth Rubenstein

African Child Policy Forum

Shimelis Tsegaye

What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women

Samantha Willan

International Center for Research on Women and Girls

Jennifer McCleary-Sills

Pan American Health Organization

Alessandra Guedes

Together for Girls

Daniela Ligiero
Michele Moloney-Kitts

Appendix 2 ▶ Overview of Knowledge Transfer Research

A review of the literature reveals four factors that help to effectively communicate research results,² namely—

- **Personal contact** and **interaction** between researchers or their intermediaries, policymakers, and practitioners;
- **Relevance and timeliness of the research** for policymakers and practitioners;
- Inclusion of a **summary with clear recommendations** – and packaging it within a **compelling narrative**; and
- Easy **access** to information relevant to the level of the decision.

Personal Connections and Interactive Engagements

- Policymakers and practitioners are more likely to pay attention to and act on research findings when a **trusted and credible messenger** – whether an individual, group or organization—delivers information on the findings in an interactive engagement like a one-on-one meeting or a conference.^{3,4} Policymakers sometimes **find people** more helpful than reports for bringing information and evidence to bear on policy decisions.⁵
- The most trusted and valued messenger is likely to be a **peer**. A study of decision makers (policymakers, practitioners and funders) in the U.S., for example, found that they trust and want to learn from their peers – believing that peer experience is the best proxy for the likelihood that they can implement an intervention and achieve certain outcomes.⁶

Making Research Findings Relevant

- Policymakers and practitioners want to know **why the research findings are relevant** for them. Health care providers in LMICs reported that they were more likely to change their clinical practice based on research performed or published in their country than in their region or from high-income countries.⁷
- However, policymakers and practitioners often **do not have the time to translate findings** on their own. Policy and decision makers are more likely to read an article on a certain issue if it is of specific interest to them and addresses a topic of current debate.⁸
- Policymakers and practitioners are as interested in whether the intervention is **feasible** as in whether it is **effective**. A study in Uganda found that policymakers wanted evidence that captured feasibility constraints.⁹

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² Craig Mitton et al., “Knowledge Transfer and Exchange: Review and Synthesis of the Literature,” *Milbank Quarterly* 85, no. 4 (2007): 729-68.

³ Jack Shonkoff, “Science, policy, and practice: three cultures in search of a shared mission”, *Child Development* 71(1) (2000): 181-7.

⁴ Ulyssus Panisset et. al. “Implementation research evidence uptake and use for policy-making”, *Health Research Policy and Systems* 10(20) (2012).

⁵ DC Colby et al., “Research glut and information famine: making research evidence more useful for policymakers”, *Health Affairs* 27(4) (2008): 1177-82.

⁶ Alex Neuhoff et. al. “The What Works Marketplace. Helping Leaders Use Evidence to Make Smarter Choices”, *Results for America*, as of October 5, 2015.

⁷ G. Emmanuel Guindon et. al. “Bridging the gaps between research, policy and practice in low- and middle-income countries: A survey of health care providers”, *Canada Medical Association Journal* 182(9) (2010): 362-72.

⁸ Diane Stone et.al. “Bridging Research and Policy”, *Bridging Research and Policy International Workshop*, Radcliffe House, University of Warwick (2001).

⁹ Ulyssus Panisset et. al.

Appendix 2 Overview of Knowledge Transfer Research

Synthesizing Research and Telling a Story

- Relevance is not just a matter of cost, capacity and comparable populations. Policymakers and practitioners also decide to adopt effective interventions based on **whether it aligns with their values** and those of their organization or community.
- Policymakers and practitioners want researchers not just to provide data, but to help them understand **what story is told by a body of knowledge** and what that means for how they should act.¹⁰ An earlier study suggested that presenting research findings in the form of ideas, not data, most influences decision-making.¹¹

Providing Access to the Right Information

- Generally speaking, policymakers and their staff often have **difficulty obtaining information directly from peer reviewed publications** due to such barriers as a lack of access, time, and expertise. Voluminous, hard-to-use data have also been described as a barrier to use of research by policymakers. Health policymakers reported preferring brief reports or summaries; and reports on states that are demographically similar or in the same region.
- Communications should not focus only on Internet-based distribution mechanisms. A survey of health care providers in LMICs found that many of them did not have reliable access to the Internet. A study from the U.S. showed that many policy and decision makers still received their information about new research findings from traditional media outlets. Younger officials are more likely to use **electronic information**, while older policymakers prefer **printed materials**.

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¹⁰ Duncan Green “What do White House Policy Makers want from Researchers? Important survey findings”, Oxfam Blog as of October 5, 2015.

¹¹ Carol Hirschon Weiss “Policy Research: Data, Ideas, or Arguments?”, Wagner et. al., *Social Sciences and Modern States: National Experiences and Theoretical Crossroads* (1991): 307–32..

¹² Duncan Green “What do White House Policy Makers want from Researchers? Important survey findings”, Oxfam Blog as of October 5, 2015.

Appendix 3

► Convening Participant List

Name	Organization
Lisa Witter	Apolitical/Assemblyfor
Elvira Thissen	Bernard van Leer Foundation
Beth Rubenstein	CPC Learning Network
Sara Bensaude de Castro Freire	Children and Violence Evaluation Challenge Fund
Susan Bissell	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children
Gina Alvarado	International Center for Research on Women
Louise Flavahan	National Academies
Brigette De Lay	Oak Foundation
Jennifer Davidson	Strathclyde University
Theresa Kilbane	UNICEF
Catherine Maternowska	UNICEF
Alexander Butchart	WHO
Claudia Moreno	WHO
Alessandra Guedes	PAHO
Sabine Rakotomalala	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children
Roberta Cecchetti	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children

Appendix 4

► Detailed Table of Priorities and Activities

Organization	Focus	Brief Description	Current Priorities for Knowledge Building and Research Uptake	Key Audiences	Geographic Focus	Type of Knowledge Being Produced	Notable Upcoming/Ongoing Projects (non-exhaustive)
<u>African Child Policy Forum</u>	VAC	Independent, not-for-profit, pan-African institution of policy research and dialogue on the African child.	<p>Major goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to improved knowledge on children in Africa; • Monitor and report progress; • Identify policy options; • Provide a platform for dialogue; • Collaborate with governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society in the development and implementation of effective pro-child policies and programs; • Promote a common voice for children in and out of Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union • African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child • Regional Economic Communities • National government leaders 	Pan-African	Primarily focuses on synthesizing and translating research for policymakers within the African Union and national governments	
<u>Children and Violence Evaluation Fund</u>	VAC	Initiative aimed at reducing the prevalence of violence against children by funding quality evaluations of violence prevention interventions in low- and middle-income countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminating findings from evaluations in 16 low- and middle-income countries for policymakers and program implementers • Advocacy toward other donors to increase investment in research and impact evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers • Practitioners • Large research donors 	Low- and middle income countries	To date, supported 17 evaluations of interventions to prevent violence against children in 16 low- and middle-income countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for proposals for VAC prevention impact evaluations in East Africa (Tanzania and possibly Kenya)

Organization	Focus	Brief Description	Current Priorities for Knowledge Building and Research Uptake	Key Audiences	Geographic Focus	Type of Knowledge Being Produced	Notable Upcoming/Ongoing Projects (non-exhaustive)
CPC Learning Network	VAC, VAW and VAC/VAW intersections	Global network that supports innovative research, nurtures communities of learning, and builds the next generation of advocates for children and families worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-to-measure issues; • Adolescent girls; • Intersections between violence against children and violence against women; • Household violence in humanitarian settings; • VACS multi-country analysis; • INSPIRE implementation and dissemination; • Engagement with civil society organizations; • Capacity-building. 	<p>Very dependent on the particular project, may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and non-government partners in-country within different sectors; • Multilateral and bilateral agencies; • Donors; • Academics 	<p>Global, with priority countries of Burkina Faso, Colombia, Indonesia, Liberia, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.</p> <p>Substantial experience in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Produces a diverse range of research, learning and guidance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic reviews to identify evidence gaps and inform learning and action; • Intervention evaluations and monitoring and evaluation; • Methodological innovation; • Systems-based analysis to understand response patterns and roles of informal networks. <p>CPC also produces communication materials to reach a diverse range of actors at multiple levels, including practitioners and policymakers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMPASS (Creating Opportunities through Mentoring, Parental Involvement and Safe Spaces), co-led with IRC, aims to evaluate the feasibility, acceptability and effectiveness of violence prevention and response programming for adolescent girls in Ethiopia, eastern DRC and Pakistan; • THRIVE (Transforming Households: Reducing Incidence of Violence in Emergencies), co-led with UNICEF, aims to investigate drivers of household violence during emergencies and identify innovative interventions to address and mitigate this violence. It includes two literature reviews. • INSPIRE, Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children: CPC and WHO are co-leading the INSPIRE Implementation Working Group. The working group is developing an operational handbook to guide countries in rolling out the INSPIRE platform. The working group will also develop guidance for monitoring and evaluation, including a core set of indicators. • VACS (Violence Against Children Surveys): CPC is partnering with Together for Girls to support multi-country comparative analyses of VACS data, which create “narratives of violence” across the lifespan, from childhood through young adulthood, with an emphasis on how gender and violence interact across the lifespan. We also remain involved in evidence to action steps following the VAC in Uganda, and in discussions to support a VAC in Colombia.
Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children	VAC	<p>End Violence brings together stakeholders across sectors and constituencies from around the world and serves as a platform to build and strengthen a movement to end violence against children everywhere in all its forms.</p> <p>An independent, but associated Fund to End Violence Against Children will provide catalytic finance to support the delivery of the partnership’s strategy.</p>	<p>Priority areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building political will; • Accelerating action around the 7 evidence-based strategies in INSPIRE; • Strengthening collaboration. <p>The Global Partnership is also focused on monitoring and evaluating improvements in child well-being, including the development of a results framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key government leaders • Civil society organization • Academia and experts • UN agencies • Private sector • Major donors (e.g., Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg) • Foundations • Faith leaders • Children and young people 	<p>Global reach with focus on pathfinding countries</p> <p>Confirmed pathfinding include El Salvador, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Uganda.</p> <p>An additional ten plus countries are in ongoing conversation including Cambodia, Estonia Lebanon and Malta.</p>	<p>Likely to focus strongly on—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging lessons learnt within and between pathfinding countries and developing reports; • Toolkits and research that address implementation science in particular on INSPIRE, seven evidence based strategies to end violence against children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSPIRE implementation in pathfinding countries (ongoing) • Pathfinding partner exchanges (ongoing) • Solution Summit in 2018

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<u>International Center for Research on Women</u>	VAWG	A global research institute focused on identifying women's contributions as well as the obstacles that prevent them from being economically strong and able to fully participate in society. ICRW translates these insights into a path of action that honors women's human rights, promotes social inclusion for marginalized groups, ensures gender equality, and creates the conditions in which all women and marginalized persons can thrive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts a wide range of research, but is increasingly shifting its focus to solutions and how to achieve change (even incremental). • Focuses on producing studies and materials relevant for the policy context, which is driving an increased focus on learning more about social and economic costs of violence and the costs to implement interventions to prevent it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers and practitioners in global development • National level policymakers particularly within ministries of health and finance 	Global with hubs in Asia and Africa	Produces range of studies on violence against women and girls, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative and qualitative analyses, • Research on social norms, risk factors, and attitudes; • Analyses of social and economic costs; • Research on child marriage among refugees and migrants; • Research on solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child marriage campaign • Positive youth development program with USAID to highlight what works • Collaboration with Know Violence to produce paper on social norms
<u>Know Violence in Childhood</u>	VAC	Global learning collaborative initiative supported by multilateral organizations, non-government organizations, and funding agencies.	The 2-year initiative will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather evidence on violence in childhood and the linkages with health, education and poverty • Develop case for greater global investment in prevention and recommend the necessary policies <p>Know Violence is seeking to reframe the conversation around violence against children to inspire action on solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms and organizations with advocacy mandate, like the Global Partnership and SRSR for violence against children • Regional political bodies, like African Union and ASEAN • Child-focused NGOs UN agencies with VAC mandate • Research institutions 	Global	Commissioned over 40 research papers covering 3 settings where children experience violence: home, school or institutions, and community and public spaces. Outputs include report, policy briefs, special issue of the Journal of Psychology, Health and Medicine; and an annotated bibliography.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship report on causes, consequences, strategies and recommendations for global plan of action to end violence in childhood.

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<p>Pan American Health Organization - World Health Organization</p>	VAC/VAWG	International health agency for the Americas. Specialized health agency of the Inter-American System and also serves as Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization (WHO), the specialized health agency of the United Nations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the availability and use of evidence about violence against children and violence against women Increase political and financial commitments by governments to address violence against children and violence against women Improve the capacity of health systems to respond to and prevent violence against children and violence against women – including via the implementation of INSPIRE interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and sub-national level policymakers Civil society organizations 	Americas	Produces a range of research on violence, synthesis of evidence, as well as guidelines for national governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional meeting on prevention and response of violence against children, in collaboration with Together for Girls, Global Partnership and others (Honduras, February 2017) Support the uptake of the technical package INSPIRE Violence prevention global status report in 2019 Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) Forum Rio in September 2017 Guidelines for health providers on child maltreatment and sexual abuse to be published in 2017 Review of national policies for VAC and VAW to find gaps – health sector response Support implementation of VACS in Latin America Provide technical assistance to countries in Latin America in the areas of VAC and VAW Produce a chapter on VAC in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Promote the comparability of VAW measures in LAC Publish updated epidemiological profiles of VAW and VAC in LAC Publish a systematic review of disrespect and abuse during obstetric care Develop curricula for health care professionals on VAW (with WHO)
<p>Sexual Violence Research Initiative</p>	VAWG/VAC	Global research initiative that aims to build the evidence base and promote research uptake for improved responses for and prevention of sexual violence, intimate partner violence and related forms of violence in low and middle income countries	<p>SVRI is currently in the process of establishing its priorities for knowledge building and research uptake in the coming years, with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding leadership role as the worldwide ‘go-to’ place for high-quality research on sexual violence and related topics. Building capacity for and supporting research and strengthen links between research and application for practitioners SVRI Forum is a visible and valued, income-producing event that leads to high-impact collaborations among researchers, policy makers, donors and implementers Donors involve SVRI and network members in decision-making to maximize the value of research being funded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers Practitioners Policy-makers Activists Donors 	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports a wide range of research in low- and middle-income countries on sexual violence, including studies of specific interventions, qualitative analyses, secondary analyses of existing data, and costing of interventions Home to largest global network on SIPV in LMICs with over 4800 members Manages SVRI Forum – the key “go-to” event in the field SVRI gathers, develops, distills and disseminates knowledge for improving practice and strengthening policy responses. Facilitates knowledge exchange and sharing by providing a variety of digital and face to face communication platforms to network, learn, discuss, influence and develop innovations to strengthen prevention of and response for sexual violence and related types of violence. Hosts capacity building workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 SVRI Forum upcoming in September SVRI World Bank Group Development Marketplace 2017: RFP for research on SIPV prevention in LMICs Being Heard project – promoting ethical and meaningful engagement of young people in research on violence against children and young people. Calls for bursary applications for SVRI Forum 2017 from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » young people; » new and emerging researchers in low and middle income countries for SVRI Forum mentoring programme » researchers in LMICs SVRI Social Networking SVRI Website SVRI Update SVRI Blog SVRI Publications SVRI Capacity Building Workshops

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<p>Together for Girls</p>	<p>VAC, intersection of VAC/VAW; especially adolescents</p>	<p>A global public-private partnership dedicated to ending violence against children, with a focus on sexual violence against girls</p>	<p>Current priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding number of countries that are using VACS data to inform programs and have completed VAC surveys • Strengthening research and monitoring methods including secondary analysis to better understand violence with a gender lens, for both girls and boys • Partnering on evaluations of interventions to prevent violence • Supporting national policymakers and local actors in developing and implementing plans of action to prevent violence • Partnering to achieve consensus on shared indicators for program monitoring (e.g., INSPIRE indicators) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policymakers, particularly in lower- and middle- income countries • Large development players, like Government of Canada, USAID and UN Agencies • Research donors like Gates Foundation • Academic and technical leaders working in violence prevention and response • Advocacy organizations (global and local) 	<p>Countries with completed VAC surveys or surveys underway</p> <p>Global, with a particular focus on lower- and lower middle-income countries</p>	<p>VAC surveys, along with technical reports, guidelines and action frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAC surveys from multiple countries in Africa, China, four countries in Latin America and Eastern Europe expected in the coming years • Meeting with PAHO in Latin America • Secondary analysis of VACS data related to boys, intersections between VAC & VAW • Data visualization and translation for policy makers • Collaboration on shared indicators to measure INSPIRE implementation

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<u>UNICEF Child Protection, Programme Division</u>	VAC	Division within UN agency responsible for programming, policy and advocacy to prevent violence against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding evidence on effective programs including on VAC programs in schools with other partners Disseminating current evidence so that it is useful to field and feeds into an iterative process to improve Strengthening focus on results of programs, planning capacity, and common results frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global, regional and national government leaders Key civil society partners – working across over 150 countries and in 7 regional offices. 	Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluations Synthesis reports Global guidance on what works to address violence as well as programming efforts at country level (global VAC Theory of Change package to be rolled out in 2017 with UNICEF COs/ROs) Co-sponsor of Know Violence Initiative – anticipate active role in dissemination of the results at regional and global level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on SDG indicators with the UN Statistical Commission – agreeing on tools and methodologies, building on experience to date with MICs, DHS and VACS to develop a more universal method for tracking progress in violence against children 0-18 years. Ongoing advocacy following 2013 launch of End Violence, 2014 Hidden in Plain Sight, and 2016 December release of a learning report to influence/input on global platform Multi-country surveys Next phase of EVAC campaign to be launched in May 2017 – focusing on Sexual Violence; follow up to on-line violence prevention in November 2017. Collaboration with WHO on INSPIRE to develop Indicator framework to track progress at global level.
<u>UNICEF Office of Research Innocenti</u>	VAC	UNICEF's global research center for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the drivers of violence through multi-country studies, analysis of existing data and research, and engagement with government and other key stakeholders using a human-centered design approach Research to Policy and Practice Process (R3Ps) countries outside of the multi country study working with Innocenti using mixed methods and a similar 'drivers' focus building on multi country conceptual frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government leaders, building networks to powerful ministries (i.e., finance) that have not traditionally given VAC high priority National academic and or government research teams with all statistical analyses done in the government statistics offices and research synthesis done nationally. 	<p>Global with current focus on Italy, Vietnam, Peru and Zimbabwe intended to cover diverse UN and economic regions</p> <p>Costa Rica, Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia and Swaziland, Paraguay, Serbia</p>	<p>Wide range of diverse reports, including primary and secondary analyses longitudinal studies, syntheses of evidence, and toolkits.</p> <p>Same as above for all countries, including qualitative studies of violence to complement quantitative analyses in Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Swaziland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with Young Lives at University of Oxford on longitudinal study of child poverty in Ethiopia, Peru, India and Vietnam Recently released synthesis reports launched by governments on causes of violence in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Peru (2016) » Italy (2016) » Viet Nam (2016) » Zimbabwe (2016 & 2017) Partnering with UNICEF COs, government and at least one UK university as academic partner Completed reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Costa Rica (2015) » Paraguay (2017) » Swaziland (2016) » Serbia (2017) » Indonesia (2016) » Philippines (2016) Planned R3Ps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » China » Uruguay

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 <u>U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u>	 VAC/VAWG	 U.S. national health protection agency	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of Violence Prevention monitors violence-related injuries in the U.S., conducts research on and evaluates violence prevention programs, and promotes the dissemination and adoption of effective prevention strategies • Top priorities for VAC at a global level are supporting the Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS) and the INSPIRE package of seven evidence-based strategies to end violence against children 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policymakers • Practitioners 	 United States, Global with focus on VACS countries	 Trend reports, guidance and toolkits on implementing evidence-based strategies for violence prevention, fact sheets, informational briefs for parents and other stakeholders	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More information on VACs available here: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/vacs/index.html
<u>U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine: Forum on Global Violence Prevention</u>	Violence prevention across the seven forms identified by WHO, including portfolios on VAC/VAWG	Independent NGO whose primary role is to provide unbiased, evidence-based recommendations to the U.S. government	Forum on Global Violence Prevention focuses on convening experts to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illuminate pressing issues in violence prevention • Promote promising prevention and intervention approaches • Build bridges across practitioners, researchers, and other violence prevention stakeholders • Improve translation from research into policy and practice • Frame messages to resonate with violence prevention stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policymakers • Violence prevention researchers, practitioners, stakeholders • Health field researchers • Stakeholders in adjacent and related fields 	U.S. with global reach	Consensus studies and synthesis reports; convening reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop in the late summer 2017 will explore and illuminate the neurocognitive correlates and psychosocial impacts of violence and trauma (with focus on child development and well-being)

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<p><u>What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (DfID)</u></p>	<p>VAWG prevention</p>	<p>Flagship program from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) supporting prevention of violence against women and girls globally.</p>	<p>The effort, which focuses on primary prevention, has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Program with 17 projects in 14 countries implementing and evaluating interventions to prevent VAWG • Violence Against Women and Girls in Conflict and Humanitarian Crises • Economic and Social Costs of Violence Against Women and Girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-country stakeholders, including research partners, government officials, and NGOs • Global level influencers, including World Health Organization; major donors like DfID, World Bank; forums like Women Deliver, CSW, the Sexual Violence Research Initiative and International AIDS conference 	<p>Africa, Asia and Central and Middle East</p>	<p>Global Program will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous research and evaluations of 7 projects already showing promising results • Supporting development and implementation of 10 innovative interventions to reduce VAWG, and formative evaluations <p>Program on conflict and humanitarian conflict will support six rigorous research studies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevalence, forms, trends, and drivers of VAWG; • Effective VAWG prevention and response in conflict and humanitarian settings; and • How to carry out safe, ethical, and rigorous research in conflict and humanitarian settings. <p>Program on economic and social costs of violence will produce research study on costs of violence in 3 fragile, conflict-affected and/or low-middle income states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual What Works Capacity Development Workshop (for grantees and partners) July 2017 • Annual What Works Scientific Meeting to share results July 2017 • Skills building workshops at SVRI (September, Brazil) to build research and research uptake skills • A number of journal articles, research reports and blogs can be found on our website • Initial results, and methods, to be shared at numerous key fora in 2017 by project teams and WW technical team including: CSW (March), SVRI (Sep), SA AIDS (June) and relevant national and regional fora.

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 <p>World Health Organization</p>	 <p>All types of interpersonal violence, including VAC and VAW</p>	 <p>UN agency concerned with public health that supports violence prevention research, policymaking and implementation through its offices of Violence and Injury Prevention, Sexual and Reproductive Health, and Information, Evidence and Research, and through regional offices in Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South East Asia and Western Pacific</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing synthesis and dissemination of published scientific studies on the prevalence, causes and consequences, and preventability of all types of interpersonal violence, including VAC and VAW • Producing evidence-based guidelines and other normative documents on the preventing and responding to interpersonal violence • Producing periodically updated global health estimates of deaths and disability adjusted lost years of life due to violence • Monitoring national efforts to prevent and respond to interpersonal violence • Proving technical support for the design, implementation and reporting of results from nationally representative population based surveys of interpersonal violence (e.g. Global Schools Based Health Survey; WHO multi-country VAW survey) • Advocating for and assisting countries in implementation of the INSPIRE package technical package for ending violence against children • Co-hosting and providing technical support for the secretariat of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children • Managing the secretariat of the Violence Prevention Alliance • Maintaining the Global Campaign for Violence Prevention, including convening the Violence Prevention Milestones Meetings every second year. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local government leaders • Civil society • Donors • Major research institutions 	 <p>Global (194 Member States) have endorsed WHO global plan of action on addressing interpersonal violence.</p> <p>For INSPIRE implementation, focus is on countries that have completed a VAC survey, and Global Partnership Pathfinder countries.</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to INSPIRE, WHO publishes— • Range of reports synthesizing evidence on violence prevention (e.g., evidence overview on youth violence prevention); • Global status reports on violence prevention; • Global, regional and national estimates of violence-related deaths; prevalence studies of non-fatal violence; • Toolkits, training resources and other materials to improve implementation of violence prevention strategies and build capacity. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSPIRE pilot implementation project in Uganda • V-Info: A Global Knowledge Platform for Preventing Violence (launch by autumn 2017) • INSPIRE implementation handbook (late 2017) • 8th Milestones in a Global Campaign for Violence Prevention Meeting, Ottawa, Canada, 19-20 October 2017 • Handbook on schools-based violence prevention (with UNESCO and UNICEF, late 2017) • Second Global status report on violence prevention (2019) • Guidelines on health sector response to child sexual abuse (2017) and to child maltreatment of all types (2018) • Regional offices will have additional upcoming and ongoing activities.