



USAID | **Project SEARCH**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE | SUPPORTING EVALUATION & RESEARCH TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS

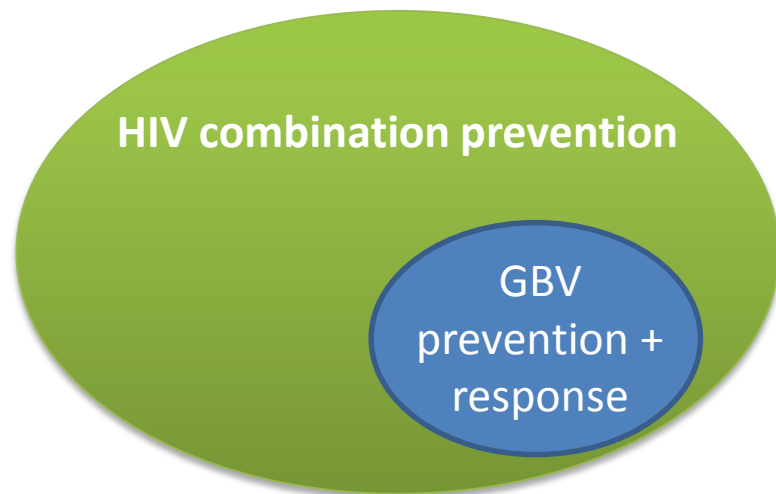


Strengthening the evidence base for GBV programming

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Futures Group

March 2, 2015
Washington, DC

GBV and HIV prevention programming



“Gender inequality and related GBV [*gender-based violence*] contribute through multiple pathways to the transmission of HIV...

... country teams should scale up delivery of PEP [*post-exposure prophylaxis*] as part of a comprehensive protocol for victims of GBV in all PEPFAR-funded clinical facilities, and address GBV and harmful gender norms in the context of HIV prevention. Screening for GBV should be part of all routine and emergency health care.

-- Guidance for the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted HIV Infections, PEPFAR, 2011, p. 37.



Project SEARCH: Tathmini GBV

Evaluation of a comprehensive GBV prevention and response program delivered through a platform of HIV programs and services

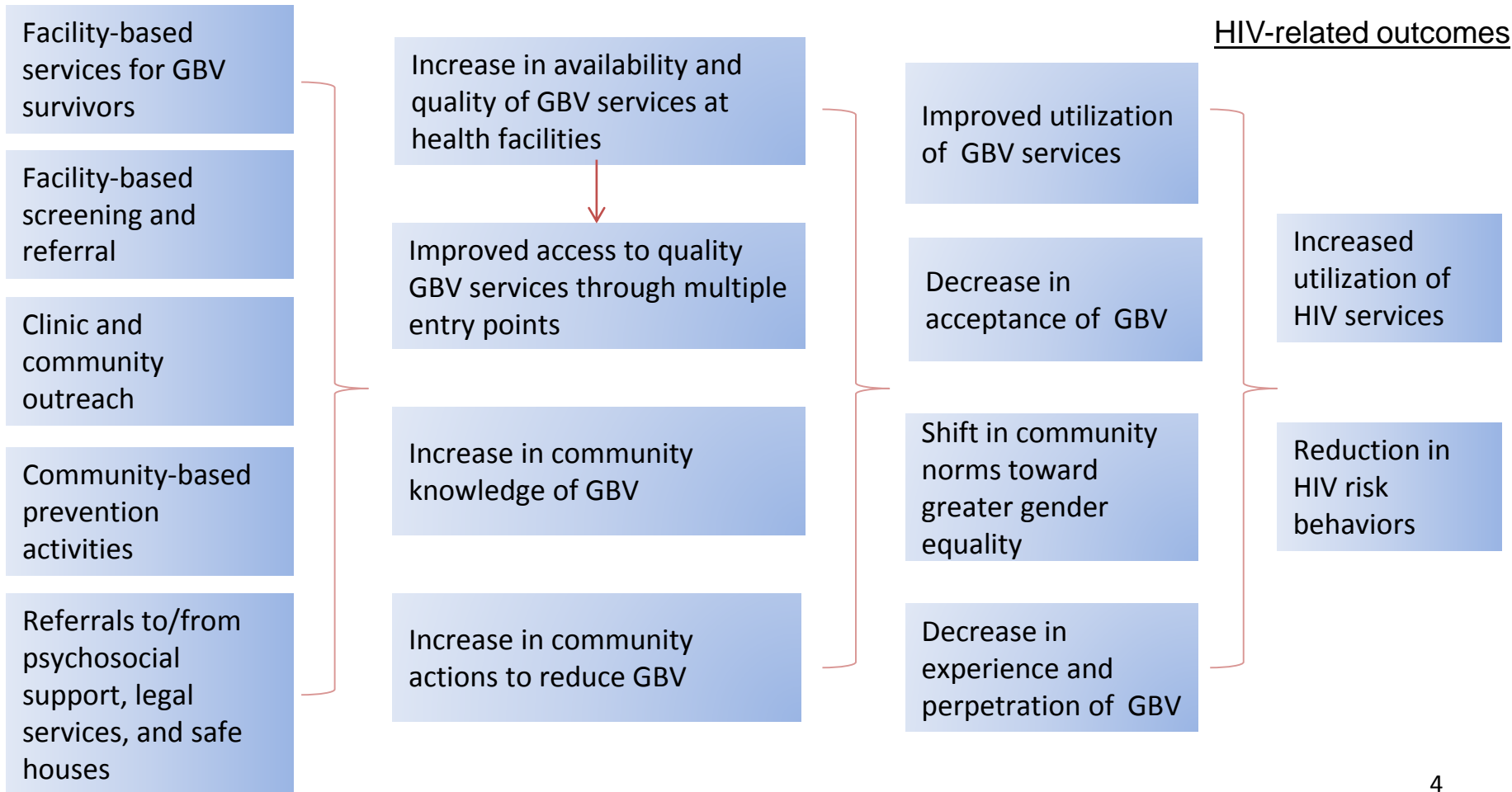
- PEPFAR initiative – Tanzania
- Focus on intimate partner violence and sexual violence experienced by adults and children
- Rigorous design that includes quantitative and qualitative measurement over time
- Engagement of policy, program, and community stakeholders throughout the project
- Translation of findings for policy and programs– globally and in Tanzania

Conceptual model for the evaluation

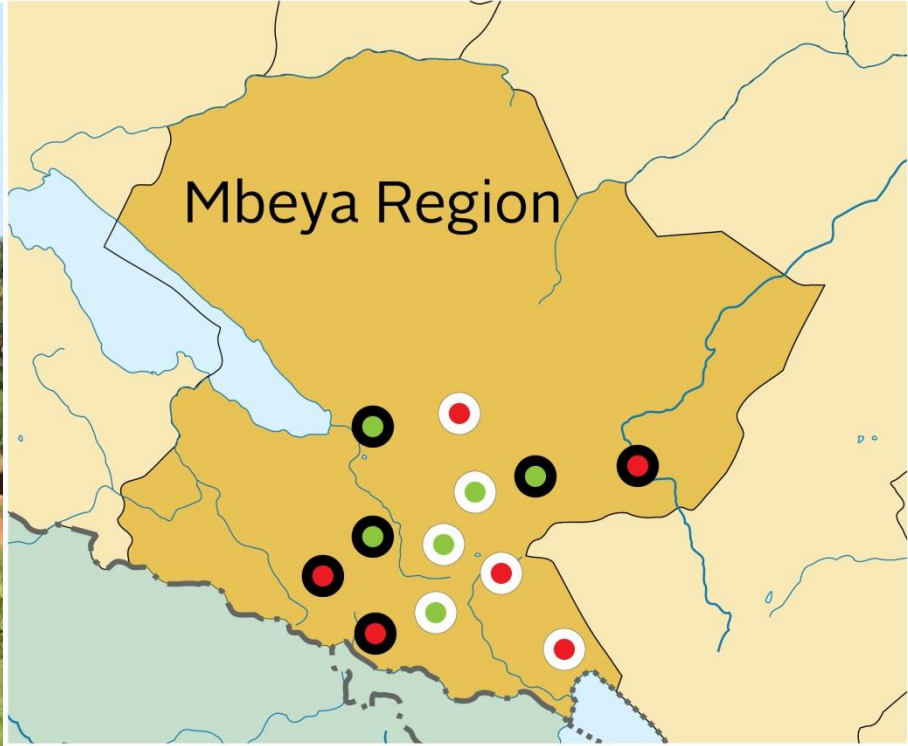
GBV program





Expected outcomes

HIV-related outcomes



Tathmini GBV study design and sites



Intervention Clusters <i>Immediate rollout of GBV interventions</i>		Control Clusters <i>Rollout of GBV interventions delayed by 18 months</i>	
	1. Tukuyu District Hospital 2. Kyela District Hospital 3. Chunya District Hospital		1. Vwawa District Hospital 2. Mbarali District Hospital 3. Itumba District Hospital
	4. Ilembo Health Centre 5. Mwakaleli Health Centre 6. Ibaba Health Centre		4. Iyula Health Centre 5. Inyala Health Centre 6. Mbuyuni Health Centre

WRP/HJFMRI¹ GBV Program

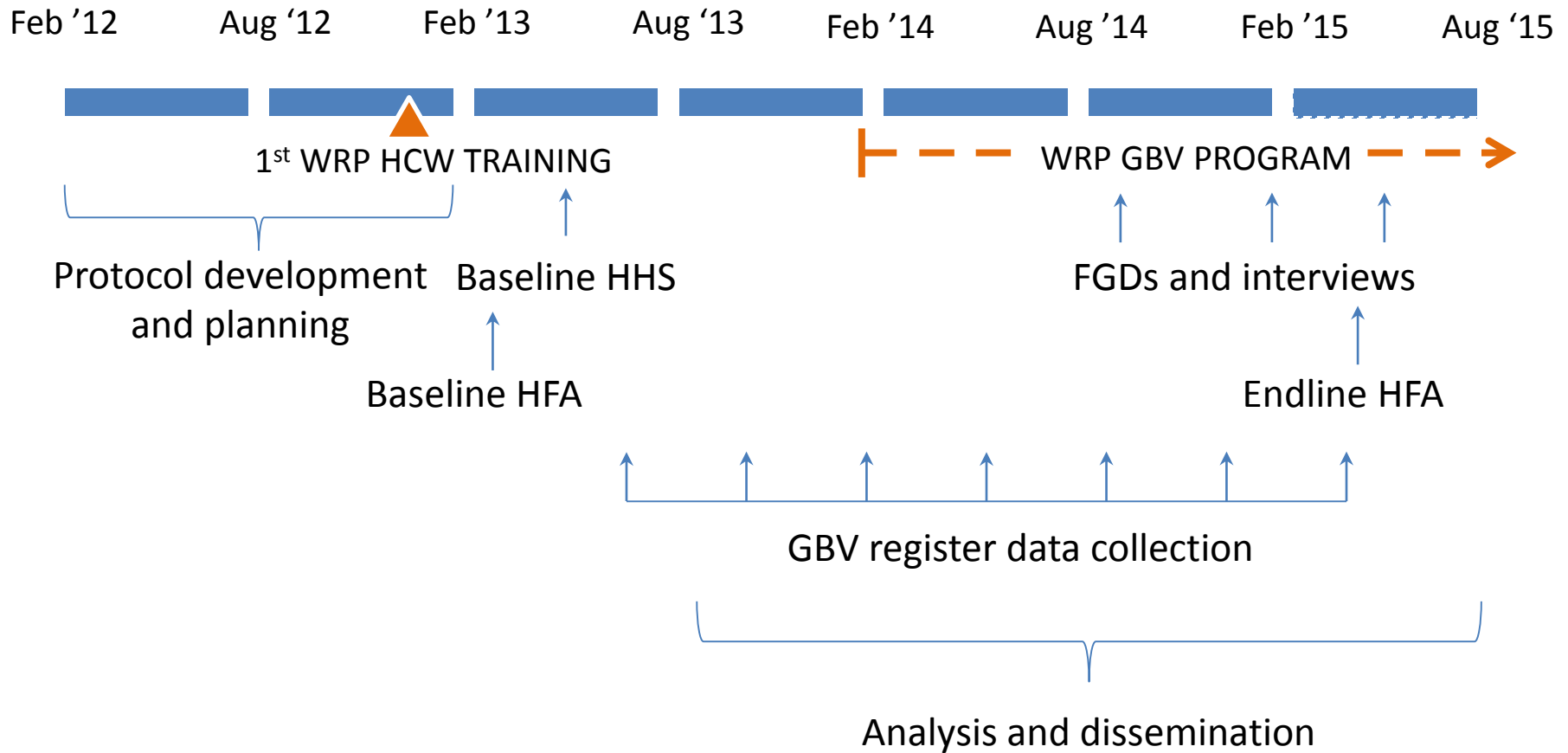
- Health care provider training ; medical equipment and supplies; supportive supervision at hospitals and health centres: MOHSW facilities under Mbeya RMO
- Community sensitization through peer educators: adaptation of *Sasa!*
- *Couple Connect*
- Group education
- Referrals between health facility and community programs and services
- Creation and facilitation of local government coordination committees

Primary data collection

- **Household survey:** Women ages 15-49 in study communities
- **GBV register:** Facility records of GBV service delivery
- **Health facility assessments:** Interviews with facility personnel; observation checklists
- **Focus group discussions:** Community coordinating committees
- **Key informant interviews:** Community program participants and community leaders
- **In-depth interviews:** Program managers and implementing partners

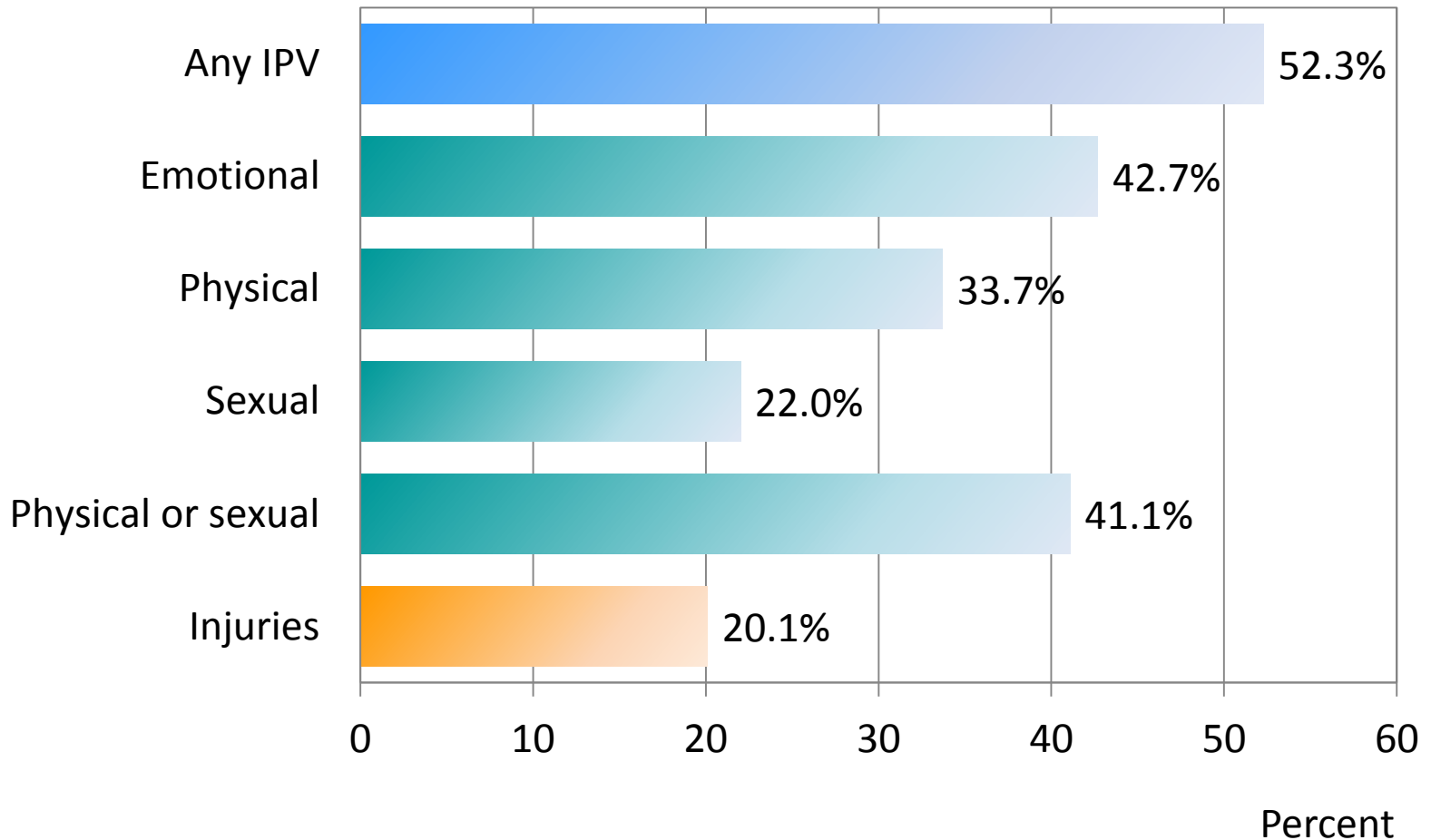


Timeline



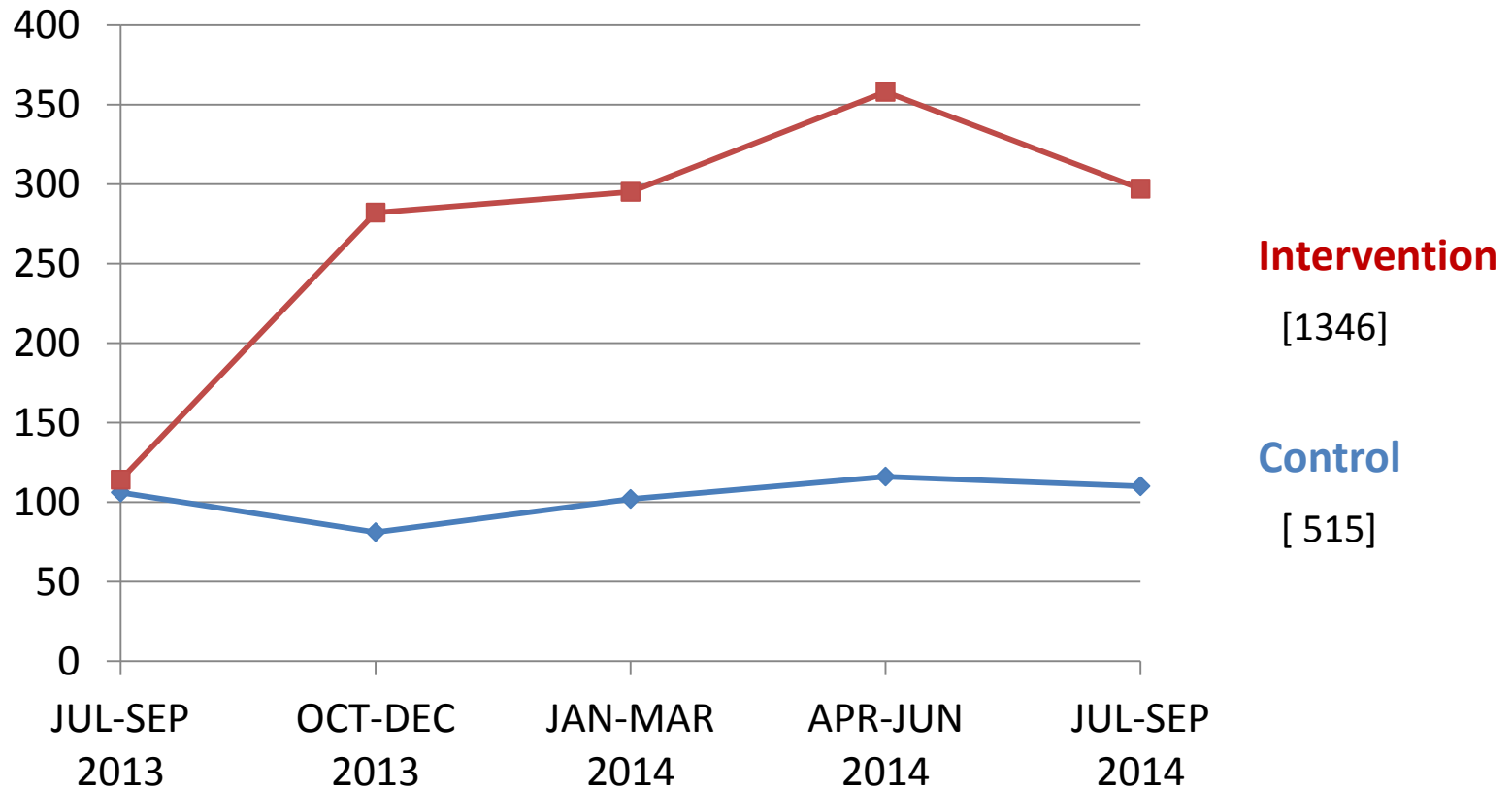
Baseline household survey: IPV

Experienced violence from any partner (often, sometimes or once) in past 12 months



Number of GBV client encounters

Number of GBV client encounters





Evaluating “combination” programs

- Study program implementation even when the focus is on outcomes
- Establish clear “implementer” and “evaluator” roles and work together
- Collect information from multiple sources using multiple methods; triangulate the data
- Plan for change and allocate sufficient time



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PEPFAR
U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Asante sana!
