Una revisión sistemática de la violencia hacia niños, niñas y adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe desde el 2015 hasta el 2021

262 Reportes y artículos sobre VCN + Análisis secundario de 30 conjuntos de datos de GSHS + Inclusión de 42 conjuntos de datos adicionales (MICS, DHS, TERCE, VACS)

PREVALENCIA: La VCN afecta de manera desigual para crear y mantener inequidades entre y dentro de los países

Se resalta que las encuestas de la región no recaban información suficiente sobre violencia sexual hacia NNA, y muchos países no tienen datos actualizados. Cifras de la Encuesta de Violencia contra Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (EVCNNA) muestran la alarmante situación:

- **Determinantes:** Normas sociales y de género negativas (machismo) e historia de conflicto armado, crimen e inseguridad. La intensidad de los factores de riesgo a nivel comunitario es mayor en comparación con otras regiones.

- **Consecuencias:** Ideas o intentos suicidas, clima general de miedo en las escuelas, impacto en las actitudes y creencias de NNA en torno a la violencia.

- **Intervenciones:**
  - Más intervenciones sobre: Apoyo para padres y cuidadores, transferencias monetarias, intervenciones educativas y en habilidades para la vida con trabajo sobre normas sociales
  - Menos intervenciones sobre: Servicios de respuesta y apoyo, implementación y cumplimiento de leyes

Prevalencia (%) de violencia sexual antes de los 18 años, entre el grupo de 18 a 24 años, en 4 países de Latinoamérica y El Caribe – EVCNNA (2012 – 2018)

Link: Violencia contra niños, niñas y adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe 2015-2021 | UNICEF
Honour, violence, and children: A systematic scoping review of global evidence

**Question:** What is the research landscape on honour, violence and child protection/rights?

**Why?** Debates around ‘honour’, research focused on women, intersectional

**Methods:** Honour/honour-based violence, children, impacts → 7122 results → screen → 101 studies

**Findings:** Research in the North, mixed methods, honour only defined in half the studies, role of family, how honour and VAC linked.

**Implications:** definition/measurement; intersecting power hierarchies.

**Need:** research in sub-Saharan Africa + South America, multi-region + multi-country studies, child-led research that engages boys, gender-transformative and child-centred approaches focusing on prevention and response.

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Dr. Michelle Lokot
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@michellelokot
IT TAKES A COMMUNITY TO PROTECT A CHILD

A Nigerian Example
**Parenting without Violence**

**I show through my actions that I want to provide an environment for my child to express thoughts and ideas**

Nepal video content developed for COVID-19 lockdowns

**Use of Parenting without Violence approach**

**KEY**

- **Use of Parenting without Violence approach**

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**I feel happy at home.**

Girl, Papua New Guinea

**My mother spends more time talking to us and giving us advice.**

Child, Zambia

**Physical and/or humiliating punishment 46.8% less likely to occur following the intervention**

Cambodia endline evaluation

Boys who “always” feel happy: 53% → 58%

Girls who “always” feel happy: 40% → 67%

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**I told my husband (about positive parenting)... I shared on how we should educate our child by not using corporal punishment. He accepted those learning materials and tried to apply it at home.**

Female caregiver, Indonesia

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There are only a few of us men, but we should all be sitting here... [These] are topics that you should not miss if you are a father, if you are an uncle, if indeed you are a man... what I learned the most was the importance of speaking to my children affectionately, my father never told me that he loved me, and I did the same with my children, now there is no day that I don’t tell them that I love them and that they are important to me.
Women’s Experiences of Mothering Children in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Reflections from Women Residing in Shelters in South Africa (SA)

Authors: Dr Bianca Dekel & Prof Naeemah Abrahams

1 Gender & Health Research Unit: The South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC)

INTRODUCTION

- SA: high rates of IPV, esp. amongst women of reproductive age
- Grapple with: Abusive partner and role as mothers
- May experience depression, physical injuries, economic hardship & social isolation: Few resources to care for others
- Important to understand the challenges
- Received little attention, esp. within LMIC

METHODS

- Approval from each shelters’ management.
- Repeat, individual interviews: 16 women - 5 domestic violence shelters in 3 Provinces.
- Inclusion criteria: Women (age 18+); experienced IPV from male partner (former/current boyfriend/husband) and had at least 1 child (biological or step-child), living in same home as woman and abusive male partner.

FINDINGS

- Loss of control at a time of increased responsibility: “Once my baby was born, he made all the rules for my baby, but he did nothing for my baby. I had no say over anything, but I must do everything”.

- Mother and/or child experiencing physical abuse, simultaneously meant to emotionally harm the other: “My daughter told her father: ‘what you are doing to my mother, you are also doing to me’. That was shocking to me. She meant like the pain I am feeling, she is also feeling, like emotionally, you know?”.

- Mothers’ assessing themselves negatively: “I had so much on my plate, it was overflowing. I had to try for me and my children not to be abused, I had to tend to my children, like do everything for them, I had to cook and clean, make sure he is happy, and I must think what I can and can’t say all the time. I could never do it all and I always felt like a failure, always”.

CONCLUSION

- A form of emotional abuse, which is often hidden and not well understood tactic needs additional research to improve our overall understanding of IPV.
“Hitting a child in that way is not violence to me!” A qualitative exploration of childhood, culture and corporal punishment in school in a post-conflict setting in Côte d'Ivoire
## Results of complier Average Causal Effect (CACE) Analysis on PfR programme in Uganda

### Child maltreatment

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CACE analyses larger effect sizes than ITT (32% vs 22%)

### Intimate partner violence

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IPV perpetration: CACE analysis larger effect than ITT (45% vs 31%)

IPV victimisation: CACE analysis larger effect than ITT (42% vs 29%)
JOINING FORCES

Ending Violence Against Children

A Quick Start Guide to the Adaptation and Scale Up of Programmes

Download the Guide

www.AdaptationAndScale.Joining-Forces.org
Lessons learned from an online intervention to reduce school-based violence against children

Jasmine Uysal (juysal@ucsd.edu), Marilyn Akinola, Symon Wandiembe, Paul Bukuluki, Rogers Tumusiime, Catherine Kennedy, Rebecka Lundgren

INTERVENTION

Commitments – digital / in-school approach to shift teacher norms and behaviors to prevent violence and gender discrimination against children at school in Uganda

EVALUATION

Cluster randomized controlled trial (baseline only) in 24 schools; 6-month pilot with tracking of teacher engagement and post-implementation interviews; weekly meeting and adaptations during pilot

KEY LESSONS FROM DIGITAL SOCIAL NORMS SHIFTING

| Strong norms condoning violence against children vocalized online |
| POSTS SHOULD STAY POSITIVE; ONLINE ENGAGEMENT CAN REINFORCE HARMFUL NORMS |
| Groups need careful moderation and facilitation |
| Facebook has broader reach; WhatsApp more discussion |
| Trained “Peer Insiders” are needed to encourage norm shifting “from within” |
| Facilitators need training in norms and gender norms |

“Whenever Everyday Heroes send topics and questions and we see how people discuss behavior changes, solutions and ways we can change our attitudes, it helps us make a positive change from what we have been doing and in doing that we are able to also uplift others”

https://www.alignplatform.org/passages-project
Lessons from a trauma-informed participatory youth advocacy project involving young survivors of sexual violence in Albania, Moldova and Serbia.
How do children define violence and maltreatment in childhood?

Systematic review of 26 qualitative studies in sub-Saharan Africa

12 countries across mostly East and Southern Africa

Children 6-18 years, but mostly >13 years

Overall, children focused less on acts of violence, and defined violence through:

- Sexual violence from peers, family or community members
- Violence in established intimate partnerships
- Emotional violence around sex from peers, community members
- Fighting, bullying and beating between peers

Ellen Turner, Susan A Kelly, Emily Eldred, Katrina Bouzanis, Anne Gatuguta, Manuela Balliet, Shelley Lees, Karen Devries

Child Protection Research Group, LSHTM