



Learning Event 1

Preliminary Findings from Brief
Scoping review of CSA
Research in LMICs in the past
10 years

September 8, 2021

Team Objectives

- SVRI has been involved in VAC, ASI and violence against women (VAW) but new key intersections have emerged between the fields that may allow the the fields to unite.
- To better understand how we can strategically contribute to this field of research and evidence-driven action, we conducted a scoping review on CSA research in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) in the past 10 years.

Methods (Inclusion and Exclusion)

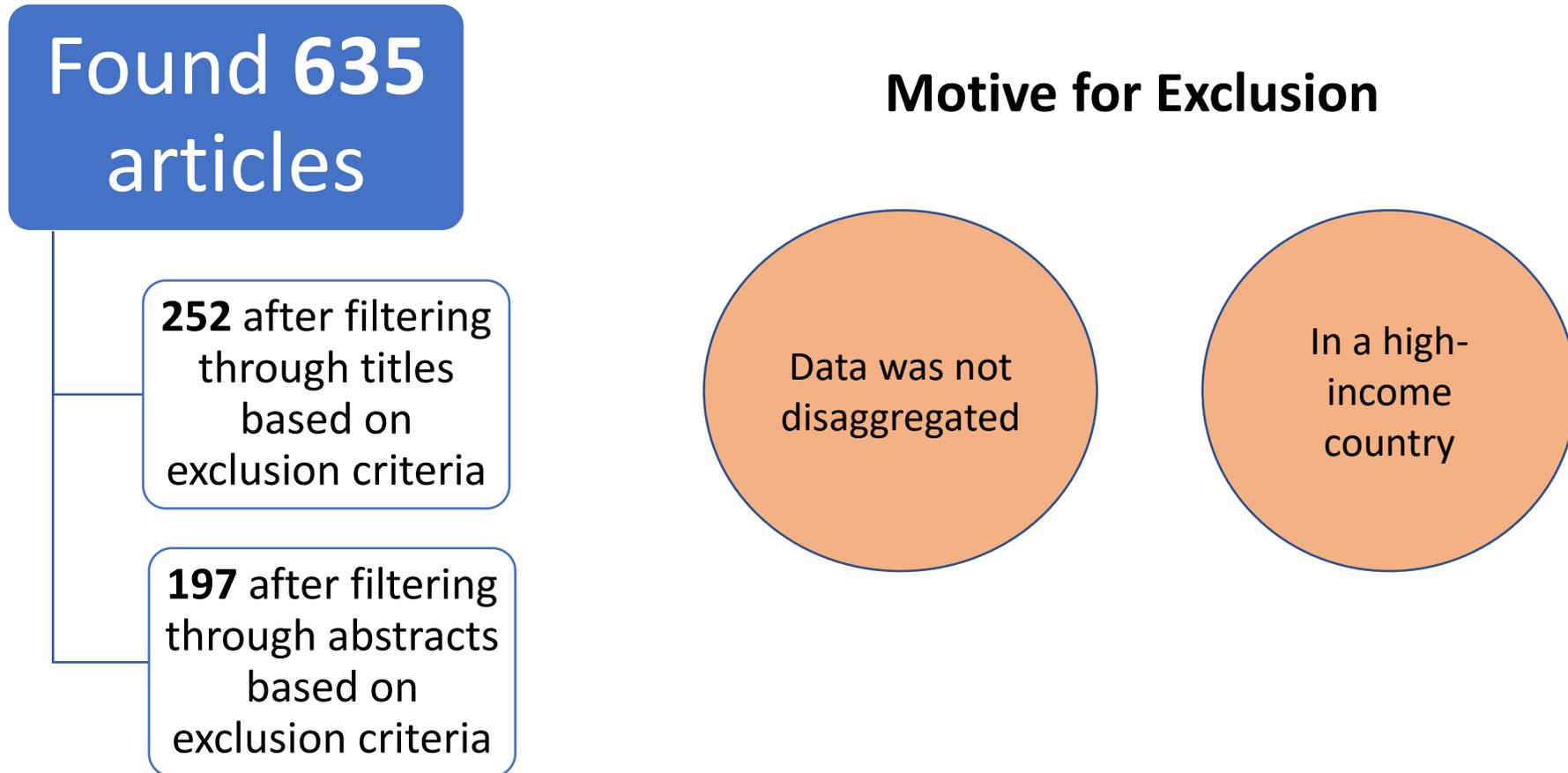
- Inclusion

- Published in the last 10 years (**2011- 2021**)
- In English, Spanish, French or Arabic
- Focused on **CSA** (children and adolescents <18)
- Limited to **LMIC**

- Exclusion

- Languages other than English, Spanish French, or Arabic
- Literature published before January 2011
- Interventions or studies that do not include any form of CSA
- Literature where CSA is lumped with other forms of VAC without disaggregation
- Research conducted in HIC

Methods

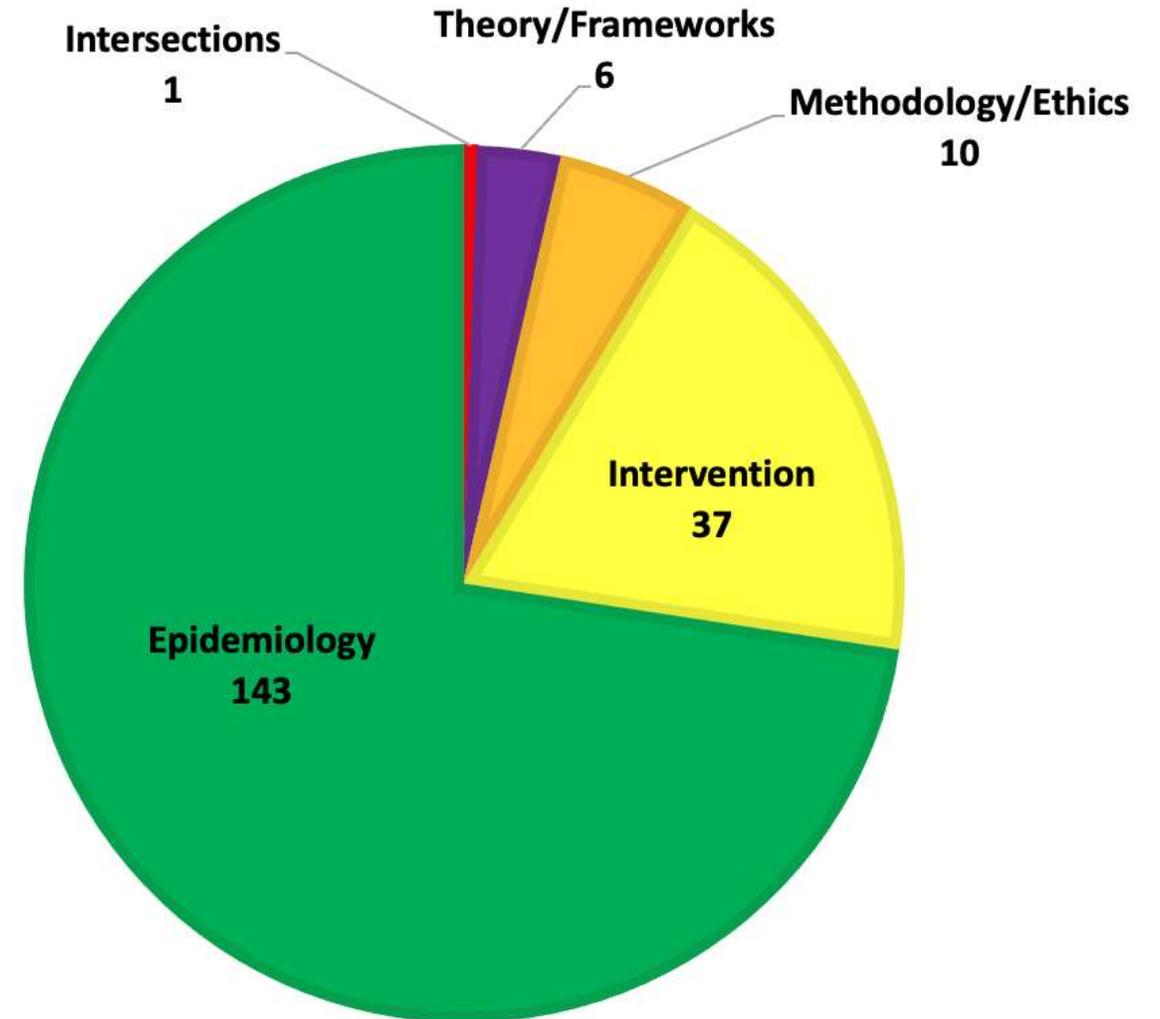


Results

Theme

- The majority were **Epidemiology**
 - Impacts (63)
 - Risks (45)
 - Prevalence (28)
 - Incidence (6)
- Interventions
 - Prevention (17)
 - Response (20)

THEME

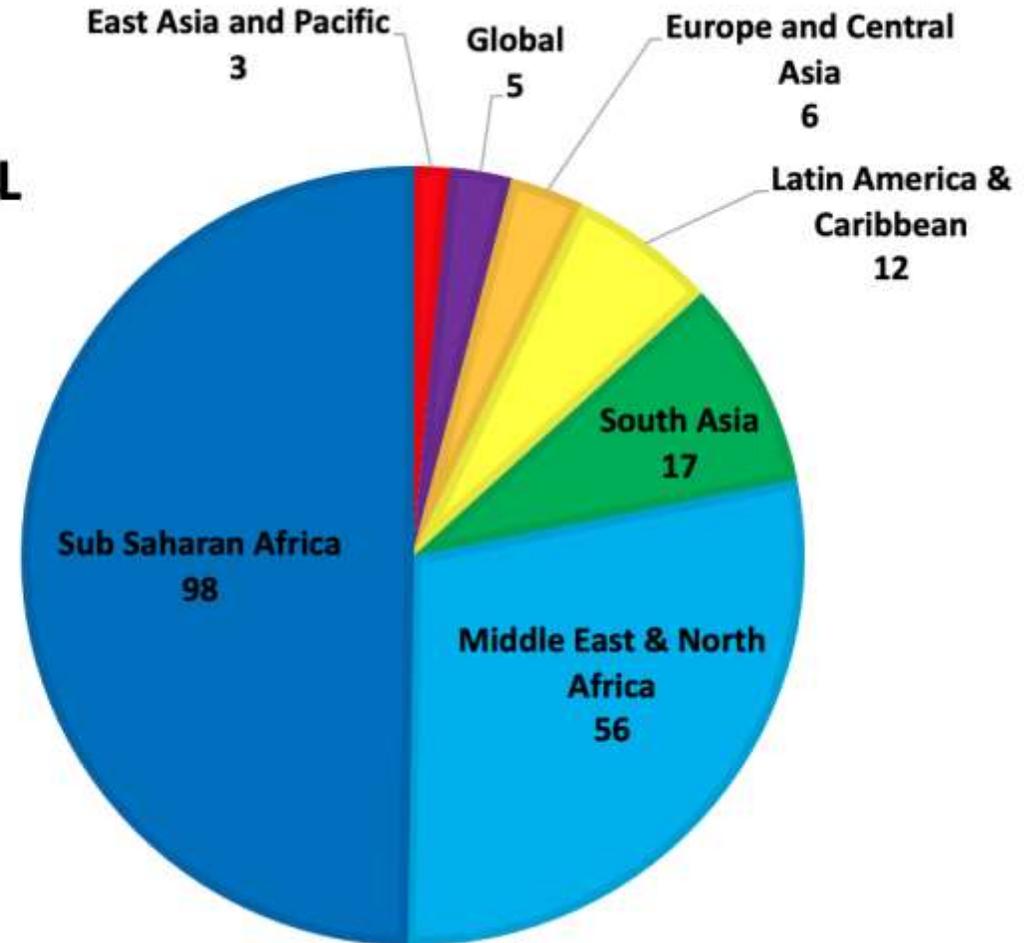


Results

Geographical Region

- Sub Saharan Africa
 - South Africa
- Middle East and North Africa
 - Turkey

GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



Countries with the Highest Number of Articles

Turkey	49
South Africa	38
Malawi	7
Zimbabwe	7
México	7
Tanzania	6
Pakistan	5
Malaysia	4

Key Findings

- Feminist Perspective (1)
 - One study in northern Uganda looked at the experiences of CSA in both boys and girls in post-conflict areas perpetrated by adults. They also looked at interventions directed at improving the current situation of children at risk of CSA (prevention and response).
 - They found that there is need for separate units for reporting and handling cases of CSA. There is need for personnel training and a filing system within child protection agencies. Lastly, there is a need for family programs for both fathers and mothers on child protection strategies for prevention and mitigation of CSA.
- Intersectional Populations (25)
 - Individuals living with HIV
 - Orphaned or “street children”
 - Children with disabilities
 - Refugee children
 - Sexual violence against boys
 - Feminized men

Concluding Comments

- It's evident that this field needs a lot more research given that only 197 studies were found.
- It will be exciting to hear from panelists next who are already doing this important work in gaps that I'm sure they have found within their own communities.
- As we know CSA is prevalent worldwide. Therefore we need to ensure that epi data is used for theories of change for prevention interventions and are in need of quality response interventions (given that most were impact).
- We look forward to continuing work in this field and hearing from stakeholders on how we can increase our evidence building activities in LMIC.

Questions?