

Transforming Households: Reducing Incidence of Violence in Emergencies (THRIVE)

OVERVIEW

There is an urgent need for programmes that reduce violence in the home during emergencies, including intimate partner violence; emotional, physical and sexual abuse; and child maltreatment and neglect.¹ Work on violence against children (VAC) and violence against women (VAW) in emergencies has been fragmented across the Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) sectors, impeding effective action within and across these sectors. **The THRIVE project**, co-led by UNICEF and the Child Protection in Crisis (CPC) Learning Network at Columbia University (CU), aims to bridge this gap by investigating drivers of household violence during emergencies and identifying innovative interventions to address and mitigate this violence.



Photo: Susan Markisz, 2009

GOALS

Drawing on a model developed by CU and UNICEF, THRIVE is building an evidence base on drivers of household violence in emergencies, effective strategies for addressing household violence, and new approaches to preventing this violence. THRIVE has devised a measurement approach to document drivers of violence and will develop tools to evaluate programmes seeking to reduce its frequency. These new tools will enhance the capacity of the humanitarian community to understand and prevent household violence in emergency settings.

PROJECT PARTNERS

With funding from USAID/OFDA, the CPC Learning Network at CU serves as the technical lead for THRIVE-specific research. UNICEF provides the operational arm for the project, and UNICEF - Innocenti provides guidance and shares learning from their *Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children* project.

THRIVE PROJECT PHASES

1: LITERATURE & PRACTICE REVIEW (completed)	• Conducted systematic review of existing knowledge on risk factors for household violence (including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment in the home) • Conducted landscaping review of existing programmes and promising practices in addressing household violence • Researched objective priority-setting through key stakeholder meetings
2: FORMATIVE RESEARCH & TOOL DEVELOPMENT (ongoing)	• Collect formative qualitative data to identify local drivers and social norms affecting household violence in two pilot locations (Colombia and Haiti) • Develop measurement approach and Theory of Change (TOC) rooted in existing evidence on drivers of violence and promising interventions • Collaborate with local partner organizations to implement Phase 3 (below)
3: IMPLEMENT, MONITOR, & EVALUATE INTERVENTIONS	• Implement interventions identified in Phase 2 across emergency settings, prioritizing efforts that address field-level conceptions of household violence and using field-adapted evaluation designs • Adapt interventions to contribute to desired change on local levels and crisis constraints • Disseminate research findings to international and local humanitarian actors to inform their efforts to reduce household violence in emergency contexts

WHERE IS THRIVE AT?

Data collection in Colombia is completed: over 100 women, girls (ages 13-17), boys (ages 13-17) and men engaged in qualitative activities in two urban conflict-affected communities in the Cundinamarca and Córdoba departments. Two qualitative methodologies – photo elicitation and a Venn Diagram activity – were used that focused on themes related to changes in family dynamics and perceptions of needs to strengthen family resilience after displacement. Data collection in Haiti will begin in September 2017.



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