THRIVE
Transforming Households: Reducing Incidence of Violence in Emergencies

Mendy Marsh, MPH, MSW
UNICEF

Beth Rubenstein, PhD (c), MPH, MBA
CPC Learning Network
Overview

- Background
- Phase I: Reviews
- Phase II: Formative Work
- Phase III: Implementation and Evaluation
Background
Current State of Knowledge and Practice

- Global commitment to reduce violence against women and children is growing
- In humanitarian settings, the effects of interpersonal violence in the household are masked by violence committed by armed groups
- Approaches to service delivery and learning are fragmented across GBV and CP sectors
THRIVE: Overarching Aims

- Enhance capacity of the humanitarian community to measure and prevent household violence in emergency settings

- Encourage collaboration between GBV and CP sectors
THRIVE: Specific Objectives

• Build evidence base on risk factors of household violence in emergencies
• Develop a grounded Theory of Change (TOC)
• Identify interventions to reduce household violence
• Devise measurement approaches to evaluate intervention impact
THRIEVE: Structure and Roles

- Collaboration between CPC Learning Network and UNICEF
  - CPC: technical lead for research
  - UNICEF: operational lead for implementation and coordination

- Financial support from USAID/OFDA for Phase I and II
Phase I: Reviews
Phase I: Reviews

• 2 Review
  o Risk Factors – Systematic Review
  o Programs – Landscaping Review
Risk Factors Systematic Review

• Inclusion Criteria
  o Original quantitative research from peer-reviewed journals
  o Humanitarian settings
  o Published between 1/1/1998 – 12/31/2015
  o Clearly reported statistical associations with outcomes of physical, sexual or emotional violence between two or more members of the same household (nuclear family and/or intimate partners)
Inclusion criteria:

- Documentation of any existing programs and interventions used to address IPV and VAC in emergency and development settings, regardless of demonstrated impact
- Gray literature and internal documents accepted
- Extensive consultation with practitioners in the field
Risk factors for violence against children

Risk factors for violence against women

PROGRAMS & INTERVENTIONS

THEORY OF CHANGE
Phase II: Formative Work
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- Two sites:
  1) Papua New Guinea
  2) TBD

- Identify local social norms and drivers of household violence
- Refine Theory of Change
- Select contextually appropriate intervention(s) and adapt as needed
- Develop and pilot test measurement tools and evaluation design
Phase III: Implementation and Evaluation
Phase III: Implementation and Evaluation

- Implement selected intervention(s)

- Implement evaluation

- Disseminate package and findings to practitioners and policymakers