Tales of two worlds: Decolonising knowledge and funding on VAW
**HOUSEKEEPING**

- **Wordly** for interpretation services
- The webinar will be recorded- we will share a link with everyone
- Questions in the Q&A box please
PANELISTS

ELIZABETH DARTNALL, SVRI

ANGELICA PINO, SVRI

JOY WATSON, SVRI Technical Advisor

TESMERELNA ATSBEHA, WELLSPRING PHILANTHROPIC FUND

MUTHONI MURIITHI, GBV ACCELERATOR

Moderator: AYESHA MAGO, SVRI Technical Advisor
The SVRI

What We Want To Achieve

01
BUILD EVIDENCE

An increase in innovations tested by strong research designs for improved responses to and prevention of violence against women and violence against children.

02
STRENGTHEN CAPACITY

An increase in the number of researchers from low- and middle-income countries leading rigorous, impactful and innovative research on violence against women and violence against children in low- and middle-income countries.

03
PROMOTE PARTNERSHIPS

A co-operative and nurturing field where knowledge is shared and people collaborate and support each other.

04
INFLUENCE CHANGE

More resources mobilised and used effectively for research on violence against women and violence against children and evidence-based practice in low- and middle-income countries.
Overview of the SVRI toolkit: (30 mins)

- Global Shared Research Agenda: Elizabeth Dartnall
- Funding Ethically Guidance— Angelica Pino
- Tracking Funding Study- Joy Watson

Panel discussion (30 mins)

Questions and discussion (15 mins)

Closing (5 mins)
“For too long research agendas have been set by too few, often the loudest, most senior in the room.”
GSRA sought to:

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
# Advisory Structures

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<tr>
<th>STEWARDSHIP GROUP</th>
<th>ADVISORY GROUP</th>
<th>GLOBAL EXPERT GROUP</th>
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<td>SVRI &amp; EQI</td>
<td>30+ experts in VAW prevention &amp; response</td>
<td>500+ representing diverse voices</td>
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<td>Plus consultant with expertise in CHNRI</td>
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THE PROCESS

STEP 1: SCOPING REVIEW
- Advisory Group Consultation

STEP 2: QUESTION GATHERING

STEP 3: CONSOLIDATE TO 40-50 QUESTIONS
- Advisory Group & GED Consultation

STEP 4: SCORING

STEP 5: ADVISORY GROUP CONSULTATION AND VALIDATION WORKSHOP

STEP 6: WIDE DISSEMINATION
FOUR DOMAINS

Domain 1
Research on understanding VAWG in its multiple forms

Domain 2
Intervention research

Domain 3
Improving existing interventions

Domain 4
Methodological and measurement gaps
CRITERIA

APPLICABILITY
Likelihood that the knowledge generated through the proposed research would be implemented in policy and practice

EFFECTIVENESS
Likelihood that the research will produce novel findings that will generate or improve effective and sustainable interventions

EQUITY
Likelihood that the research findings will lead to interventions that are accessible and equitable to vulnerable groups or, conversely, interventions that will perpetuate inequalities
WHO RESPONDED?

59%

41%
TOP FIVE QUESTIONS

1. What types of interventions can effectively prevent multiple forms of VAW & why?

2. What types of interventions are most effective for preventing VAW facing multiple & intersecting forms of discrimination?

3. How are new feminist social movements & anti-feminist social movements (Men's Rights Activists influencing individual, social & policy perspectives related to the experience & perpetration of violence?)

4. What intervention works to prevent sexual harassment in institutional settings & why?

5. What are the impacts of under-researched forms of IPV on women, including emotional & economic IPV, revenge porn and honour-based violence?
“Developing the GSRA was a new process. We understand that while the outcome of this process is hugely valuable, the process itself, and what we learn from it, are just as valuable.”
- Advisory Group Member
The GSRA process has revealed that there are still major research gaps in the VAW field.

The GSRA must be used, for it to be effective.

- Funders should increase investment in high-quality and ethical research aligned with the GSRA;
- Researchers should use the GSRA to inform their own research agendas;
- Practitioners should use the agenda as a guide for partnerships with researchers on the evaluation of their interventions;
- The GSRA should be used as a tool to advocate for more and better research funding that addresses critical research gaps in the field.
• Regional agenda setting: LAC, EECA, EAP, Africa
• Intersections VAC and VAW
• Dissemination
• Monitoring and evaluation
Funding Ethically: Better Funding for Research on VAW and VAC in LMICs
"Donors need to fund research that meets real needs and does not arise from contexts that are far from reality. Decolonize the approaches of this type of generation of knowledge and practices. Stop seeing low- and middle-income countries as "laboratories" for the production of knowledge. Become true allies and impact people to counter the neoliberal colonial system"

(Respondent, Online survey (Spanish) September)"
Objectives

1. Reframing funders – collaborative and equitable partners
2. Promote equitable funding in field
3. Advocate for more and smarter investments in field
4. Advocate for more research funding in LMICs
5. Develop ethical funding principles
The process

1. Scoping review literature
2. Consultative process key stakeholders - FGDs
3. Online survey in different languages
4. Data analysis – key themes emerging
5. Develop ethical funding principles
FEMINIST APPROACH AND PRAXIS IN RESEARCH

Centralises voices and experiences of research participants

Forefronts discussions around complex and unequal power relationships

Highlights the need to include creative and alternative methodologies
GUIDANCE PRINCIPLES

1. Decolonising knowledge and methods of learning
2. Creating equity in research
3. Ensuring flexible, adaptive and long-term funding
4. Transforming the funder – grantee relationship
**PRINCIPLES IN ACTION**

**STEP 1**
**PRE CALL**
Key recommendations to funders include consideration of what the field, existing literature and local communities have identified as research priorities and developing a deep understanding of the local contexts within which the call must be disseminated.

**STEP 2**
**THE CALL**
Key recommendations to funders include creating and reviewing the RFP bearing in mind issues related to increasing the diversity of the applicant pool and creating a process that is as fair and equitable as possible.

**STEP 3**
**THE APPLICATION**
Key recommendations to funders include setting specific priorities, so that they are accounted for by researchers in proposals. For example, include budget items that address partnership development, capacity sharing, research uptake-frameworks, dissemination of research products.

**STEP 4**
**DUE DILIGENCE AND REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS**
Key recommendations to funders include ensuring diversity and local expertise on review committees as well as an approach that emphasises flexibility, negotiation, and collaboration.

**STEP 5**
**POST AWARD-DEVELOPING A SHARED UNDERSTANDING**
Key recommendations to funders include making an effort to build relationships based on trust and open communication.

**STEP 6**
**IMPLEMENTATION**
Key recommendations to funders include providing support by amplifying the work grantees are doing, being willing to adjust when things go wrong and putting a trust-based partnership into practice.

**STEP 7**
**CLOSING THE PROJECT**
Key recommendations to funders include considering ‘transition funding’ that would enable grantees to conduct advocacy based on their research findings, reinforcing the linkages made throughout the project and being flexible regarding end of project reporting requirements and deadlines if necessary.
A CALL TO ACTION

- Dissemination
- Use the Ethical Funding Guidance
- Talk to the SVRI on how to use/adapt the guidance
TRACKING FUNDING TO RESEARCH ON VAW IN LMICS
Study sought to:

1. Examine how much funding there is for research on VAW
2. Determine where funding comes from
3. Look at what & who determines research priorities
4. Look at how research is used to prevent & address VAW
RESEARCH METHODS

ANALYSIS OF OECD DATABASE
Activities falling under purpose code 15180 & keyword search related to GBV and research

ONLINE SURVEY
X2 online surveys targeting funders & grant recipients
13 funders
47 grants recipients
TOTAL: 60

CASE STUDIES
X4 countries:
Colombia
Papua New Guinea
South Africa
Lebanon
## FINDINGS

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<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<td><strong>How much money is going to research on VAW?</strong></td>
<td>2019: a total of 1.365 billion USD. Of this, an estimated 76,962,249 USD went to research (0.05% of total ODA).</td>
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<td><strong>Who is funding?</strong></td>
<td>Mainly HICs &amp; a small number of donors. Interviews revealed that little funding comes from national governments. Lebanon &amp; PNG – no government funding</td>
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<td><strong>Who is receiving funding?</strong></td>
<td>Funders surveyed said their funding for research on VAW went to a range of organisations. Most common: national WROs, NGOs, research &amp; academic institutions.</td>
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<td><strong>What research is being funded?</strong></td>
<td>Survey responses indicate a range of focus areas. Most KIs indicated that funding went to research on approaches to preventing VAW.</td>
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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop a baseline of funding flows to research on VAW & make a better case for investment in research.

2. Research for VAW needs to be decolonized, localized & promote diversity.

3. Fund the dissemination of research and initiatives pertaining to its uptake.

4. Fund better: The SVRI’s “Funding Ethically: Better funding for VAW and VAC research in LMICs” is a framework for how to fund better.
• Creating spaces for engagement between donors, researchers and knowledge-based practitioners to look at how funding approaches can be transformed.
• Ongoing monitoring of funding allocated to research on VAW.
• Advocacy to ensure that governments allocate funding to research in national action plans.