Impact evaluations for Intimate Partner Violence prevention: Where are we? How can we inform action and programming?

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International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

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3ie is a member-based international NGO promoting evidence-informed development policies and programmes.

- **Grant maker and standard setter** for policy-relevant impact evaluations, systematic reviews, evidence gap maps, evidence syntheses and replication studies focussed on low- and middle-income countries.

- **Convener** of forums to build a culture of evaluation, capacity to undertake impact evaluations and reviews and commitment to evidence-informed decision-making.

- **Producer** of knowledge products for policymakers, programme managers, researchers, civil society, the media and donors.
What do we mean by evidence?

A 3ie gap map covers impact evaluations and/or systematic reviews of effectiveness studies. Impact evaluations are studies that measure an attributable net impact using a counterfactual—what works.
IPV prevention Challenges when considering policy and programming

- A lot of information out there
- Multiple approaches to IPV prevention
- Multiple types of outcomes
- Testing of theories of change and proof of concept unclear
- Impact assessed based on what we can realistically measure given time and budgets.
- Prioritizing research
- Assessing policy options
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<tr>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Relationship/household</th>
<th>Community/society</th>
<th>Cross cutting issues</th>
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<td>Economic, income generation</td>
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<td>Social empowerment, skills</td>
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<td>building, awareness raising</td>
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<td>Attention to physical or</td>
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<td>psychological health</td>
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<td>Bystander interventions</td>
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**Impact evaluations**

IEB011. Parcesepe et al. (2016) Alcohol harm reduction intervention [Kenya]
IEB015. Wechsberg et al. (2013) Randomised trial of the Women’s Health CoOp
Each study has a record
Objectives of 3ie evidence gap maps

- To understand the size and scope of the evidence base for a given theme or sector

- To enable policy-makers and practitioners to identify and explore existing evidence for a given theme or sector
Objectives of 3ie evidence gap maps

- To facilitate strategic and efficient research procurement
  - a) Impact evaluation evidence gap maps can identify *promising* questions for *new synthesis research*
  - b) Impact evaluation evidence gap maps combined with information on evidence demand can identify *priority* questions for *new impact evaluation investment*
Adding value, not reinventing the wheel

The map framework and classification was inspired and built on other efforts, including:

- What works to prevent violence against women?
- The Lancet series
- World Bank’s review of reviews

...and many others
Evidence by publication date
Evidence by Country
Evidence by region

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 23
- Latin America and Caribbean: 11
- South Asia: 9
- East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Pacific: 2
- Middle East and North Africa: 2
Evidence by intervention category

- Economic interventions, vocational programs
- Social empowerment, skills building, awareness raising
- Treating physical / psychological health
- Bystander interventions
- Counselling, critical awareness of gender roles for couples
- Parenting interventions around IPV risk factors
- Courses or workshops in the classroom/curricular
- Extra-curricular activities for children, adolescents
- Communication and advocacy campaigns
- Community-wide mobilization and multicomponent programs
- Activities and mobilization through common-interest groups
- Workplace and private sector interventions
- Communication and advocacy focused on authorities
- Promotion of changes in local norms and legislation
- Enforcement of existing laws, regulation or policies
- ICT-based interventions
- Using traditions, festivals to channel messages

Categories:
- Individual
- Relationship
- Community
- Institutional
- Emerging trends
Evidence by outcome category
Evidence by publication date and intervention grouping
Evidence by Cross-cutting Themes

- Vulnerable populations: 18
- Long-term impact: 16
- Focus on men and boys: 7
- Focus on alcohol and drug abuse: 4
- Cost-effectiveness: 1
Gender analysis in impact evaluations

- Gender norms as outcome of interest: 31.9%
- Gender analysis in research process explicit: 29.8%
- Sex disaggregation: 29.8%
- Gender norms and intervention effectiveness: 25.5%
Evidence by methodology

- Difference-in-Differences (DID): 8
- Instrumental Variables (IV): 1
- Propensity Score Matching (PSM): 8
- Randomised Control Trials (RCT): 36
- Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD): 0
The impact evaluation of IPV prevention interventions in LMIC is barely a decade old, but is expanding at a rapid pace and reflects shifting agendas over time.

More countries feature impact evaluation of IPV interventions, reflecting increases in programming and adaptation of existing programs.

Noticeable gaps in areas such as:
- Outcomes for men and boys
- Bystander and parenting interventions
- Interventions targeting communities and institutions
- Cost-effectiveness analysis
- No highly reliable systematic reviews (for a reason)
Lessons from the process

- This evidence gap map needs to be taken as a benchmark, a living document. Other types of evidence (non IEs) can potentially be included as layers under the same framework.

- Study coding allows also that if the framework changes, information can still be reorganized.

- This is for you. Help us make it better!

- The Prevention Collaborative as an opportunity
Thank you