



Global Shared Research Agenda

For Research on Violence Against Women in Low and Middle-Income Countries



HOUSE KEEPING

GLOBAL SHARED RESEARCH AGENDA

GSRA Launch: **60min**

Session is being recorded

Webinar participants are muted

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

Webinar is available in **English, French** and **Spanish**

Share materials via email and on: www.svri.org // www.preventvawg.org



Elizabeth Dartnall

SVRI

Welcome and introduction and background to the GSRA



Emma Fulu

The Equality Institute

GSRA methodology and headline results



Claudia Garcia-Moreno

WHO

Panel chair



Tesmerelna Atsbeha

Wellspring Philanthropic Fund

Panellists



Tina Musuya

CEDOVIP



Jane Ndungu

PhD student, NMU, South Africa

Q&A Moderated by Claudia Garcia-Moreno, WHO

Thanks, and session is closed: Elizabeth Dartnall, SVRI

A large, bold, black quotation mark symbol.

**For too long research agendas
have been set by too few, often
the loudest, most senior in the
room.**



Through this process **The Global Shared Research Agenda** sought to:

1

Identify
evidence gaps

2

Assist research
planning and
fundraising

3

Serve as an
advocacy tool

4

Serve as a
monitoring
tool

5

Guide SVRI
grant-making

“Developing the GSRA was a new process. We understand that while the outcome of this process is hugely valuable, the process itself, and what we learn from it, are just as valuable.” - Advisory Group Member

Methodology

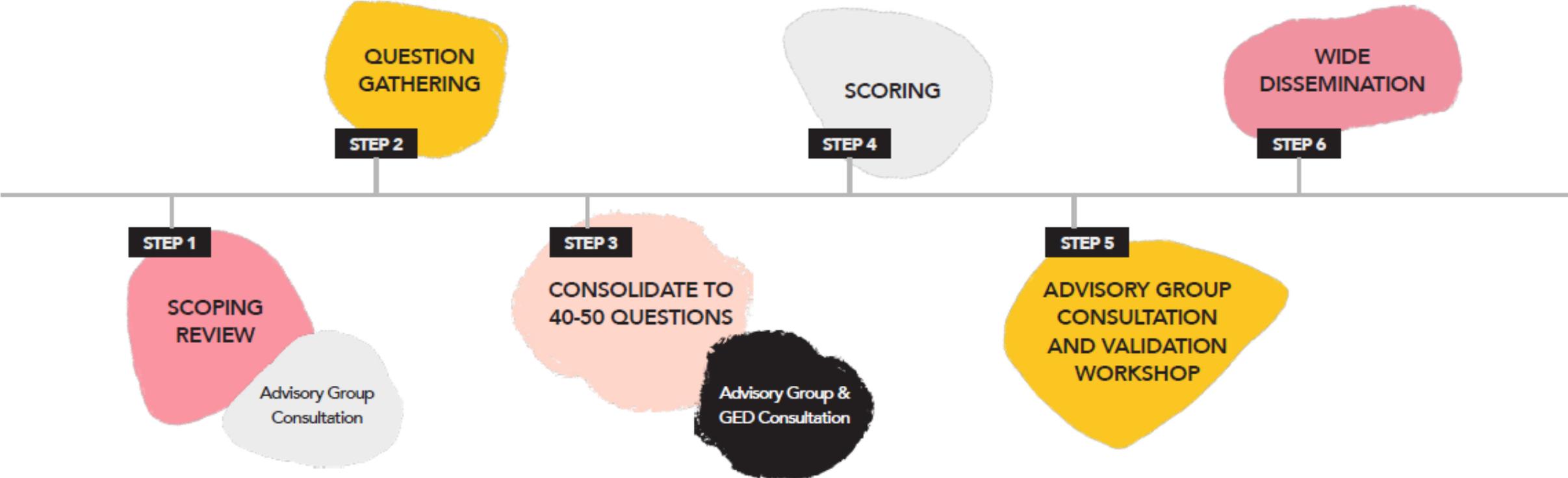


Figure 2: The GSRA method

The GSRA was developed through an adaptation of the CHNRI method – a six-step highly participatory and iterative process, with many opportunities for feedback and input from the different governance and Advisory Group members. Figure 2 illustrates the six-step process used to develop the GSRA, which is presented in more detail in the following sections of the report.



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.



Who responded?

Three quarters of respondents identified as female, and a larger proportion of practitioners than researchers responded to the survey. Approximately 60% of respondents (n=128) stated that they were currently based in an HIC. Of the 84 respondents based in an LMIC, 73 reported being based in a middle-income country, and 11 in a low-income country.

Overall

The most highly ranked questions fell under **Domain 2: Intervention research**, suggesting that **intervention research** is viewed by the field as the most needed at this point. The top five questions in order of overall ranking are:

1. What types of interventions can effectively prevent multiple forms of violence, and why?
2. What types of interventions are most effective for preventing intimate partner violence (IPV) (including 'honour'-based violence) against women facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (including age, poverty, disability, ethnicity, race, sexuality)?
3. How are new feminist social movements (eg Me too, Ni una menos) and meninist social movements (Men's Rights Activists (MRAs), incels etc)' positively or negatively influencing individual, social and policy perspectives related to the experience and perpetration of violence?
4. What interventions work to prevent sexual harassment in institutional settings (in-person or online), including in the workplace and educational settings, and why?
5. What are the impacts (including disability-related impacts) of under-researched forms of IPV on women and girls, including emotional and economic IPV, revenge porn and 'honour'-based violence?

The top two questions by domain are:

Domain 1

Research to understand VAWG in its multiple forms

1. How are new feminist social movements (eg Me too, Ni una menos) and menist social movements (Men's Rights Activists (MRAs), incels etc) positively or negatively influencing individual, social and policy perspectives related to the experience and perpetration of violence?
2. What are the impacts (including disability-related impacts) of under-researched forms of IPV on women and girls, including emotional and economic IPV, revenge porn and 'honour'-based violence?

Domain 2

Intervention research

1. What types of interventions can effectively prevent multiple forms of violence, and why?
2. What types of interventions are most effective for preventing IPV (including 'honour'-based violence) against women facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (including age, poverty, disability, ethnicity, race, sexuality)?

Domain 3

Improving existing interventions

1. What alternative modalities (besides in-person programming) are effective in VAW prevention at scale?
2. How can large-scale sector programmes be adapted to optimise their impact on violence prevention and response, particularly education, health, economic development, infrastructure and social protection programmes?

Domain 4

Methodological and measurement gaps

1. What are the most effective tools to measure harmful traditional practices against women and girls (including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), early and forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of honour, dowry-related violence, and son preference)?
2. What methods can be used to measure the intersection and pathways between different types of violence, including polyvictimisation and intersections between violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC)?

While there was surprising consistency across priorities both overall and by domain, there are some notable variations, for example by occupation, and geographical location.



Practitioners gave preference for questions related to Intervention research.

Experts in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific (ESEAP) did not rank the Domain 1 question on feminist and meninist social movements in their top five questions.

While experts living and working in LMICs, ranked research on interventions that prevent sexual harassment in institutional settings among their top five questions, researchers and experts living in and working in HICs did not.

The GSRA process has revealed that there are still major research gaps in the VAW field.

The GSRA must be used, for it to be effective.



Funders should increase investment in high-quality and ethical research aligned with the GSRA;

Researchers should use the GSRA to inform their own research agendas;

Practitioners should use the agenda as a guide for partnerships with researchers on the evaluation of their interventions;

The GSRA should be used as a tool to advocate for more and better research funding that addresses critical research gaps in the field.



THANK YOU

