



Advancing
CSV Research
in Low- and
Middle-Income
Countries
Global Meeting Report

25–26 February 2026 | Nairobi, Kenya
Hosted by the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI)





CONTENTS

Summary	3
1. Background	5
2. The CSV Evidence Landscape	5
3. Evidence Gaps and the Measurement Problem	6
4. Evaluation Approaches	7
5. Ethical Research with Children	7
6. What CSV Research Must Capture	8
7. CSV Research Must Reach Every Child	8
8. Partnerships and Collective Vision	9
9. What the Field Still Needs to Build	9
10. Closing Reflections	10
Appendix A: List of Participants	11
Appendix B: Sharing of Initiatives by Partners	12



SUMMARY

The Child Sexual Violence (CSV) Partners' Meeting brought together 37 researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and funders in Nairobi from 25–26 February 2026. Convened by SVRI with support from the Oak Foundation, the meeting reviewed the current state of CSV research in LMICs, identified critical gaps in evidence and measurement, explored ethical and methodological challenges, and began mapping a collective vision for the field. It took place at a moment of urgency: the evidence base on CSV is growing but remains geographically narrow and methodologically weak, while the political environment for evidence-based gender programming is deteriorating in many parts of the world.

Key Learnings

- ★ **CSV research remains significantly under-resourced in LMICs.** Most evidence originates from high-income countries, and this geographic inequity shapes what the field thinks it knows - and what it acts on.
- ★ **Outcome measurement is a critical structural weakness** faced by the field. Most tools measure knowledge and attitudes, not behavioural change or reductions in violence, which means the field often cannot demonstrate whether interventions actually work.
- ★ **The field lacks a shared outcome measurement framework.** This limits comparability across studies, prevents evidence from accumulating into policy-relevant conclusions, and leaves funders and policymakers without a reliable basis for investment decisions.
- ★ **Perpetrator research is strikingly absent.** Without rigorous evidence on what drives perpetration and what changes perpetrator behaviour, prevention efforts remain incomplete.
- ★ **Technology-facilitated CSV is growing rapidly** but the field's evidence base has not kept pace. This represents both an urgent research gap and an advocacy challenge.
- ★ **Ethical research with children** requires ongoing, context-responsive safeguarding - not a one-time compliance exercise. Child-centred, trauma-informed approaches must be embedded across every stage of research.
- ★ **Children with disabilities face heightened risk of CSV** but are routinely excluded from research. Participatory, disability-inclusive methods are both feasible and necessary.
- ★ **CSV rarely occurs in isolation.** IPV, domestic violence and violence against children frequently co-occur within households, and research must be designed to measure and respond to intersecting forms of violence.
- ★ **Faith communities and traditional structures** are primary institutions shaping norms and responses to violence in many LMIC contexts, yet the field has largely failed to engage them as research or implementation partners.
- ★ **The field is operating in a deteriorating political environment,** funding contractions, attacks on evidence-based policy, and the rollback of gender programming globally. Advances in CSV research and prevention are being pursued against a shifting and often hostile backdrop.



Priority Next Steps

Meeting participants identified the following as priority key next steps:

- 👉 **Develop a shared CSV outcome measurement framework** that clearly differentiates proximal indicators from long-term impact outcomes, with [SVRI's Oak Foundation-funded outcome measurement review](#), alongside work led by the Safe Future's Hub, positioned as foundational contributions to this effort.
- 👉 **Prioritise and fund perpetrator research.** Understanding the drivers of perpetration and what interventions change perpetrator behaviour is essential to effective prevention, and the field's neglect of this area needs to be named and addressed.
- 👉 **Build the evidence base on technology-facilitated CSV.** This includes research into online perpetration, children's digital safety, and the regulatory and policy frameworks needed to hold technology companies accountable.
- 👉 **Expand investment in LMIC-led research** and locally grounded evaluation, including through quasi-experimental and lean evaluation designs that are feasible in low-resource contexts.
- 👉 **Strengthen ethical infrastructure across the field.** Child safeguarding, informed consent processes, trauma-informed methods, referral pathways, and survivor leadership in research design.
- 👉 **Establish a CSV Community of Practice** to strengthen coordination, reduce duplication, and sustain collective action - with the SVRI Forum 2026 and the Inter-Ministerial Conference as early anchoring moments.
- 👉 **Engage faith communities, traditional structures, and governments** more systematically as partners in both research and implementation.
- 👉 **Mobilise flexible, sustainable funding** that supports long-term prevention efforts rather than short-cycle project funding, and that explicitly accounts for the cost of inaction.



1. BACKGROUND

Over the past three years, SVRI has deepened its work on childhood sexual violence through a programme supported by the Oak Foundation and other core funders, grounded in SVRI's four strategic pillars: evidence building, capacity strengthening, promoting partnerships, and influencing change. Key initiatives under this programme include the development of a shared research agenda on CSV for LMICs, an online course on child participation in CSV research, and a rapid review on advancing the science of CSV outcome measurement.

The February 2026 partners' meeting was convened to share progress, reflect on lessons learned, and consult with key partners on priorities for the next phase of SVRI's CSV work. Participants came from research, practice, policy, and funding institutions across Africa, Europe, North America, and Asia - 37 people in total, with substantial representation from LMIC-based organisations, which shaped the texture of every discussion. A full list of participants is available in [Appendix A](#).

Three expectations came through clearly from participants at the outset: a desire for methodological learning - particularly around research design, measurement, and demonstrating impact; an interest in intersectionality, specifically how CSV connects to and overlaps with violence against women and other forms of violence against children; and a recognition of the need for stronger collaboration and field coordination. These themes ran through every session of the two days.



2. THE CSV EVIDENCE LANDSCAPE

The opening session established the current state of global CSV evidence, drawing on the INSPIRE framework co-led by WHO and CDC and grounded in more than 200 systematic reviews and over 3,000 primary studies -and a living systematic review of CSV prevention research from the Safe Futures Hub, the University of Oxford and others covering the period 2018 to 2025.

There is a substantial body of evidence supporting multi-sectoral approaches to preventing violence against children. Parenting programmes, whole-school approaches, and cognitive behavioural therapy for children exposed to violence are among the most well-evidenced interventions. Prevention efforts are consistently most effective when delivered through coordinated, community-based, multi-component approaches rather than single-strand programmes.

But the geographic distribution of this evidence is deeply skewed. Most studies originate from high-income countries - particularly the United States - and this is not merely a gap in representation. It means the field's understanding of what works has been constructed largely in contexts that bear little resemblance to the



settings where CSV is most prevalent and most under-addressed. Evidence from LMICs is not just limited in quantity; it is limited in ways that distort the entire evidence base.

Interventions are also predominantly school-based and focused on adolescents, with comparatively little attention to younger children, families, communities, or the structural and policy-level drivers of violence. This focus reflects where research has historically been funded and feasible, not where the prevention need is greatest. The review also found that few studies assess differential impact across groups such as children with disabilities or LGBTQI+ youth - populations that face heightened risk and are routinely excluded from the research that purports to address their safety.

The evidence discussion surfaced additional concerns about the usability of existing tools for practitioners, including the need to better track how evidence changes over time and to include legal and policy frameworks alongside intervention evidence. Maintaining living systematic reviews sustainably was identified as a practical challenge that the field has not yet solved.

3. EVIDENCE GAPS AND THE MEASUREMENT PROBLEM

If there is one issue that the meeting returned to repeatedly, it was outcome measurement. The SVRI funded scoping review presented by the University of the Witwatersrand confirmed what many participants already knew: how the CSV field measures its work is its most significant structural weakness, and it is holding back progress across research, policy, and practice simultaneously.

The problem is not simply that some studies use poor tools. It is systemic. Most interventions rely on author-designed or adapted instruments, often with limited documentation of contextual validation. Tools widely used in high-income countries are regularly adapted for LMIC contexts without adequate cultural validation processes. And measurement is overwhelmingly skewed toward proximal indicators - knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy - while behavioural change, actual reductions in CSV, and long-term outcomes are rarely measured, if at all.

This matters for a fundamental reason: the field cannot demonstrate whether our programmes and interventions actually do prevent CSV. It can show that participants know more, or feel more confident, or report changed attitudes. But the chain from those proximal indicators to reduced harm is assumed rather than evidenced, and funders, policymakers, and communities deserve better than that.

The absence of a shared outcome measurement framework was consistently identified as the most critical constraint. Without agreed standards, evidence from different studies cannot be meaningfully compared, findings do not accumulate into policy-relevant conclusions, and the overall evidence base remains fragmented even as it grows in volume. Researchers and practitioners in separate group sessions identified the same core problem from different directions. Researchers emphasised the need for a standardised framework that clearly differentiates proximal outcomes from impact outcomes, stronger processes for cultural adaptation and validation, and greater child and youth participation in tool development. Practitioners pointed to the disconnect between existing tools and lived realities, the risk that evaluation processes prioritise data extraction over child safety, and the near-total absence of community-based knowledge systems from formal evidence frameworks - meaning that what communities already know and do to protect children goes undocumented and unrecognised.

SVRI's ongoing Oak Foundation-funded work on CSV outcome measures represents a direct contribution to addressing this gap, and the meeting underscored both the importance and the timeliness of that work.

Beyond the measurement problem, participants identified a range of further evidence gaps that the field needs to address. These included the role of faith communities in CSV prevention and response, safeguarding in sports settings, the intersections between CSV and other forms of violence, perpetrator research, and technology-facilitated CSV. Two areas - perpetration and technology-facilitated abuse - received particular emphasis. Perpetrator research was noted as strikingly absent given its centrality to



prevention: without understanding what drives perpetration and what changes perpetrator behaviour, prevention efforts remain necessarily incomplete. On technology-facilitated CSV, participants noted that children's exposure to online harm is growing faster than the field's capacity to study it, and that addressing this gap requires not only research investment but engagement with technology companies, regulators, and governments - a form of advocacy the CSV field has not yet developed at scale.

4. EVALUATION APPROACHES

The methodological discussion moved beyond the familiar debate between randomised controlled trials and other designs, toward a more practical question: what approaches can generate credible evidence in real-world CSV research contexts, particularly where resources, time, and technical capacity are limited?

A presentation from UNICEF introduced three quasi-experimental designs that remain underutilised in the CSV field. Difference-in-differences compares changes over time between groups exposed to an intervention and those not exposed and can estimate causal effects when exposure is externally determined. Regression discontinuity design is applied when programme eligibility is determined by a specific threshold, enabling comparison between those just above and below it. Instrumental variables address potential bias from unobserved confounders by using an external variable to isolate the causal effect of an intervention. These are not methodological second-best options. Applied rigorously and appropriately, they can generate meaningful causal evidence in contexts where randomised trials are not feasible, which describes most CSV research settings.

A practical example from the scale-up of the Good School Toolkit in Uganda illustrated this well. The Toolkit had previously been evaluated through an RCT demonstrating a 42 percent reduction in physical violence from teachers toward students. When it was later scaled to approximately 1,000 schools, no new randomised trial was conducted. Instead, a pre-post design was embedded within the scale-up, with around 8,000 teachers across 95 schools surveyed at baseline and endline. Simple before-and-after comparisons initially suggested limited progress - including a slight increase in acceptance of physical discipline. But when the analysis accounted for teachers' level of exposure to the Toolkit, the picture changed: higher exposure was associated with improvements in school culture, greater engagement of staff and students, and reduced acceptance of physical discipline. The lesson here goes beyond methodology. It is about how findings are communicated to stakeholders who focus on surface-level comparisons and may overlook more nuanced analyses - a challenge the CSV field faces routinely.

Discussion also covered lean evaluation approaches - targeted sampling, use of administrative data, smaller sample sizes, locally embedded research teams - as practical tools for reducing evaluation costs without sacrificing rigour. Platform trials, which allow multiple interventions to be tested within a shared evaluation framework using a common control group, were raised as a model with potential in violence prevention that requires further exploration. The facilitator of the evaluation session was clear that there is no single model for lean design: the most appropriate approach depends on the context, the outcomes being measured, and the nature of the intervention.

5. ETHICAL RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN

Ethical considerations were not treated as a compliance layer, rather they were a substantive thread running through every session - a recognition that how research is conducted matters as much as what it finds, particularly when research involves children who have experienced or are at risk of violence.

Presentations from the University of Edinburgh and UNICEF reinforced that ethical CSV research requires child-centred, trauma-informed approaches embedded throughout the entire research process, from study design and recruitment through to data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Informed consent must be voluntary, age-appropriate, and treated as an ongoing process rather than a procedural hurdle at the start of a study. Researchers must understand local legal requirements for parental



consent and child assent, recognise the complex role of gatekeepers such as caregivers and institutions, and be prepared to respond appropriately when children disclose violence or distress during research. The REFER framework - act in the best interests of the child, establish referral pathways, engage local support services, and ensure support for participants and researchers alike - was introduced as practical guidance for these moments.

The discussion also surfaced an important and underacknowledged challenge: the tension between mandatory reporting requirements and maintaining participant trust and confidentiality. In many research contexts, particularly where caregivers may also be perpetrators, these tensions are real and cannot be resolved through a simple protocol. They require ongoing judgement, local knowledge, and robust safeguarding systems that are designed into research from the outset.

6. WHAT CSV RESEARCH MUST CAPTURE

Research presented by UNICEF reinforced that childhood sexual violence cannot be researched in isolation from other forms of family and community violence. IPV and violence against children frequently co-occur within households, sharing risk factors including gender inequality, substance abuse, economic stress, weak legal sanctions, and social norms that tolerate violence. Children exposed to IPV are significantly more likely to experience abuse themselves, with compounding effects on health, development, and long-term psychological wellbeing. These patterns also reinforce intergenerational cycles of violence.

Despite growing evidence of these connections, many studies focus primarily on violence committed by mothers while paying limited attention to violence by male caregivers -a bias that risks obscuring the full dynamics of family violence. CSV is also often insufficiently measured in broader violence studies, and research frequently fails to capture situations involving multiple perpetrators or overlapping forms of violence within households. The implications for research design are significant: studies that fail to account for intersecting forms of violence will systematically underestimate both the scale of harm and the complexity of effective prevention.

7. CSV RESEARCH MUST REACH EVERY CHILD

The third dimension, inclusion, is as much an ethical question as a methodological one. Designing research that excludes populations at heightened risk is not a neutral choice; it is a failure of both scientific rigour and ethical responsibility. The meeting heard evidence on one of the most consistent exclusions in CSV research: children with disabilities.

Findings from a participatory study on violence against children with disabilities in Sierra Leone, presented by Sightsavers, demonstrated that children with disabilities - who face heightened risk of CSV but are routinely excluded from research -can meaningfully participate in discussions on sensitive issues when participatory and ethical approaches are applied. The study involved 70 children with disabilities aged 12 to 15 across four schools in remote districts, using disability-sensitive and child-friendly methods including separate focus groups, participatory mapping, photography, and community validation workshops. Community researchers with disabilities were recruited and trained to strengthen trust and representation.

The study identified sexual, physical, and psychological violence as the main forms affecting children with disabilities, and surfaced major barriers to reporting including cultural taboos, fear of retaliation, and weak formal reporting systems. Despite these barriers, communities used the findings to develop practical prevention measures, demonstrating the value of research that feeds back directly into community action. The broader message was clear: exclusion of children with disabilities from CSV research is not a methodological necessity, it is a choice -and one the field needs to reverse.



8. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLECTIVE VISION

The afternoon of the second day shifted from diagnosis to strategy, with participants sharing ongoing initiatives and exploring what a more coordinated CSV field could look like.

Three global initiatives working to strengthen the CSV field were presented. To Zero has developed a shared roadmap for ending CSV - A Vision to Zero: A Roadmap to Ending Childhood Sexual Violence -through extensive consultations with practitioners, survivor advocates, researchers, and policymakers, and fosters a community of practice through webinars, peer exchanges, and national-level visioning tools. The Safe Childhoods Initiative, established by a consortium of private philanthropic foundations, focuses on mobilising increased and diversified funding for prevention and response, operating as a donor-facing platform that engages high-net-worth individuals and philanthropic foundations and facilitates strategic investment. The Safe Futures Hub - a consortium including SVRI, Together for Girls, and the WeProtect Global Alliance - organises its work around redefining, mobilising, and generating knowledge, with a cross-cutting focus on capacity strengthening and a particular interest in practice-based knowledge that the formal research system routinely overlooks.

Partners also shared a wide range of country and regional initiatives: the Coalition for Good Schools with hubs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa; the Out of the Shadows Index tracking country performance on CSV prevention and response; digital parenting programmes in Tanzania and South Africa; child helpline work at national and county level in Kenya; and the Skilful Parenting Programme working with governments to develop parenting policy. The diversity of this work is a strength -and also a coordination challenge. Reducing duplication and creating genuine alignment across these efforts was identified as a priority that no single organisation can solve alone.

See [Appendix B](#) for a full list of programmes shared at the meeting.

9. WHAT THE FIELD STILL NEEDS TO BUILD

Four themes from the visioning discussions pointed toward what is structurally absent from the CSV field, beyond specific research gaps.

The first is meaningful engagement with governments, regulators, and the technology sector. The field has developed strong relationships within the research and civil society ecosystem, but governments remain largely on the periphery of CSV research and evidence use, and the technology companies whose platforms facilitate harm at scale are almost entirely absent from the conversation. Changing this requires deliberate advocacy and engagement strategies that most CSV research organisations are not currently equipped or resourced to pursue.

The second is engagement with faith communities and traditional structures. In many LMIC contexts, these institutions shape the norms, responses, and silences around child sexual violence more powerfully than any formal government or civil society system. Yet the field has largely failed to treat them as serious research or implementation partners. This is a significant gap, both methodologically and strategically.

The third is survivor leadership. The meeting touched on participation of children and community actors, but stopped short of naming survivor-led knowledge production as a distinct principle. Adjacent fields - HIV, GBV broadly -have made significant progress in shifting from research on survivors to research with and by survivors. The CSV field is behind on this, and needs to be more deliberate about how it catches up.

The fourth is the political context. The meeting took place in early 2026, at a moment when funding for gender programming is contracting, evidence-based policy is under attack in multiple major donor countries, and the infrastructure that the CSV field has depended on is being dismantled in some jurisdictions. The meeting did not directly address this, but it shapes everything -the urgency of building a stronger evidence

base, the importance of flexible and domestic financing, and the need for the field to be able to articulate the cost of inaction clearly enough to sustain political and philanthropic will. A field that cannot make its case in the current environment will not be well placed to advance when conditions improve.



10. CLOSING REFLECTIONS

The meeting closed with a sense that the two days had created something genuinely useful: a space where researchers, practitioners, funders, and advocates could be honest about the field's weaknesses, not just its progress. The closing remarks from SVRI's Executive Director acknowledged that the discussions had been substantive and productive, and that the ideas and priorities generated would inform the next phase of SVRI's CSV work.

Two moments were identified to reconnect the group later in 2026: the SVRI Forum in October and the Inter-Ministerial Conference, in November. Both were framed as opportunities to continue the conversations and partnerships initiated in Nairobi, not as endpoints but as waypoints in a longer collective effort.

The closing also held an honest acknowledgement of who was not in the room: children and young people, survivors, community actors, and researchers from under-represented LMIC contexts whose knowledge and experience the field needs but has not yet found systematic ways to include. This is not a gap to be noted and set aside. It is a design problem that the field needs to solve, and one that SVRI's own work on child participation and ethics-centred research is positioned to contribute to.

The CSV field is operating under pressure -insufficient resources, an uneven evidence base, a deteriorating political environment, and a set of methodological challenges that have not yet been collectively solved. The Nairobi meeting did not resolve any of these. But it produced a clearer shared understanding of what the problems are, what a more adequate response would look like, and who needs to be part of building it.



APPENDIX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



No	Full name	Organization
1	Liz Busisa	Mtoto News
2	Mpho Silima	University of Witwatersrand
3	Cathy Ward	University of Cape Town
4	Wangu Kanja	Wangu Kanja Foundation
5	Augusta Muthigani	Savel Networks
6	Blain Teketel	Porticus
7	Jennifer Kaberi	Mtoto News
8	Laura Kamau	Porticus
9	Beatrice Ogutu	Investing in Children and their Societies (ICS SP)
10	Njeri Migwi	Usikimye
11	Urvashi Gandhi	Samya Development Resources Pvt. Ltd.
12	Kanga Rasi	Brave Movement
13	Deogratias Yiga	Impact and Innovations Development Centre (IIDC)
14	Greta Massetti	INSPIRE Evidence Lab at Georgia State University
15	Amber Peterman	UNICEF
16	Martha Sunda	Childline Kenya
17	Lorleen Farrugia	Child Helpline International
18	Tine Vertommen	Thomas More University of Applied Sciences
19	Franziska Meinck	University of Edinburgh
20	Elizabeth Dartnall	SVRI
21	Sangeeta Chatterji	SVRI
22	Karen Devries	LSHTM
23	Steven Edward Kaindaneh	Sightsavers
24	Agnes Wasike	Impact and Innovations Development Centre (IIDC)
25	Christine Kolbe-Stuart	UNICEF
26	Lina Digolo	Safe Futures Hub
27	Joan Njagi	SVRI
28	Begona Fernandez	Panorama Global
29	Erin Gerber	UNFPA
30	Hope Wambi	Raising Voices global
31	George Odwe	Population Council
32	Amiya Bhatia	University of Oxford
33	Sakina Asman	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
34	Atanus Kiptum	ICS Africa
35	Sunita Caminha	UN Women
36	Elizabeth Kithuka	Daystar University
37	Audrey Nafula	Mtoto News

APPENDIX B: SHARING OF INITIATIVES BY PARTNERS



Participants discussed how initiatives such as the Safe Childhoods Initiative, Safe Futures Hub and To Zero offer frameworks and resources that other programs can engage with and build on, thereby fostering alignment, reducing duplication, and strengthening collective impact. Partners were then invited to share their ongoing initiatives, including:

i. Measurement, Data, and Evidence Systems


- **Out of the Shadows Index:** Collaborative effort between The Economist and Together for Girls to track countries' performance in preventing and responding to childhood sexual violence. Provides advocacy tools and data dashboards for governments and civil society, supporting targeted interventions based on clear indicators.
- **UNICEF MICS – CSV Measurement Development:** Ongoing work to integrate CSV into global household survey systems through development of a concise, standardized module measuring both contact and non-contact forms of CSV among populations aged 15+. Includes a forthcoming scoping review of data collection tools and piloting with national statistical offices.
- **Research and Digital Safety (Mtoto News):** Highlighted research on children's experiences online across Kenya, India, and Thailand, showing persistent threats despite strong legal frameworks. Stressed the ongoing need for monitoring, evidence-based interventions, and policy engagement.

ii. Evaluation Methods and Evidence Generation

- **What Works II Program:** A UK government-supported initiative aimed at preventing violence against women and children at scale, especially through the education system. Several participants, including the Population Council in Kenya, shared research and evidence generation in humanitarian contexts (Uganda and Ethiopia), including risk factors and interventions for violence against children. Emphasis on data-to-action workshops to translate evidence into actionable interventions.
- **UNICEF Evaluation Office Impact Catalyst Fund:** A new funding window (2026–2029), in collaboration with Safe to Learn, to support rigorous mixed-methods evaluations of interventions addressing violence in and around schools. Focuses on both education system strengthening and social norms change, with an emphasis on scalable evidence generation through partnerships with governments and UN country offices.
- **Impact Innovations Development Centre:** Supports frontline organisations in designing, implementing, measuring, and scaling violence prevention interventions. Emphasis on working with smaller community-based NGOs via VACnets Hub to strengthen evidence-based programming despite limited resources.

iii. Implementation, Scaling, and Systems Integration

- **Scaling Evidence-Based Programs:** The Gender Transformative Parity Program in Kenya highlighted the complexity of scaling NGO programs through government systems. Important lessons included adapting interventions to government frameworks, selecting feasible indicators, cross-sector collaboration, and documenting practitioner experiences for knowledge sharing.
- **Child Helpline International:** Developing early intervention platforms for preventing child sexual abuse. Focus on capacity-building, youth-friendly approaches, non-punitive pathways, and evidence generation for scalable interventions.
- **Child Helpline Kenya:** Shared efforts to devolve child protection and helpline services to county level, strengthening localized response systems. Highlighted the importance of increased collaboration with county governments and existing public structures to improve support services for children and enhance sustainability and reach.
- **ICS Africa:** Presented their Skilful Parenting Programme, which works with parents and caregivers to strengthen parenting practices and prevent violence against children. Highlighted collaboration with government to inform and support the development of a parenting policy to promote safe and nurturing family environments.

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- **Parenting for Lifelong Health:** Integrating sexual violence prevention into digital parenting programs (Parent App in Tanzania, Parent Text in South Africa). Low-cost, accessible interventions show promising engagement and adoption by governments.

iv. Sector-Specific and Community-Based Approaches

- **Coalition for Good Schools:** Brings together practitioners, donors, and researchers from the Global South focused on preventing violence in schools. Operates through three hubs: Asia, Latin America, and Africa, amplifying voices from these regions in policymaking and program development. Focused on synthesising evidence and sharing good practices to inform regional interventions.
- **Sports and Safeguarding:** Example from the Olympic movement where 12 measurable indicators were used to assess safeguarding policies across national and international sports organisations. Simple, actionable indicators enabled measurable improvements and facilitated adoption across diverse organisations.
- **NGO Development Programmes and GBV Reduction (Makueni County, Kenya):** Research highlights the role of INGO-led, community-based interventions in reducing GBV and strengthening women's economic empowerment. Emphasizes the importance of local reporting systems, education, and addressing structural drivers of violence.



Keep in touch with us



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