Launch of the Shared Child Sexual Violence Research Agenda

20 February 2025, 3pm SAST

SVRI sexual violence research initiative

WeProtect GLOBAL ALLIANCE

Together for girls

brave movement | End Childhood Sexual Violence

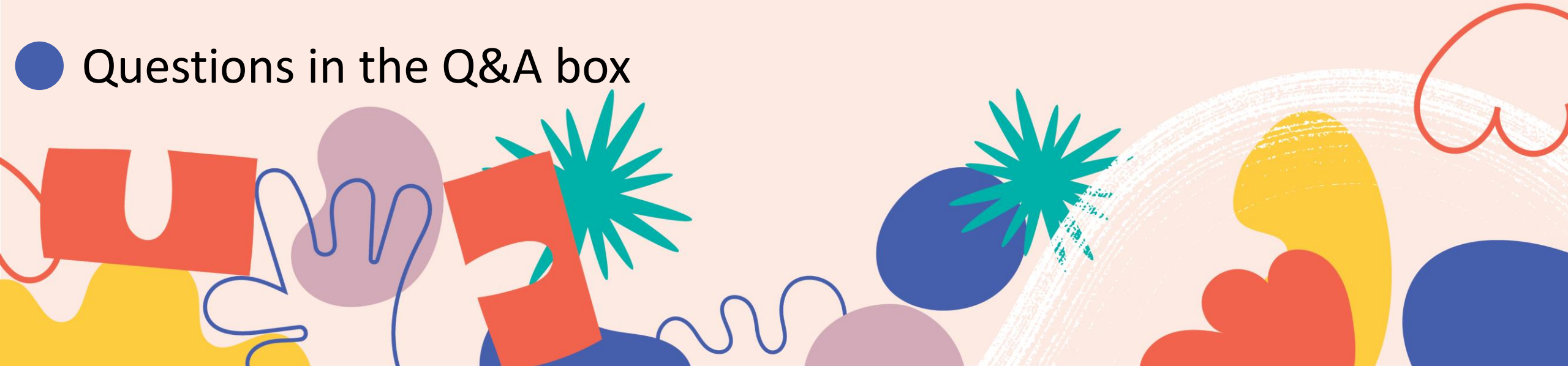
SAFE FUTURES HUB
Solutions to end childhood sexual violence

Agenda

Time (SAST)	Agenda Item	Person(s)
3:00pm – 3:05pm	Welcome and opening	**Elizabeth Dartnall**, SVRI
3:05pm-3:15pm	Presentation of the process and priorities	**Joan Njagi**, SVRI
3:15pm-3:45pm	Panel discussion on how the CSV Research Agenda can be used by different stakeholders	Moderated by **Ashleigh Howard**, Together for Girls Panel members: • **Helena Duch**, Oak Foundation • **Urvashi Gandhi**, Samya Dev/ Good Schools Coalition Asia • **Tvisha Nevatia**, Raising Voices • **Manjeer Mukherjee**, ARPAN • **Martin Di Marco**, Leiden University
3:45pm-3:55pm	Questions and answers	**Ashleigh Howard**, Together for Girls
3:55pm-4:00pm	Closing remarks (5 minutes)	**Clare Bangirana**, The AfriChild Centre

Webinar etiquette

- Interpretation in Spanish, French and Arabic
- The webinar will be recorded and made available online
- Please introduce yourselves in the chat box
- Questions in the Q&A box



Current state of CSV evidence

(SVRI scoping review of CSA evidence - 2011-2021)

- Lack of a cohesive evidence base for the field
- Methodological and knowledge gaps
- Ethical concerns
- Intersectional approach is mostly absent
- Evidence from HICs dominates the field

The gaps provide basis for a collaborative, participatory, inclusive and collective decision-making process of setting research priorities and agenda for child sexual violence (CSV) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)

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

Why a shared research agenda?

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

Child Health Nutrition Research Initiative - CHNRI

A methodology for systematic priority setting

Adaptation to incorporate qualitative methods - to reach out to groups under-represented groups e.g. LGBTQI+ people, people with disabilities, indigenous people and to include child and survivor participation

Overview of the process

Scoping review to develop domains

1

5 domains established

2

Stewardship & Advisory Groups established

Meeting monthly

Generating research Questions

3

380 questions generated by Advisory Group, children, youth, CSV survivors, LGBTQI+ people, indigenous people & people with disabilities.

4

49 questions generated

RAG (red, amber green) rating by Stewardship Group

Global ranking

5

Closed in August

265 valid responses

74% from LMICs

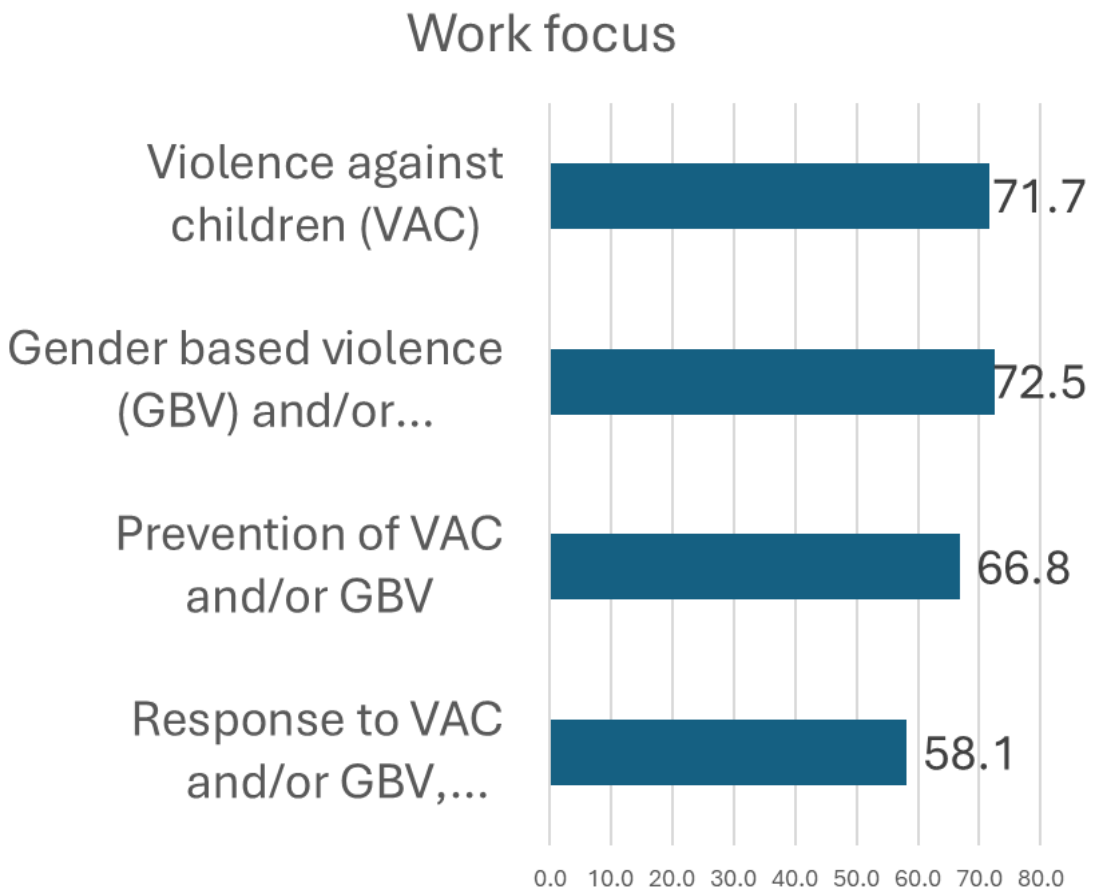
6

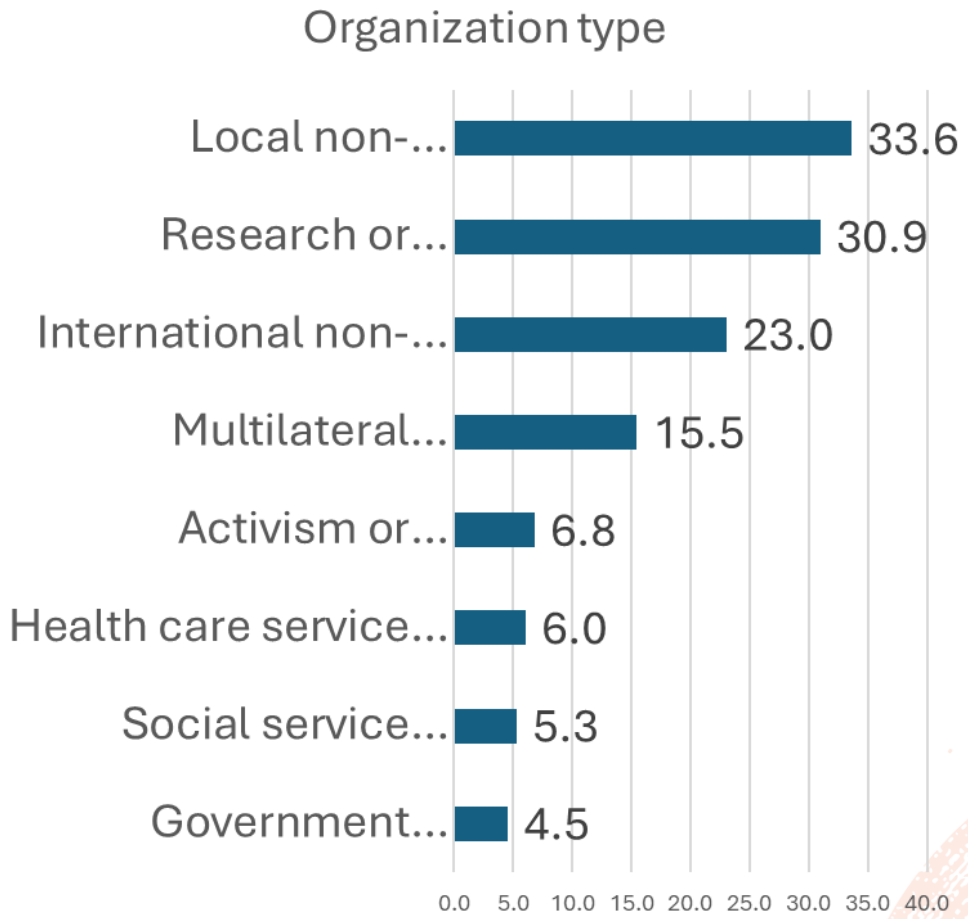
Wide dissemination

ISPCAN, SVRI Forum etc.

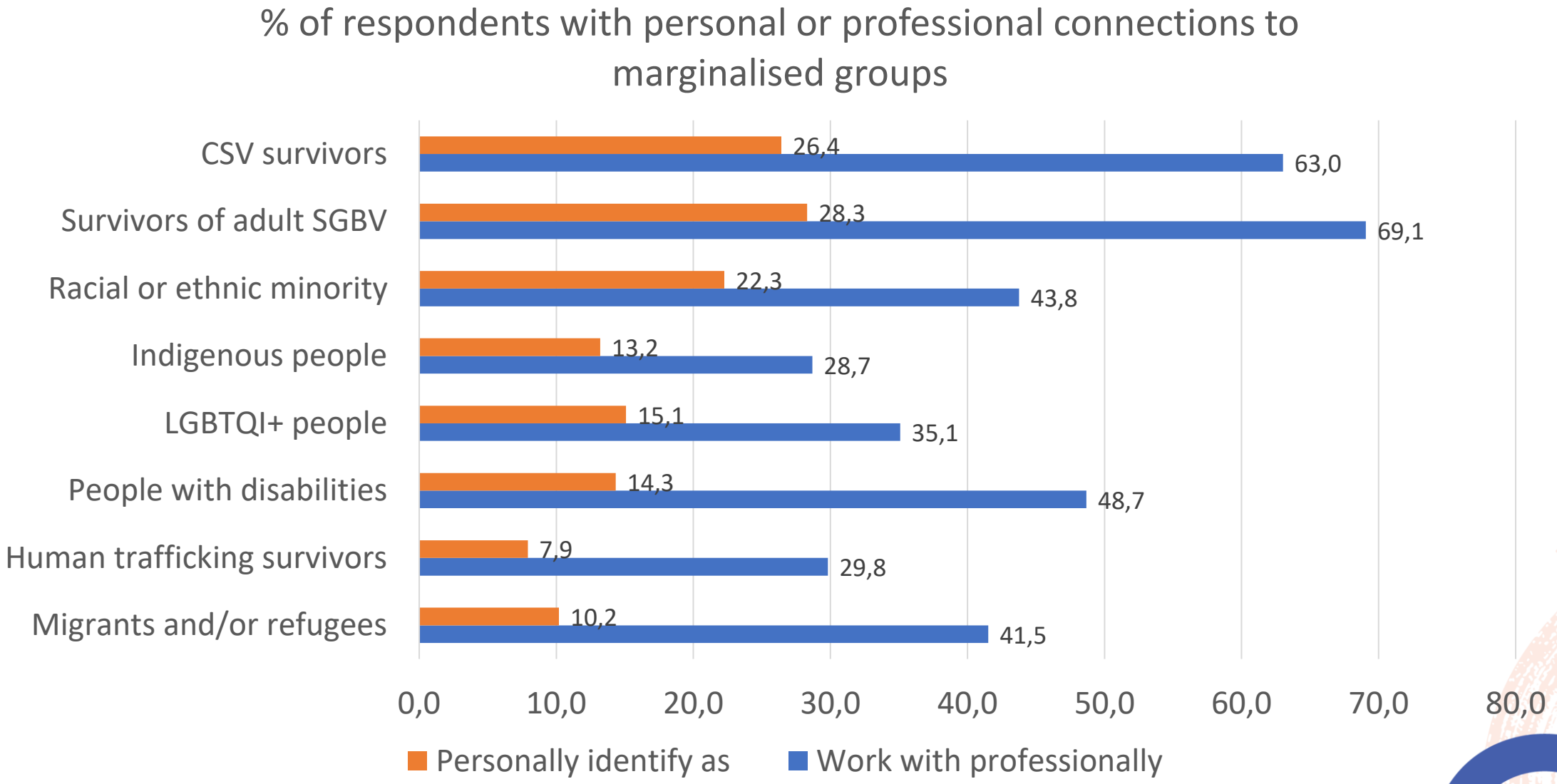
Comms & advocacy strategy

Respondents work focus & organization type





Connection to marginalized populations



Domain 1: Understanding CSV, top priorities (n=200)

1. What are the best strategies to help break the cycle of abuse/intergenerational trauma for CSV survivors?

2. What are the risk and protective factors in areas where CSV is highly prevalent, and how can insights into these interrelated factors help shape the design of prevention interventions?

Domain 2: Responding to CSV, top priorities (n=197)

1. What are effective ways to address barriers to disclosure and reporting of CSV, including decreasing the stigma of CSV and providing children and youth with safe environments for disclosure?

2. What activities and interventions are effective at increasing reporting of CSV by boys and men?

Domain 3: Preventing CSV, top priorities (n=189)

1. What types of interventions targeting social norms have proven effective in decreasing occurrences of CSV?

2. What are effective strategies and interventions for preventing CSV perpetration among children and teens?

Domain 4: Research Methods in CSV, top priorities (n=181)

1. How can we best facilitate CSV survivor participation in CSV research while minimizing adverse outcomes, including emotional outcomes (secondary trauma, shame, self-blame, other forms of distress), vulnerability to others (threats, retaliation, revictimization), and other potential adverse consequences of disclosure?
2. Given that CSV is under-reported, what alternative data collection strategies and/or proxy outcomes could be used to help assess the effectiveness of CSV prevention interventions?

Domain 5: CSV in marginalized populations, top priorities (n=175)

1. How do CSV prevention and response interventions need to be adapted for different groups of vulnerable and marginalized children and youth?

2. What are the barriers to reporting CSV and accessing CSV response services and how do they differ among different groups of vulnerable and marginalized children and youth?

Full report in English, French, Spanish & Arabic

Next Steps

Communications and advocacy to promote uptake and utilization of the agenda (webinar, publications, blogs etc.