



**Together  
for girls**

Ending violence against children

**Data to Action: A model for ending VAC**

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# *Together for Girls Global Partners*

## A Unique Public-Private Partnership



*Dedicated to ending violence against children, with a focus on sexual violence against girls*

..... *pillars of work* .....



**NATIONAL  
SURVEYS & DATA**

Conduct national  
violence against  
children surveys  
(VACS)



**COUNTRY-LED  
RESPONSE**

Support national  
government-led  
multi-sectoral  
programs and  
policies



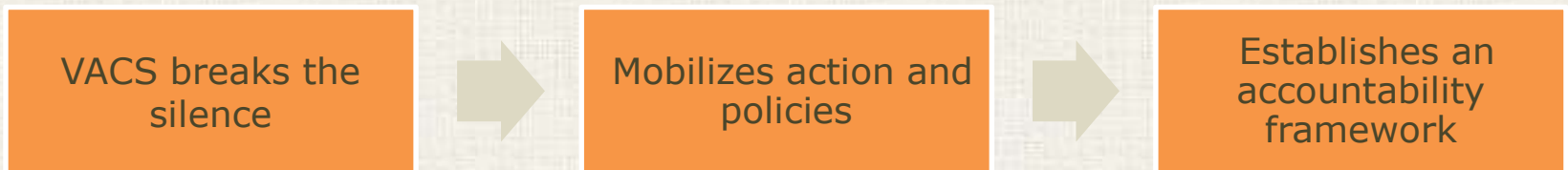
**GLOBAL  
ADVOCACY**

Engage in  
advocacy and  
public awareness  
raising at the  
global level



## *the model*

Government Led



..... *where we work* .....



**Colombia**

**Haiti**

Gaps in Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Caribbean

**Nigeria**

**Côte d'Ivoire**

**Uganda**

**Rwanda**

**Zambia**

**Zimbabwe**

**Botswana**

**Swaziland**

**Kenya**

**Tanzania**

**Malawi**

**Mozambique**

Multiple countries in Asia interested, pending funding

**Lao PDR**

**Cambodia**

**Indonesia**



**Data collection planned**



**Data analysis/reports completed or in process**



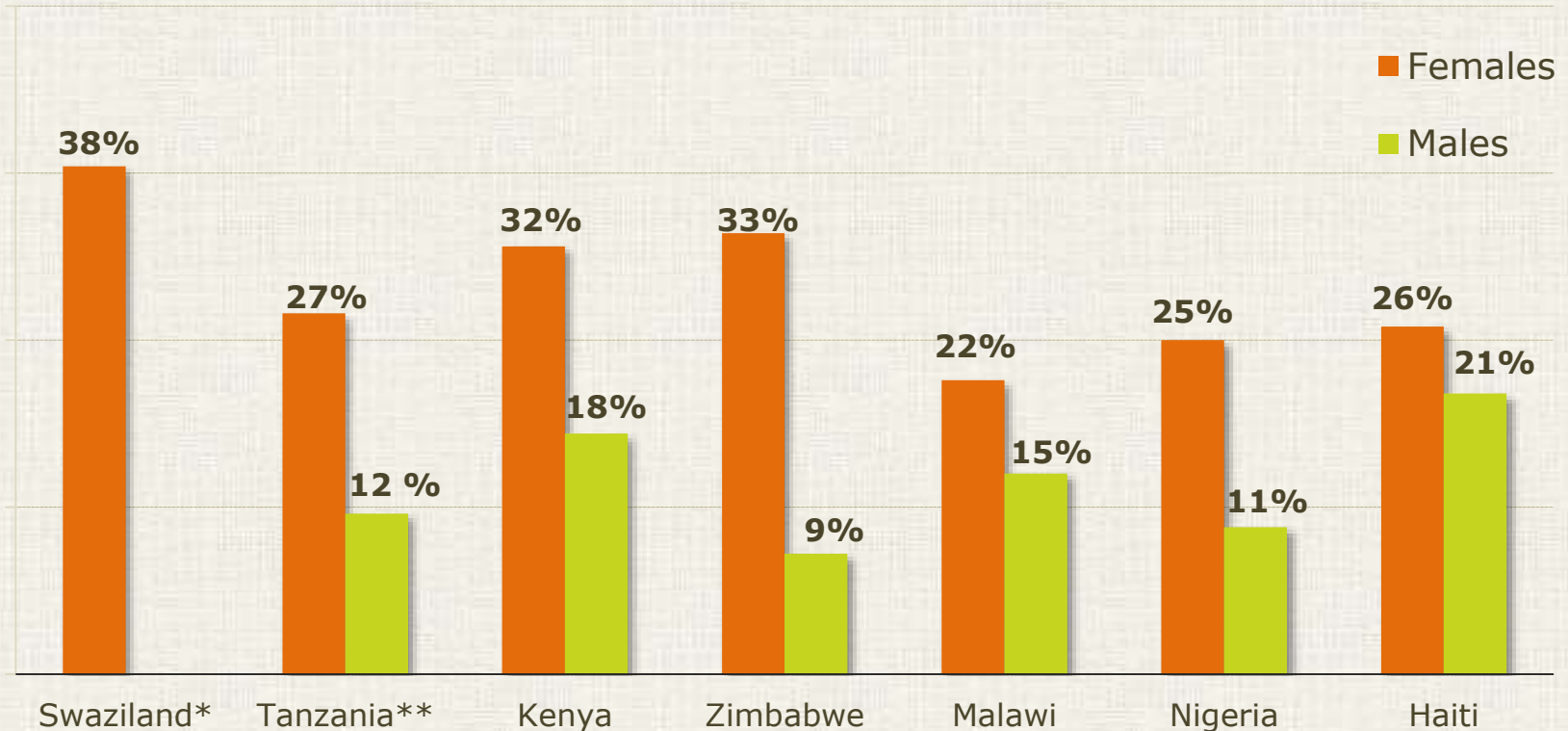
**Implementing actions to prevent and respond to violence**



What do the surveys say?

PILLAR 1

# 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 7 boys experience **sexual violence** prior to age 18



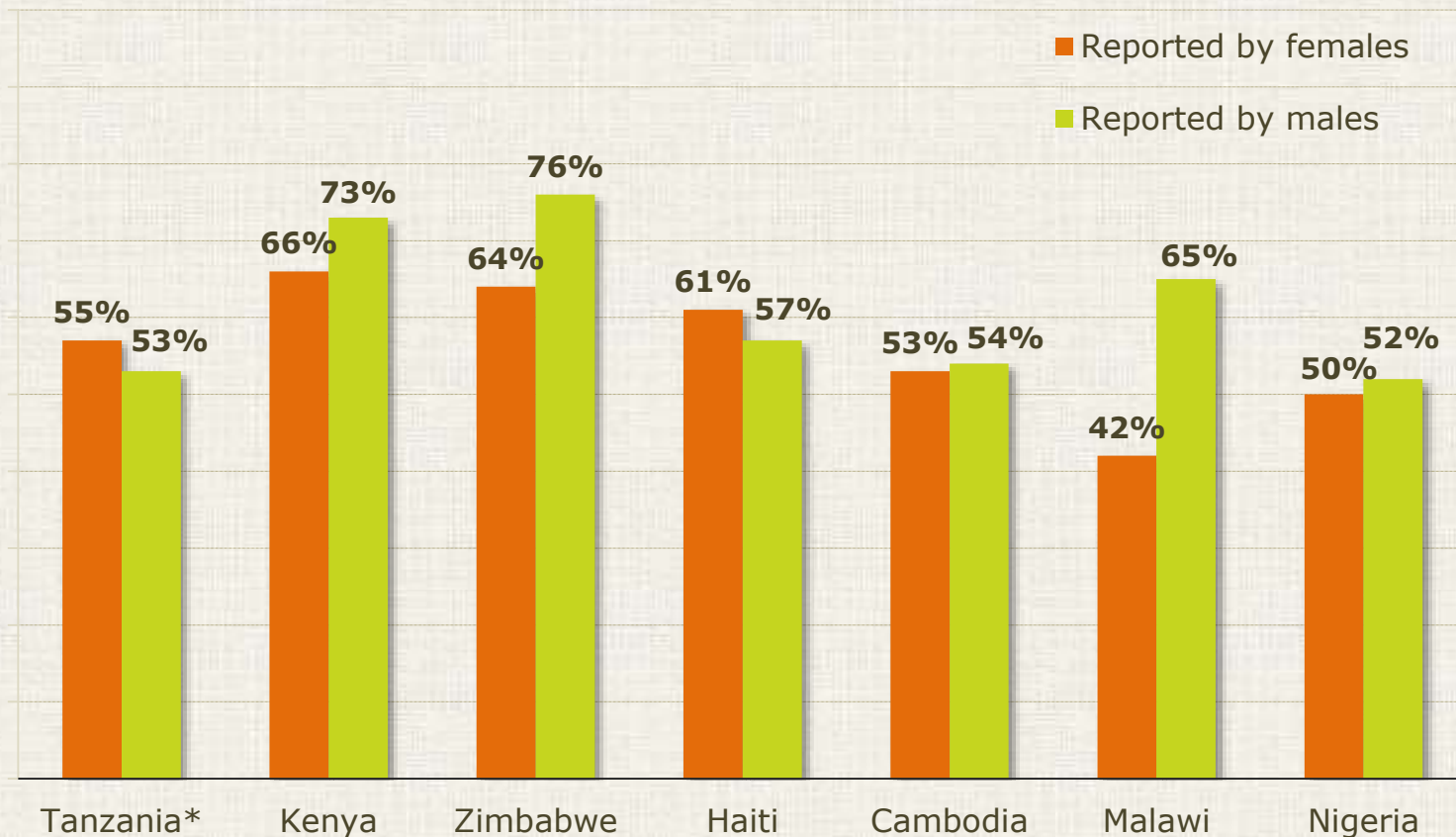
**Percentage of individuals 18-24 years old who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18**

\*Only girls interviewed in Swaziland

\*\*Updated denominator for Tanzania lifetime prevalence indicators of childhood violence uses 18-24 year olds prior to age 18; lifetime prevalence indicators from 2011 Tanzania VACS report use the denominator of 13-24 year olds prior to age 18.

# *Over half* of all children

experience **physical violence** before age 18

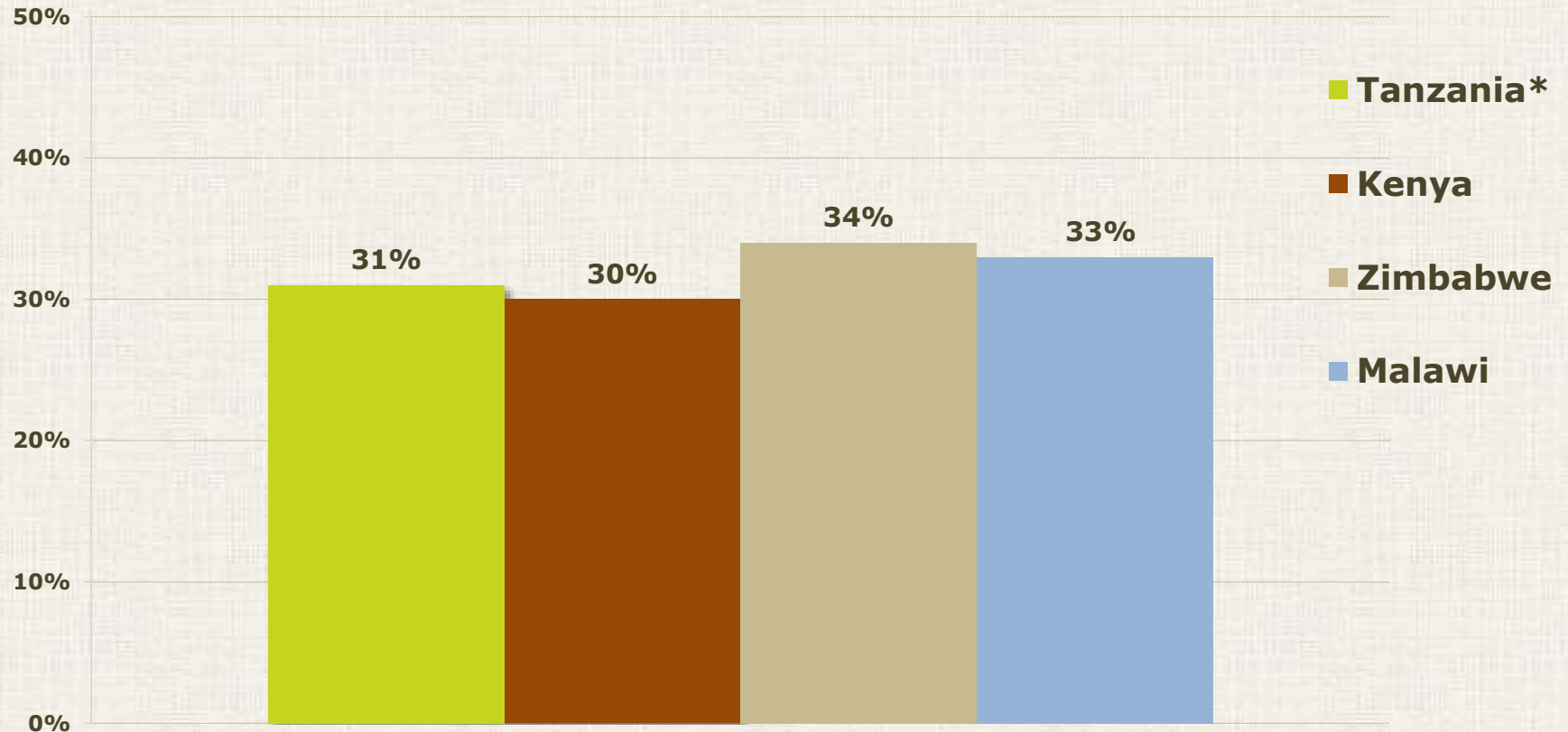


**Percentage of individuals aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence prior to age 18**

\*Updated denominator for Tanzania lifetime prevalence indicators of childhood violence uses 18-24 year olds prior to age 18; lifetime prevalence indicators from 2011 Tanzania VACS report use the denominator of 13-24 year olds prior to age 18.



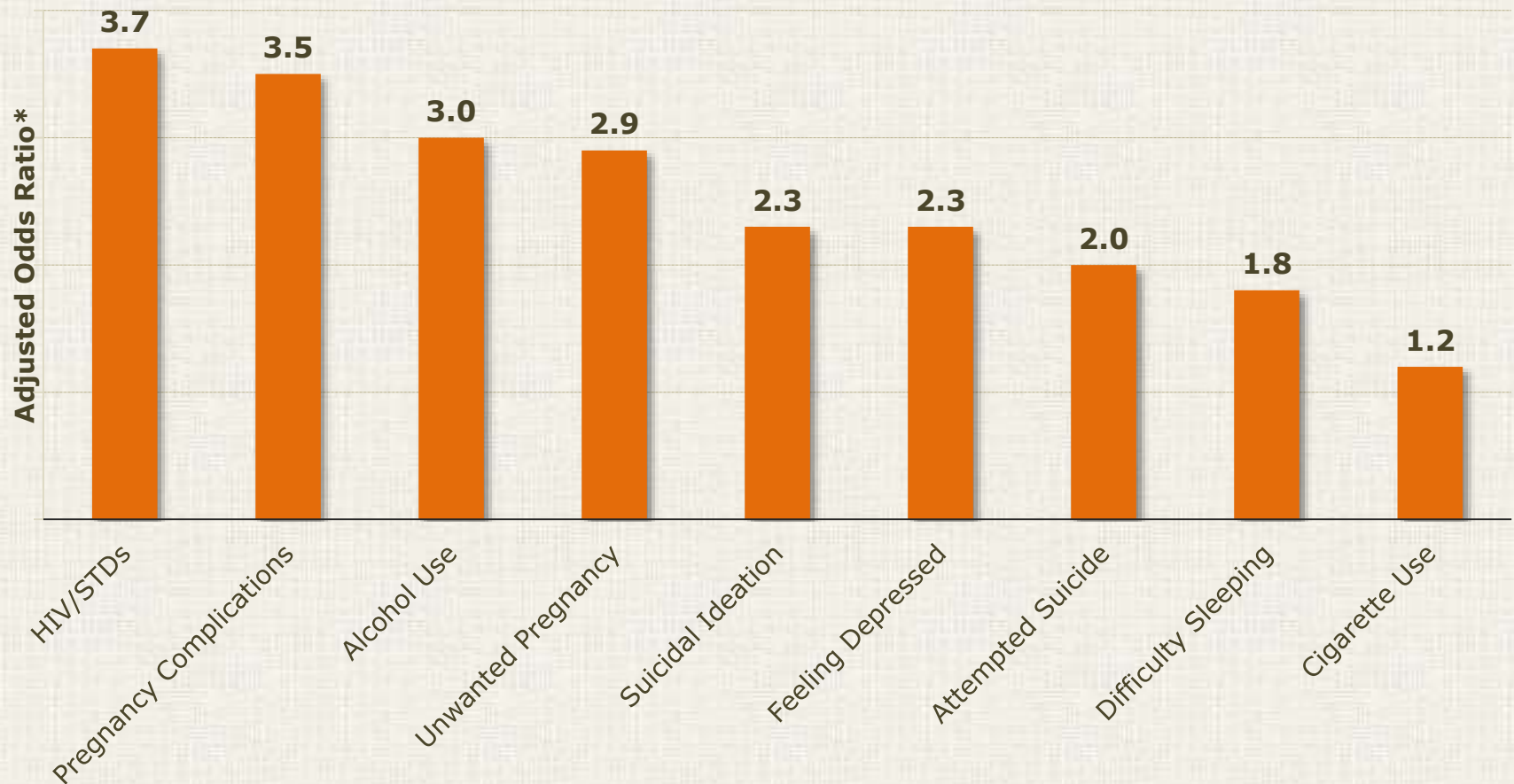
# *High unintended pregnancy rates reported* as a result of **pressured or physically forced sex**



**Percentage of females 18-24 who reported a pregnancy resulting from physically forced and/or coerced sex during their lifetime**

\* For Malawi and Tanzania data reflects % of females 18-24 who experienced physically forced and/or pressured sex before 18, who said at least one pregnancy resulted from childhood sexual violence. For Tanzania numbers may differ from the Violence Against Children Final Report, 2009 due to different analytic approaches.

# Sexual violence leads to *an increase in negative health conditions*



**Association between childhood sexual violence and selected health conditions, reported by females 13-24 years old in Swaziland**

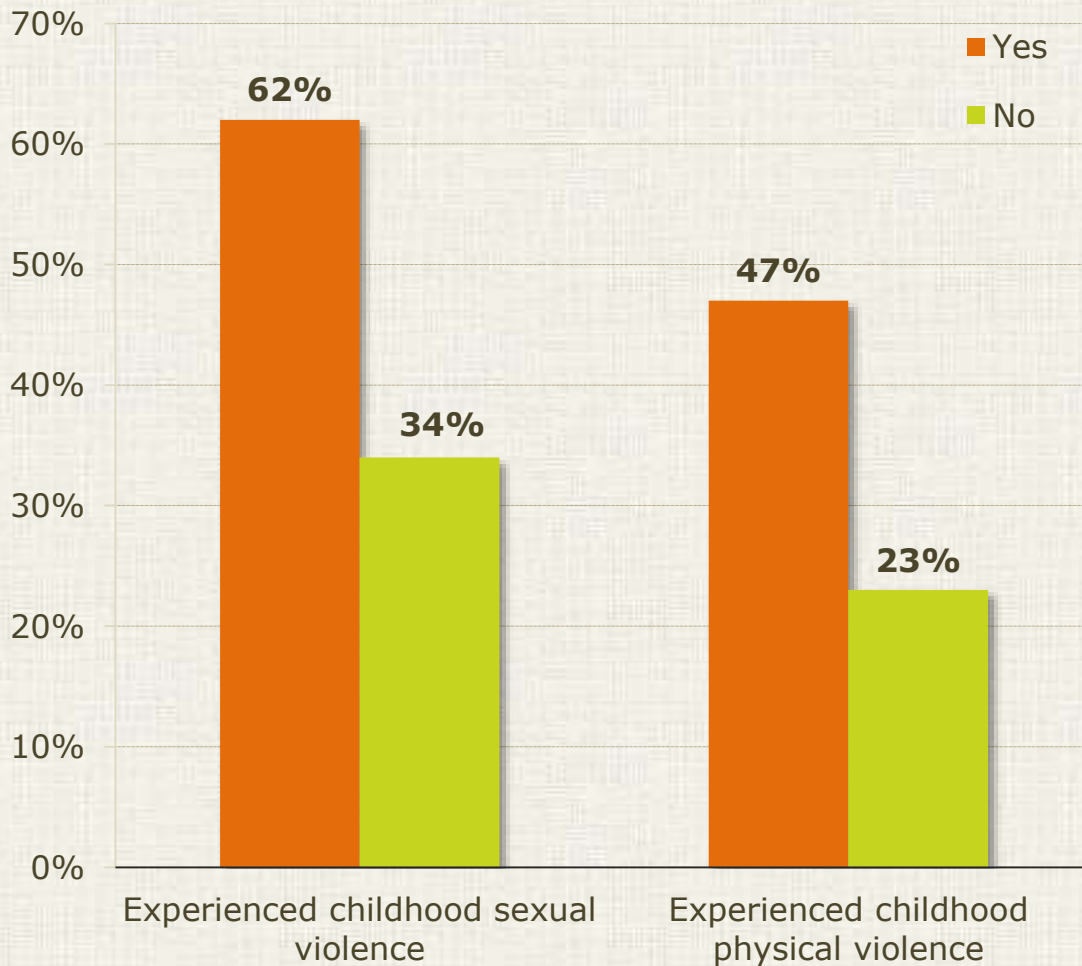
\*Adjusted for age, community setting, SES (socioeconomic status), and orphan status

Source: Reza A, et al. Sexual violence and its health consequences for female children in Swaziland: a cluster survey study. Lancet 2009;373(9679):1966-72.

# Boys who experience violence in childhood

are **significantly** more likely to grow up to **perpetrate intimate partner violence** (Malawi)

Percentage of males in Malawi aged 18-24 who report using sexual or physical violence against a partner\*



\*Perpetration of violence included punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning or scalding, or forcing non-consensual sexual intercourse or other sex acts, against a current or former partner.

# What's wrong with this picture?

Disclosure and service usage by individuals who experienced childhood sexual violence, as reported by 18 to 24 year olds\*



\* Reported by 13-24 year olds in Tanzania



## Country-Led Response

# PILLAR 2

# .....*multi-sector interventions*.....



## **HEALTH**

- Child abuse screening
- Access to services, including comprehensive post-rape care



## **JUSTICE & POLICE**

- Child- and women-friendly policies, laws, police stations and courts
- Legal aid



## **COMMUNITY**

- Parenting support
- Awareness raising
- Community advocacy for political support
- Safe spaces
- Programs to engage children (such as: Junior councils and peer to peer interventions)
- Social mobilization



## **EDUCATION**

- New teacher codes of conduct
- Designated teachers for VAC reporting/handling
- School-based clubs
- Early childhood education
- End corporal punishment
- Safe schools initiatives



## **SOCIAL SERVICES**

- Child helplines
- Child protection centers and
- Increased social welfare officers

*... interventions across these and other sectors based on national context and needs.*

# *Response Results*

**National multisectoral action plans developed** by Tanzania, Kenya and Zimbabwe; comprehensive multisectoral response underway in every country

**Laws passed and enforced** in Swaziland; strong legal framework in other countries

**Increasing knowledge and capacity-building in-country**

**Scaling up** child protection teams, one stop centers, Gender and Child desks, peer to peer learning, school-based interventions, and other multi-sector interventions



# Data to action: Tanzania

## The situation:

- 27% of girls and 12% of boys report sexual violence in childhood.
- Only half of girls and a third of boys told anyone about sexual abuse; only half of those sought services, even fewer received them
- Over half of boys and girls believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances

## The response:

- Development of district child protection systems which link to local leadership, civil society
- Established police gender and children desks (more than 100)
- Faith-based organization have developed materials used by preachers to prevent and respond to VAC
- Safe spaces for girls who experience violence (Masanga Mara, others)





# *Data to action: Tanzania*

## **The response:**

- Strong civil society engagement: TAMWA, Plan, KIWOHEDE, etc.
- Emerging databases of VAC at district and ward levels
- Use of VACs data for further research: local Mzumbe University working with university in UK on study of drivers of VAC in 4 regions.  
Preliminary results are very promising.



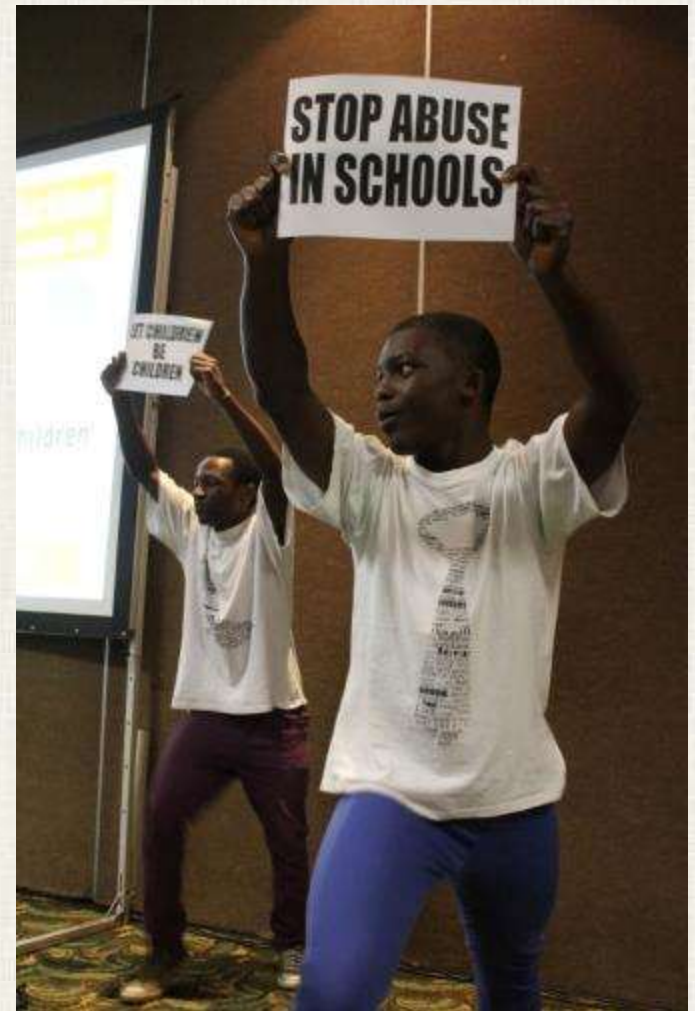
## **Together for Girls Partnership:**

- Supported positions to coordinate design of national strategies
- UNICEF and other partners provide TA, coordination, funding
- Support by UNICEF and government for research on drivers of violence
- Multiple donors support the work, along with national resources

# Global VAC Meeting 2014: “From Research to Action”

## Recommendations from the Field:

- Multi-sectoral model strongly endorsed; implement in new settings
- Coordination is critical and requires investment
- Promote integration of VAC into related sectors (GBV, HIV, etc.)
- Government buy in and involvement is critical for sustainability. Prioritize violence at highest levels of government



# Recommendations from the field

- Data on boys highlights the need for greater attention; girls' empowerment also needs greater investment
- Create local-level databases on incidence/prevalence of VAC for advocacy, planning responses and prevention
- Enough evidence about what works to move ahead, but need investments in M&E and TA
- Create and maintain a community of practice, leverage cross-national networks



*Thank You*



[www.togetherforgirls.org](http://www.togetherforgirls.org)

# Sources

**All data from the Violence Against Children Surveys was obtained under the direction of national governments with technical assistance and support from CDC, UNICEF, PEPFAR and others through the Together for Girls partnership.**

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# Definitions

**Sexual Violence:** Includes physically forced sex; coerced sex (threatened, pressured, tricked, etc.); attempted unwanted sex; and unwanted sexual touching.

**Physical assault:** Includes violence from relatives, authority figures, and romantic partners, including: hitting, kicking, whipping, slapping or pushing, and threats with guns, knives and other weapons.