Evidence for initiatives to reduce risk and incidence of sexual violence in conflict, post-conflict and other humanitarian crises in low and middle income countries: (SyLVIE)

Conceptual framework for a systematic review
Presentation Outline

- Describe rationale for and realist approach to review
- Outline conceptual framework
- Invite feedback on face validity of conceptual framework and proposed underpinning mechanisms
Prevalence: Sexual violence in conflict/crisis

29% ♂ in Northern Uganda
( Kinyanda, Musisi et al. 2010 )

23% ♂ East Timor (1999 crisis) 10% post-crisis.
(Unifem 2010 )

40% of ♂ and 24% ♂ DRC
(Kirsten Johnson 2010)

61% rape victims in Liberia aged 10-19 years old
13% aged 0-9 years
( United Nations Mission for Libera 2008 )

3x increase in SV in Sri Lanka after 2004 tsunami
( Enarson 2006 )
WOMEN COUNT FOR PEACE
1325 +10

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: Gender-Sensitive Peacemaking, Peacekeeping & Peacebuilding

United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIFEM
part of UN Women

1325
1889
18820
1888

Women's leadership in peacebuilding and conflict prevention
Prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence

DESCRIPTION
The Security Council’s resolution 1325 strongly emphasizes the importance of the engagement of all stakeholders in the maintenance of international peace and security. Women have a unique role to play in the prevention and resolution of conflict, as well as in the implementation of peace agreements. They are often the first to be affected by violence and the last to be reached by humanitarian aid. Women’s leadership in peacebuilding and conflict resolution is critical.

Presented in 2000
Passed by the Security Council on 13 October 2000

ACTORS
UN Security Council (including all 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members)
Women’s organizations, civil society organizations, and governmental bodies at all levels

LMG (Local Management Group) for Women’s Peace and Security
Women’s organizations, civil society organizations, and governmental bodies at all levels

RECOMMENDATIONS
Providing opportunities for women peace advocates to participate in decision-making processes at all levels
Providing access to resources and information for women peace advocates

Focal Points/Leadership within the UN
UN Special Coordinator for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality
UN Women’s Peace and Security Unit

MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM
The Security Council has established a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to assess the implementation of Resolution 1325. The MRM is responsible for collecting and analyzing data on women’s participation in peacebuilding and peacekeeping initiatives.

Accountability mechanisms for monitoring the resolution

ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS
Women’s participation and leadership in peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts
Women’s rights and protection against sexual and gender-based violence

RESOURCES
www.unifem.org
www.un.org/1325
The challenges

• Low likelihood of finding robust evidence for reduced SV because...
• Crisis setting not conducive to research/monitoring
• Prevalence studies influenced by under-reporting fears + risks to confidentiality
• Multiple intervention types

And...
• RCTs don’t tell the whole story - need for multiple sources
Another approach to systematic reviews

- Realism - social science - between constructivist and empiricist

- Not “what works?” but “what works for who in what circumstances?”

- By what mechanisms?

- Recognition of complexity and impact of context
### Contextual typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Post-Conflict</th>
<th>Other Humanitarian Crisis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SV as tactic of armed conflict</td>
<td>Opportunistic SV</td>
<td>Sexual exploitation/abuse by Peacekeeper/humanitarian staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SV** as a tactic of armed conflict.
Intervention types

Primary prevention
• Combatant initiatives
• Peace building
• Community mobilization
• Intervention with Peacekeepers/ humanitarian personnel
• Systems and security
• Infrastructure

Secondary/ Tertiary prevention
• Survivor responses
• Legal interventions
Realist building blocks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>MECHANISM</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conditions necessary for mechanism to be triggered to produce outcome</td>
<td>Operation of choices in light of program resources / other contextual factors</td>
<td>Positive or negative intended or unintended outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eg. Resourcing of firewood patrols</td>
<td>eg. “Rape is risky”</td>
<td>eg. SV is reduced</td>
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</table>
### Context-Mechanism-Outcomes

**eg. Community Mobilization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>INTERM. OUTCOME</th>
<th>INTERM. MECHANISM</th>
<th>INTERM. OUTCOME</th>
<th>MECHANISM</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community consultation to identify existing capacity &amp; needs</td>
<td>Awareness raising initiatives conducted</td>
<td>Community aware – eg i) rights to say no to sex/</td>
<td>“It's safe to tell” AND “I have rights”</td>
<td>Survivors get help and/or report SV/SEA</td>
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<td>Harm from SV reduced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community safe from immediate threats</td>
<td>Participatory activities undertaken ii) services available/ iii) would assist others abused</td>
<td>“We can work together to achieve safety”</td>
<td>Community assists and protects survivors</td>
<td>“Rape is risky”</td>
<td>SV is reduced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resources allocated</td>
<td>Rights documented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community sanction offenders</td>
<td>“Rape is risky”</td>
<td>SV is reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanism</td>
<td>actor</td>
<td>Intervention types</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Rape is risky”</td>
<td>Perpetrators/ potential perpetrators</td>
<td>~Combatant initiatives ~Women in peace building ~Community mobilization ~Security &amp; systems ~Infrastructure ~Legal action</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Rape is unacceptable”</td>
<td>Potential perpetrators</td>
<td>~Combatant initiatives / DDR ~Men’s groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>“We have rights”</td>
<td>Survivors/ potential victims</td>
<td>~Community mobilization ~Personnel measures ~Legal action</td>
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<tr>
<td>“There is help for this problem”</td>
<td>Survivors/ potential victims Community</td>
<td>~Survivor care/ assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Its safe to tell”</td>
<td>Survivors/ potential victims</td>
<td>~Survivor care/ assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>“We can together solve this”</td>
<td>Community Agencies</td>
<td>~Women in peace building ~Community mobilization ~Systems and security</td>
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<tr>
<td>“We take this seriously”</td>
<td>Agencies</td>
<td>~Systems and security ~Infrastructure</td>
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Probable contextual factors

- Conflict situation vs humanitarian crisis
- Context for sexual violence
- Country
- Signatory to International Criminal Court?
- Gender/ age
- Degree of community engagement
- Gender norms prior to crisis
So far and where to...

So far ...

Search of 19 data bases and 29 websites, 3 journals hand searched
Identification of 3500 titles
Title and abstracts screened -> 260 titles

What next?

Full text screening
Data extraction and quality assessment
Analysis against conceptual framework
Feedback

Mechanisms plausible?
Other likely mechanisms?
Other probable contextual factors?
Other feedback?

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