



CHANGING NATIONAL POLICY ON VIOLENCE AFFECTING CHILDREN

AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF UNICEF AND PARTNERS' MULTI-COUNTRY
STUDY ON THE DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AFFECTING CHILDREN IN PERU



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Main Research Partners in Peru	4
Executive Summary	5
Background	7
Methods	9
Findings.....	11
Outcomes Chain	11
Contextual analysis.....	12
Evidence of research uptake	13
Inputs	13
Activities/outputs	14
Engagement and Reach	16
Awareness/Reactions	19
Evidence of research use.....	21
Knowledge, attitudes and skills	21
Evidence of Research Impact	23
Practice and behaviour change.....	23
Final outcomes.....	29
Key factors unlocking impact	29
Issues for reflection	30
Recommendations	31
References	32
Appendices	33
Appendix 1: Methods	34
Appendix 2: Summary of the evidence against outcomes chain	36
Appendix 3: Contextual Analysis for Peru	39
Appendix 4: List of data sources	42
Appendix 5: List of study outputs.....	46
Appendix 6: Reach of the launch of Stage 1 findings in Peru.....	48
Appendix 7: Information sheet and consent form for interviews.....	49
Appendix 8: Interview questions for researchers involved in Peru	52
Appendix 9: Interview questions for stakeholders involved in Peru.....	55
Appendix 10: Questionnaire completed by participants at the study's social norms training	56

MAIN RESEARCH PARTNERS IN PERU

Group for the Analysis of Development (Young Lives Peru)	GRADE
Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	MIMP
National Institute of Statistics and Informatics	INEI
Pontifical Catholic University of Peru	PUCP
UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti	Innocenti
UNICEF Peru	
University of Edinburgh	UoE
Young Lives Oxford	YL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an impact assessment of research carried out by UNICEF and partners, the *Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence affecting Children* in Peru. The Multi-Country Study aimed to increase understanding of what drives violence affecting children in four countries – Peru, Italy, Zimbabwe and Viet Nam - and how best to address it. The impact assessment was conducted by independent researchers at the University of Edinburgh using an outcomes framework approach (Morton, 2015a) and focused on Peru.

KEY FINDINGS

- The study used a **practically-focused, multi-partner approach to generating evidence that was important for subsequent impact.**
- The **specific combination of research outputs, awareness-raising, capacity-building and knowledge-brokering activities, built on this partnership approach, and maximised impact.**
- UNICEF took a **knowledge brokerage role to connect people with the research and to ensure key actors were aware of and included in the study, its findings and possible actions. Richer connections between research and policy were developed and sustained.**
- Being engaged closely with the study helped local actors to be clearer about the issues of violence in their country, and was seen as a useful way of forwarding the agenda to tackle violence. Partnership kept levels of awareness high during a change of government.
- The study filled an evidence gap, helping to shift discourse on violence and give it higher political priority. There is now more capacity in Peru for academics, government analysts and policy makers to work together to address this issue and to get the evidence they need to develop policy.
- The research improved access to high quality information on violence, which in turn contributed to legislative changes, will help to leverage funding and has informed programmes at the ministerial level. It has also improved coordination efforts at the national level regarding violence prevention and has influenced how other countries in the region approach violence issues. Study partners will continue to work on violence issues.
- Levels of violence against children may have begun to decrease in Peru since the start of the study, but the final impact of the study is not yet known.
- The Research Contribution Framework used in this study was adaptable and effective in a middle income country

KEY FACTORS IN UNLOCKING IMPACT

Similar to other impact studies (Oliver et al 2014) there are several key factors that helped to unlock impact in this case:

- Starting out with an intention to **make a difference**
- Building a **partnership** approach to research, acknowledging different roles needed for change (but also creating time lags and other challenges)
- Assigning **knowledge-brokering** roles to key staff
- **In-country research and analysis capacity building** a core component of the approach

New to this study, the value of it being a **multi-country study** was also identified as a factor which maximised impact. The fact that the study allowed participants to understand how the drivers of violence affecting children in Peru compare to other countries was important, with one saying they ‘don’t feel alone’.

ISSUES FOR REFLECTION

1. Coordination and management of timescales for research and reporting is difficult especially when coordinating multiple partners. It is hard to please everyone.
2. Attachment to the idea that research will tell us ‘what works’ - that there are simple solutions to complex problems and that these can be applied anywhere.
3. Ensuring wide dissemination, in the right format and language for the right people, and negotiating political sensitivities and partner issues at the same time.
4. Difficulties in keeping communication going across multi-sector partnerships.
5. Violence is an issue that is difficult to discuss in various ways: it can be taboo, seen as only a problem for the poor, reflect badly on people’s own childhood, and it can be viewed as acceptable in certain circumstances (e.g. parents and teachers use it as a corrective means of discipline).
6. Implementation Challenge – lots of people said that it was too early to see a difference for children, but after the next phase of the programme that might be more obvious. However, effective implementation of policy will dictate the ultimate impact of the research.
7. Increased confidence amongst study partners was key to impact, including the confidence to talk about and address violence, particularly within government.
8. UNICEF staff played knowledge-brokering roles which was important to success, but there wasn’t clear understanding of this role nor the practical and emotional support needed.
9. Setting out with a complexity informed approach, with targets and reporting aims could improve the impact of future research. This would include recognition of the time needed to develop effective partnership relationships at the start that will pay off in terms of impact in the future. An approach to project management with performance criteria that fit the complexity of the work would provide staff with clarity and support.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH WITH IMPACT

- Plan an impact strategy for each research programme that addresses complexity from the start and identifies key monitoring criteria, as well as risks and assumptions¹
- Identify key actors who will be essential to taking recommendations forward, and take time to build effective, trusting partnerships with them
- Keep communication lines open from the start and throughout the project with partners and wider stakeholders. This can include progress updates, early reports from literature or reflections on the process. It doesn’t need to be focussed solely on outputs, which may take some time to emerge.
- Support and recognise key staff who act as knowledge-brokers. This should include both practical and emotional support with clear identified processes and could build on the literature about this role²

¹ The RCF used in this report can also be used as a planning tool

² See for example Phipps and Morton (2013) or Ward (2016)

BACKGROUND

This report seeks to demonstrate the non-academic outcomes from a multi-country research collaboration involving UNICEF, University of Edinburgh and Young Lives. The outcomes have been assessed using the Research Contribution Framework (RCF) developed by Morton (2015a). This impact study was funded by an ESRC impact accelerator grant at the University of Edinburgh and carried out independently from the original research team.

Using one country from the Multi-Country Study (Peru) as a case study, the impact assessment addressed the following objectives:

- to understand and evaluate the impact of the Multi-Country Study on children and violence in Peru;
- to assist UNICEF in demonstrating the value of research-based projects on children and violence through objective verification; and
- to develop and refine an approach to assessing the impact of research through field testing in a middle income country setting.

FOCUS OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

The *Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children*³ is an applied research programme which has been supported by UNICEF, the Italian government and SIDA. The study is a partnership between the UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti (Innocenti), the University of Edinburgh (UoE) and Young Lives. It has analysed how factors at different levels – structural, institutional, community, interpersonal and individual - interact to affect children’s experiences of violence in their different environments, and how these experiences of violence change across the life course and by gender. In collaboration with Governments and national research partners, it aimed to better inform national strategies for violence prevention in four countries: Peru, Zimbabwe, Viet Nam and Italy. An ongoing project, the Multi-Country Study will use the information gathered on the drivers of violence affecting children to develop and test interventions in each of the four countries.

“The study consists of three inter-related stages: 1) Grounding the Programme, 2) Applied Research and Intervention Development, and 3) Intervention Science and Evaluations. Each stage has a distinct set of objectives, activities and milestones that feed into the main outcomes and outputs of the study, and inform both ongoing country programming and the emerging global evidence base on violence prevention.” (See Figure 1; For more details about the study process, see: Maternowska, 2014).

Figure 1: Stages of the Multi-Country Study



Source: Maternowska (2014)

³ For more details on the study, see: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/research/274/>

Stage 1 is now complete; countries are preparing for the next stages of the research process with appropriate national academic teams.

The UNICEF Country Office of Peru and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) joined the research programme in 2014 - along with Italy, Zimbabwe and Viet Nam - to explore what drives violence and what can be done about it. The Peruvian team, under the guidance of an inter-ministerial committee on child protection led by MIMP, completed a series of research activities—including a systematic review of Peru’s literature on violence prevention conducted by an academic team at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) with technical assistance from UoE. As part of the study, two teams - the Young Lives research team based at GRADE in Peru and led by the University of Oxford in the UK, and the Peruvian National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) with training and technical assistance from UoE – conducted new secondary analyses of two pre-existing but under-exploited data sets to explore different violence issues, which fed into the systematic review findings.

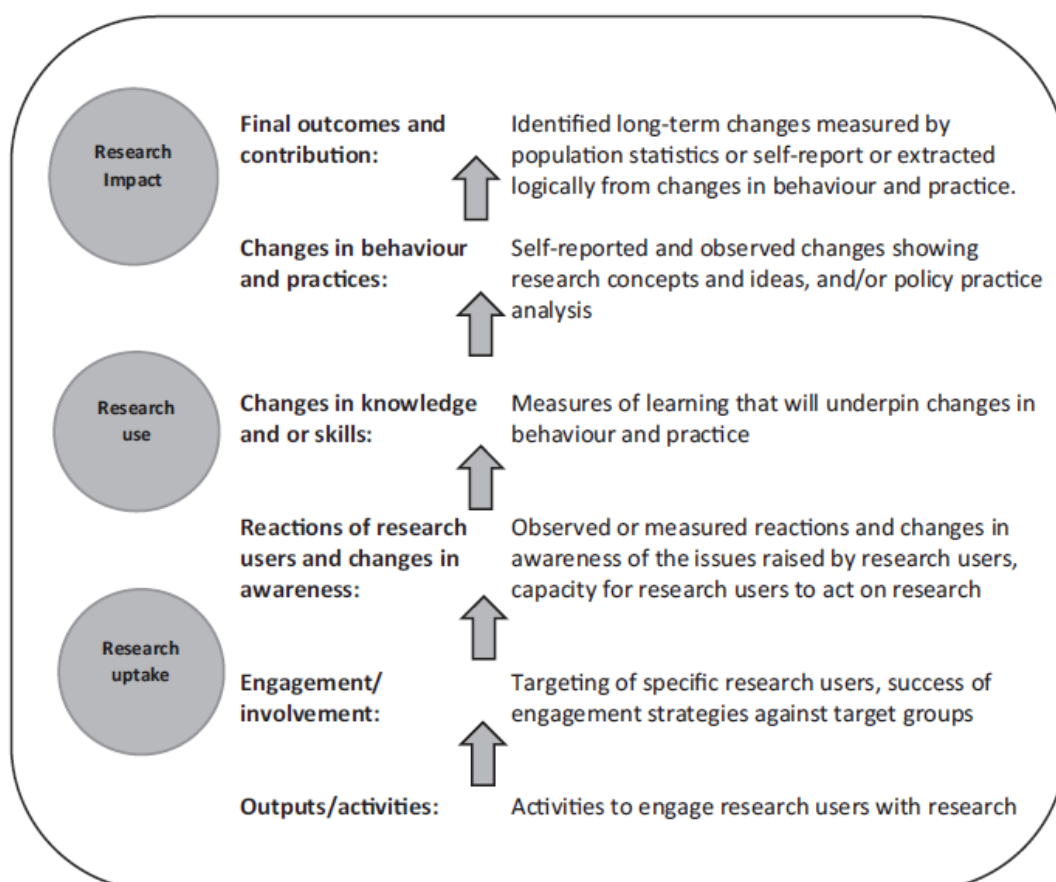
IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment presented in this report was carried out at the end of Stage 1 in Peru. It was agreed to focus on Peru of the 4 countries involved in the Multi-Country Study, as there was anecdotal evidence of change related to the research. The focus of the impact assessment was on national legislation and public policies and the uptake, analysis and use of previously unreleased data on violence. It was acknowledged that this stage would focus on assessing the use of the research in line with increasing interest from donors and UNICEF on research uptake. At this stage there are no plans to carry out similar assessments in the other countries in the Multi-Country Study, although this may change.

METHODS

The impact assessment was conducted using a Research Contribution Framework (RCF; Morton, 2015a), which has been adapted from contribution analysis, and is based on the idea of ‘contribution’ to help explain the ways research is taken up and used to influence policy and practice. The framework allows for a focus on the roles of research users, and examines both processes and outcomes. This approach gets around some of the common problems in assessing impact: it provides a method of linking research and knowledge exchange to wider outcomes whilst acknowledging and including contextual factors that help or hinder research impact. The RCF framework is depicted in Figure 2, which shows how the framework helps to organise data across three domains: research uptake, use and impact.

Figure 2. Research Contribution Framework outcomes chain



Source: Morton (2015a)

During two workshops with Innocenti, UoE and Young Lives Oxford, an ‘impact journey’ was developed to establish an outcomes chain for the project (one in February 2016 to explore the potential of the method, the other at the start of this project in November 2016). The outcomes chain set out a pathway (as above) linking research engagement activities with wider change. As understanding the context is key to understanding and assessing research impact, a contextual analysis was conducted using the ISM (Individual, Social, Material) Model (Darnton & Horne, 2013), a tool which allows for identification of factors which may influence behaviour in individual, social and material contexts (see more in Appendix 3). Material from this was used to identify risks and assumptions at each stage of the outcomes chain (see Appendix 2 for a list of the risks and assumptions identified at each level). The impact assessment used the outcomes chain as a topic guide and tested the logic of it through interviews with research programme partners (including UNICEF staff, academics and policy makers in Lima, Peru), desk-based research (including gathering data on media/press coverage, policy and document

analysis and email testimonials) and a questionnaire distributed to study partners at a training conducted as part of the Multi-Country Study (See Appendix 4 for list of data sources). This provides an overall assessment of the programme. (See Box 1 for description of the project phases.)

Box 1. Phases of the project

PHASE ONE: RCF OUTCOME CHAIN DRAFTING

Project set up, and initial drafting and developing of outcomes chain and developing this into an impact assessment framework for the project, through two workshops – one in Edinburgh and one in Florence

PHASE TWO: COLLATION OF EXISTING EVIDENCE

Establishment and refining of overall programme framework (4 countries) and specific impact assessment framework for Peru with a more detailed focus. Assembled existing evidence of impact and identified gaps.

PHASE THREE: ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE GATHERING

Collection of further data about the programme as a whole and Peru through policy document analysis, interviews, questionnaire distributed at an in-country training and communications/media analysis. Additional information was gathered via email to fill in remaining gaps.

PHASE FOUR: CONTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT AND REFLECTION

Assembly of the evidence into a contribution report and presentation to evidence the impact of the project, the findings of which are presented in this report. A final meeting in April 2017 reviewed and sense-checked the overall outcomes chain and outputs, to review next steps, and to present findings to wider UNICEF staff. A peer-reviewed journal article will also be written. The impact of the research process and model will also be publicised through print, press and social media as appropriate, to be discussed with project partners.

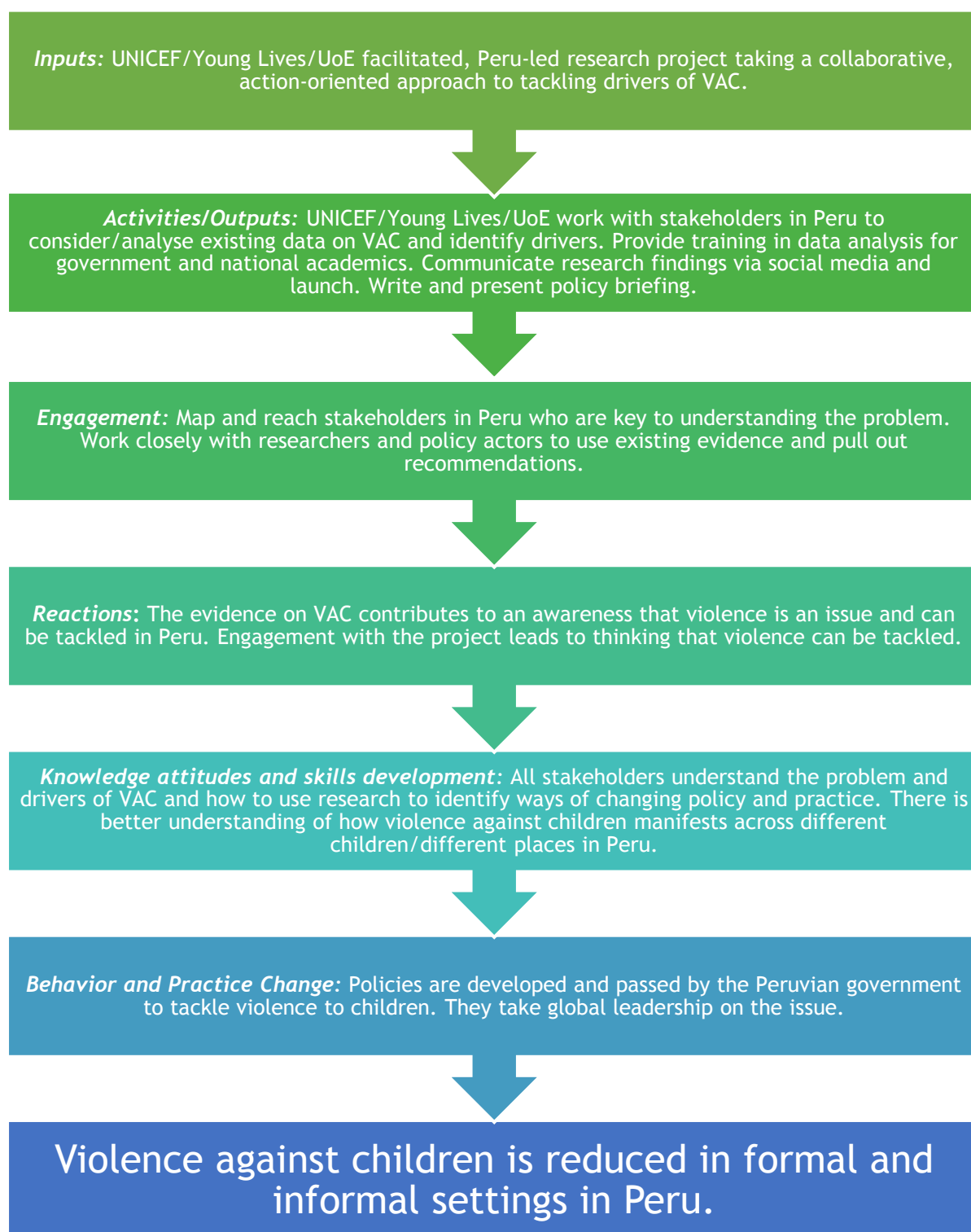
Funded by ESRC and DFID, the impact assessment was a joint project between the University of Edinburgh and Innocenti. It was conducted by an independent research evaluator (Morton) at the University of Edinburgh, based at a separate school from that of the Multi-Country Study's academic partner. Research support was provided by an assistant (Casey) who had worked with the Multi-Country Study since 2015 in both an administrative and technical capacity. This was strategically designed in order to balance practicality and rigour and aligns with other approaches to evaluation of interventions in complex systems (Patton, 2011). Ethical approval for the researchers and the project was granted by the Moray House School of Education at the University of Edinburgh, and data collection took place from September 2016 to April 2017. Each of the data collection methods and a discussion of limitations are detailed in Appendix 1.

FINDINGS

OUTCOMES CHAIN

Using the RCF approach an outcomes framework was established for the project. This was populated in two separate meetings with the international project leads by reflecting on activities and emerging impact of the research. This report assesses evidence against each stage of the outcomes chain presented below.

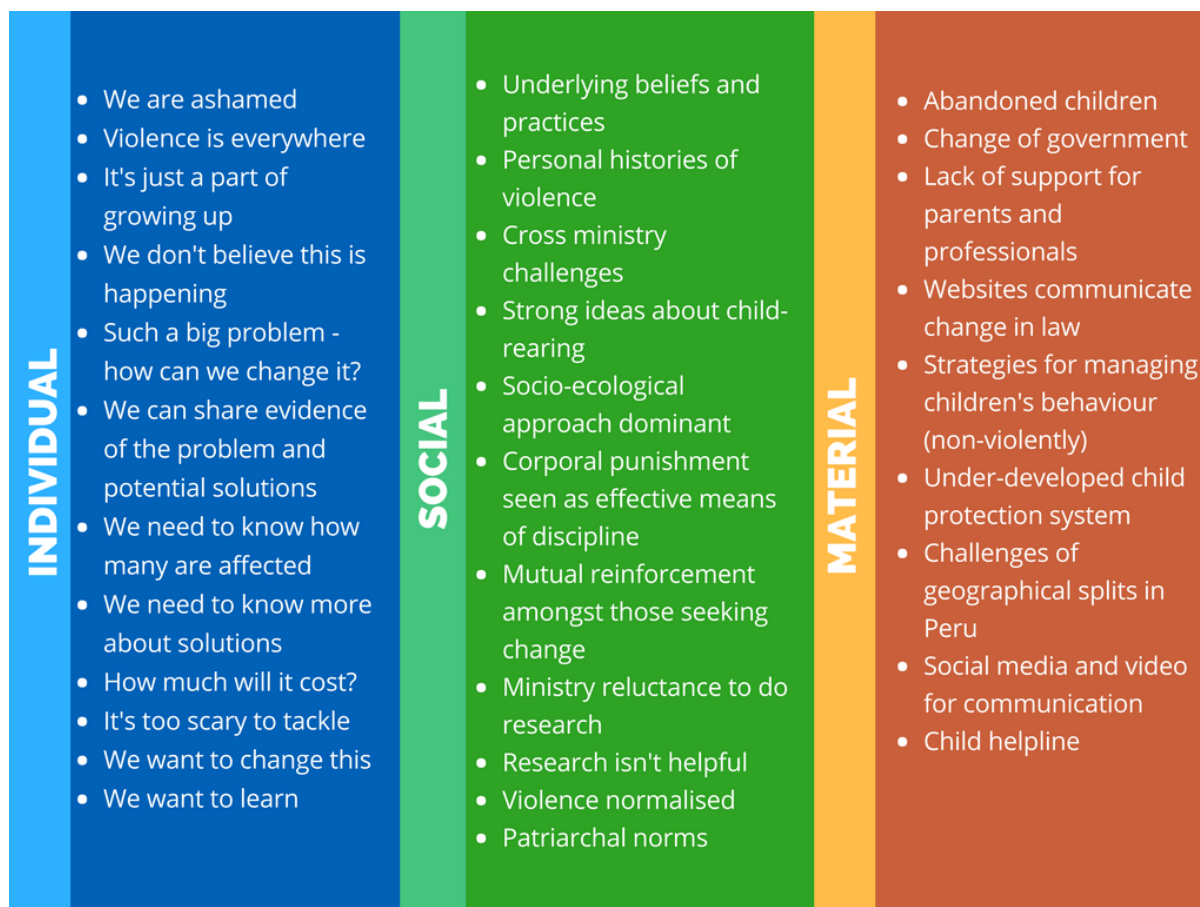
Figure 3. Outcomes chain for the *Multi-Country Study of the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children in Peru*



CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

There is increased evidence that the context for any research programme is critical to its success or failure in influencing change (Morton, 2015b). In order to understand the context for work on children and violence in Peru, a model looking at individual, social and material factors was adapted to be used in this context from a tool developed by Darnton and Horne (2013). The contextual analysis was undertaken through discussion with international project leads during a workshop in Florence, and a summary of this is presented below (Figure 4; full analysis can be found in Appendix 3). The partners were asked to consider what was going on at individual, social and material levels that was influencing violence against children in the country.

Figure 4. Contextual analysis summary of factors influencing violence against children in Peru



Factors from this contextual analysis that were seen as fundamental to the impact of the project, especially those related to research and evidence were tested through data collection, particularly in interviews where there was opportunity for contextual discussion. To achieve this, the contextual analysis was built into topic guides and questionnaires.

EVIDENCE OF RESEARCH UPTAKE

This section of the report details the uptake of the research (that is the ways in which the research was linked directly to key actors), looking first at the approach taken, secondly at reach and engagement and finally at awareness and reactions. These were identified by the impact assessment.

INPUTS

<i>Inputs</i>	UNICEF / Young Lives / UoE facilitated, Peru-led research project taking a collaborative, action-oriented approach to tackling drivers of violence affecting children.
<i>Findings</i>	<i>The study used a practically-focused, multi-partner collaborative approach to generating evidence.</i>

The research programme took an action-orientated approach to the research, which from the beginning aimed to maximise the impact of the research programme. This approach combined traditional research with knowledge-brokering and capacity building to lever change. At its core it was a partnership approach between UNICEF, Young Lives, UoE researchers and key actors in Peru. A key risk to this approach was that the culture of violence would mitigate against partners getting involved and wanting to tackle the issue.

PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

All respondents agreed that building and maintaining partnerships was important to achieve impact. The UNICEF country staff leading the project (1 Peruvian, 1 international) thought that bringing different perspectives together and ensuring the programme was Peruvian-led was vital to success. In email correspondence, a Young Lives Oxford researcher stated that the model of bringing researchers and programmers together was “*mutually beneficial. Particularly in Peru, it feels like there’s more shared ownership of this work.*”

However there were different perspectives on how well the partnership worked e.g. the challenges of timing and the pace of study partners either being too slow or too fast and the challenges of coordinating partners. An officer from MIMP suggested that doing the study in a shorter amount of time would have helped, while an academic said that the ‘slow and tedious’ process was good because in Peru, meaningful and lasting change will only happen slowly and steadily over time. On reflection, UNICEF staff said that there is still further work to be done and that engaging others to ‘own’ and ‘fight for’ the study would be valuable.

There were contrasting views on whether it was essential to conduct the study in this way:

I know sometimes it is very difficult for research evidence to get [into] policy...I think [the study] was very well-done, and also this idea from the beginning, trying to identify best practices that actually work was a good approach. (Ex-Vice Minister of Vulnerable Populations, MIMP)

An academic partner said they felt “*constricted by the way the project was being operated...sometimes it wasn’t clear to me exactly what my possibilities and limitations were [of working within the methodology]*” (Academic researcher 1), though they thought this was an ‘inevitable’ problem since it was an innovative project.

KEY RISK: A CULTURE OF VIOLENCE

One of the risks identified was that violence against children is a sensitive issue in Peru and people might be hesitant to tackle it, as in many other countries (Pinheiro, 2006). However, it was clear through the interviews that the problem is more that people do not recognise violence, or do not recognise it as a problem. Social tolerance of violence is also widely noted in the global literature (WHO et al., 2016). As a MIMP officer said, “*violence is normal*” (MIMP officer 1) while a researcher said “*violence is a part of life... it has been a very tolerated social issue in our country*” (Academic researcher 2). In a press release from November 2016, the MIMP

minister said, "This problem is so ingrained in our daily lives...to the point that we do not realize it."⁴ An academic researcher also said that before the study, violence was not a priority among colleagues at NGOs or other academics. They went on to say that at the policy level, violence was "less visible than it should be but the fact that the government decided to take part in the study was a good sign" (Academic researcher 2). So whilst sensitivity was not considered to be an issue, the study taking place was seen to galvanise determination to tackle the invisibility of the problem.

Summary of the Evidence: Data collected from interviews, an email testimonial and document analysis shows that the programme approach was an important aspect of maximising research impact.

ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS

<i>Activities/outputs</i>	UNICEF / Young Lives / UoE work with stakeholders in Peru to consider/analyse existing data on violence affecting children and identify drivers. Provide training in data analysis for government and national academics. Communicate research findings via social media and launch. Write and present policy briefing
<i>Findings</i>	<i>The combination of research outputs, awareness-raising, capacity-building and knowledge-brokering activities, built on the partnership approach, maximised impact.</i>

Through analysis of all data, four sets of activities have been identified that were important to the research programme contributing to change. These were: research outputs, awareness raising, knowledge-brokering and capacity building as detailed below. See Appendix 5 for the full list of study outputs.

Research outputs

- A literature review of the drivers of violence affecting children, and an initial interventions mapping
- Secondary analyses of Young Lives quantitative and qualitative data, and the 2013 and 2015 results of the National Survey on Social Relations (ENARES)
- Collaborative writing, including a journal article analysing ENARES data, as well as Young Lives' Innocenti working and discussion papers
- Presentation of impact evidence at knowledge exchange event at UoE in February 2016

Awareness raising

- Launch of Peru joining the Multi-Country Study in 2014
- Launch of Stage 1 findings in July 2016, together with the 2013 and 2015 results of the ENARES survey
- Presentation of findings at the 2015 Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) in Cape Town, South Africa
- Presentations on study process and findings at the 'Adolescence, Youth and Gender: Building Knowledge for Change: Young Lives conference' in Oxford, September 2016
- Podcasts, press-releases, blogs and 3 videos were produced

⁴ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notas-prensa.php?codigo=2211>

Capacity Building

- In-country training and remote technical support of statisticians, academics and technical ministerial team to analyse results from the 2013 pilot of the ENARES survey
- In-country meetings and remote technical support to the academic teams conducting the literature review and interventions mapping at the Catholic University in Peru (PUCP)
- Remote technical support to UNICEF Peru for supporting government to convene and present on study findings to the National Scientific Committee
- Training in Panama to review progress, engage in capacity-building exercises and provide trainings about translating research into policy in order to develop a regional approach to violence
- An in-country social norms training in March 2017 attended by representatives from Peru, Costa Rica and Paraguay, including UNICEF, academics, NGOs and government representatives

Knowledge brokering

- Meetings with the National Scientific Committee to discuss the methodology and to present results
- Action Analysis workshop, a multi-sectoral meeting led by UNICEF Peru
- Various meetings between UNICEF Peru, Young Lives Oxford and GRADE, the lead institute of Young Lives in Peru, as well as between UNICEF Peru, UoE and MIMP
- Understanding Pathways workshop, a multi-national event led by Innocenti and Save the Children to exchange learning about violence
- Accessible summaries, podcasts and policy briefs

The activities detailed above were utilising a range of outputs aimed at different partners and audiences. These included a journal article, papers, policy briefs, powerpoints, press releases, podcasts, films and blogs (See Appendix 5 for a detailed list). For the majority of outputs, multiple partners were involved in the development. For example, for the launch of the study findings in 2016, an executive summary and infographic were produced by UNICEF Peru and MIMP. Innocenti coordinated these two outputs that summarised findings from:

- the literature review conducted by a team at the Peruvian University, PUCP with technical assistance from UoE,
- analyses of ENARES data conducted by the Peruvian National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
- analysis of Young Lives data conducted by Young Lives teams.

This multi-partner approach to producing outputs was said to be a source of frustration for some participants because of the time and coordination issues that arose, but at the same time many interviewees felt it was necessary way to ensure all partners, particularly the government, took ownership of the products.

The capacity-building and knowledge-brokering activities highlighted above also were reported by interviewees to have helped to improve the quality of the outputs. For example, after the statistical training, an opportunity arose to use the ENARES data analysis to write a collaborative journal article on the prevalence and impact of violence on educational outcomes, which was co-authored by UoE, INEI, MIMP, UNICEF Peru and PUCP. Many stated they had not published in an academic journal before.

Some interview participants expressed concern that some of the outputs were not available in Spanish which made them inaccessible in Peru.

The combination of these activities and outputs were important in achieving impact because they ensured that Peruvian perspectives were central to the research, that stronger links were built between researchers,

government analysts and government officials, that there was wide awareness of the programme and its findings, and that clear actions were identified.

Summary of the evidence: Data from interviews, online searches and information provided by study leads shows that by using a partnership approach, different types of activities and a range of outputs were produced which maximised impact.

ENGAGEMENT AND REACH

<i>Engagement/Reach</i>	Map and reach stakeholders in Peru who are key to understanding the problem. Work closely with researchers and policy actors to use existing evidence and pull out recommendations
<i>Findings</i>	<i>UNICEF took a knowledge brokerage role to connect people and ensure key actors were aware and included in the study, its findings and possible actions. Richer connections between research and policy were developed.</i>

The approach to the study was built on ensuring rich engagement between researchers, policy makers and practitioners, alongside wider communication with the public. A full analysis of engagement and reach has not been possible due to a lack of comprehensive data on website visits, downloads and social media. The stakeholders that were identified for the study are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Stakeholders identified for the Multi-Country Study in Peru

Peru research partners	UNICEF Peru
	MIMP
	Young Lives Peru (at GRADE)
	PUCP
	INEI
Global research partners	Innocenti
	UoE
	Young Lives Oxford
National Scientific Committee	Led by MIMP, with members from other ministries, academic researchers and NGOs
Global Advisory Board	Including representatives from the World Health Organization, Sexual Violence Research Initiative, Population Council and universities in South Africa, Italy, the US and the UK
Wider stakeholders	Ministry of Education
	Ministry of Health
	Ministry of Finance
	Ministry of Justice
	Ministry of Women and Social Development
	National Action Plan for Children (PNAIA) committee
	NGOS, INGOs and other UN agencies
	International and other national academics
	Media
Children	

Partners had been engaged with the study since the start, fully informed of the study progress and have been involved in study activities, either analytical or communication/dissemination. The global advisory board provided study oversight while the National Scientific Committee provided input and feedback on the study methodology and findings, which ensured that a range of closer stakeholders were engaged and informed. Wider stakeholders were identified who could influence change, many of whom have been engaged to varying degrees. For example, representatives from the ministries of health and education attended both the launch of the findings and the social norms training. Civil society organisations and academics working on violence issues are also aware that the study is happening: some are involved in the National Scientific Committee and have attended study-related events.

While all participants identified children as key stakeholders, most agreed they would not be aware of the study at this point. Finally, the media has been engaged to some extent but all participants agreed that the reach could be greater. Thus far, the launch of the study findings in July 2016 has been the key event to engage wider stakeholders.

Key engagement statistics for the Peru study launch:

- Covered by 21 national, regional and local news outlets including several national outlets (El Comercio, El Peruano, Andina, La Republica).
- Attended by approximately 300 people, with government representatives from MIMP, the Ministries of Education and Health, people working on the government transition and colleagues from other UN organisations.
- The UNICEF Peru webpage which hosts the study information has been visited 1,836 times. On social media, the study was shared by 153,408 users as of March 2017 (See Appendix 6).

UNICEF Peru reported that the reach of the launch was substantially lower than with other projects or campaigns. This was said to be primarily because of the challenges of agreeing a date and organising the launch due to an election and impending government transition. In the interviews, participants thought that the study was well known amongst people who work on violence issues in Peru, but beyond that the dissemination has been limited.

One researcher said that after they had been invited to the study launch in 2014, they had not heard anything else about the study until invited to be part of the Scientific Committee in 2016, and was not aware that the study findings had been launched in July. There are challenges in holding together this kind of partnership approach, and sensitivities about working closely with government that meant the research team had more limited time to keep wider stakeholders on-board. These issues could be mitigated by designing a costed impact strategy from the beginning, including planning a communications method to keep stakeholders informed.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN RESEARCHERS, POLICY MAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS

Many interviewees reported new or richer connections between researchers, policy makers and UNICEF at the national and international level. While many stressed the importance of MIMP leading the study, they said that the connections made with academics helped to ensure MIMP delivered accurate and clear messages about study findings, with UNICEF acting as coordinator between the two actors. This was seen as particularly important in Peru as, *“the academic world is very, very far from the public sector”* (UNICEF staff 3). Echoing this, another participant said that *“without this study, there would be less of a connection between researchers and the government...I don’t think this connection would have happened without this study”* (Young Lives Peru researcher 2).

Taking this knowledge-brokerage role was at times difficult due to a change in government which occurred during the study. This caused additional work for UNICEF and the civil service or ‘technical’ MIMP team (which

remains the same during government changeover as opposed to the 'political' MIMP team) to inform the new administration about the study. However, several policy makers felt that the study acted as a bridging mechanism during this change. By committing to a partnership, not just a project, this allowed violence to remain on the agenda.

INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Establishing connections with partners in other countries was also highlighted as a benefit. One MIMP officer said that they were initially unconvinced about the study's usefulness, thinking it was "*just one more study*", but said when they learned that it was part of a global, multi-country initiative, they felt this made it important for Peru (General Director for Children and Adolescents, MIMP). Echoing this, an ex-MIMP officer said that comparing and contrasting findings with other countries helped him realise that "*violence against children is common everywhere, not only for the developing world but also the developed world, which is something that really struck me*" (Ex-Vice Minister of Vulnerable Populations, MIMP). However, a staff member from UNICEF and an academic researcher said they were not aware of the findings from the other countries but would be interested to know how Peru compares.

Another UNICEF staff member highlighted that having meetings and trainings with other countries where they exchanged learning about their progress as well as their challenges, was an enriching part of the study, and made it so that they "*don't feel alone*" in Peru (UNICEF staff 2). Cross-learning at the regional level was particularly important to encourage South-South exchange. For example, the lead academic researcher at PUCP also provided report-writing consultation to Paraguay, which conducted a spin-off study created by global study leads, the Research to Policy & Practice Process (R3P). R3Ps are discussed in greater detail in the Practice and Behaviour Change section.

WIDER REACH

The project was also widely promoted by UNICEF Peru and partners to ensure that awareness of the drivers of violence against children was raised in order to promote action and change. There was a publication, promotion and media strategy, all of which were successful to some extent. It has not been possible within the resources and time for this impact assessment to follow up on any actions that may have occurred as a result of this campaign, however, the importance of coverage in the Peruvian press was mentioned by some interviewees as a factor in raising awareness of the issues that was important for later impact.

Data from the study has also been cited in at least 7 publications, including the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children progress report and the UN Secretary General's 2016 report, 'Protecting children from bullying', which was presented to the Third Committee of the General Assembly in October 2016 in order to 'assist Member States and key stakeholders in their efforts to address' bullying (Email correspondence from UNSG representative). This came about after Young Lives Oxford participated in the Expert Consultation meeting in Florence earlier in 2016. Young Lives has also been asked to write a summary of all violence work by Know Violence in Childhood.

This work chimes with the literature on research utilisation (Nutley et al 2007) that emphasises the importance of keeping a wider group of interested parties on board as the study develops in order to ensure they are supporting it, because they can unlock wider networks, and so that when any findings are published they are more likely to champion and amplify these.

Summary of the evidence: Communications data, online searches, document and media analysis, interviews and information provided by study leads shows evidence that study partners and collaborators have established richer connections because of the study, but that there has been less evidence of engagement of wider stakeholders so far.

AWARENESS/REACTIONS

<i>Awareness/Reactions</i>	The evidence on VAC contributes to an awareness that violence is an issue and can be tackled in Peru. Engagement with the project leads to thinking that violence can be tackled.
<i>Findings</i>	<i>Being engaged closely with the study helped local actors to be clearer on the issues of violence in their country, and was seen as a useful tool to forwarding the agenda to tackle violence. Partnership kept levels of awareness high during a change of government.</i>

The study raised awareness with participants of the issue and causes of violence, gave them confidence to tackle the issue and political leverage during political change. Some communication tools have not yet been used fully to raise awareness of violence.

CLARITY ON THE PROBLEM

There was awareness about violence affecting children amongst stakeholders in Peru but the study provided them with the ‘full picture’ by focusing on why violence occurs. A MIMP officer said, “*without the study, we wouldn’t have understood the problem*” (MIMP officer 1). Some participants said that the awareness about violence against children was low at the start of the study, while others believed that many people already knew violence was an important issue and had been working to address it but that the study allowed efforts to be streamlined. Some suggested that the study ‘confirmed hunches’ about violence and also allowed partners to ‘organize ideas’ through a better understanding of the drivers. In the questionnaires, many said that they had ideas about the extent of violence in Peru, but that they did not know as much about the drivers of violence.

MIMP: There were differing opinions about how much awareness has changed and among whom, but many agreed that the most profound change of awareness was seen within MIMP. A MIMP officer who completed the questionnaire stated, “*I am more prepared to understand why violence against children occurs and I am aware that we do not have preventive interventions that respond to those drivers.*” Another MIMP officer said that:

The study made us see different things...and challenged our beliefs that we had about violence...It allowed us to get to know the dimensions of violence because in the past, we were aware of the types of violence that we see in the services when children come to get help or care, but we were not focusing on the day to day violence that happens...The study has provided us the opportunity to accept things that are difficult. (Former MIMP officer)

Ministry of Education: There is also evidence that the study has helped the Ministry of Education (Minedu) to better understand the problem. A Minedu representative who completed the questionnaire stated that, “*The results have been eye-opening as we have typically focused on bullying and peer-to-peer bullying, and have been reluctant to accept violence perpetrated by teachers in schools.*” A UNICEF staff member stated that Minedu is interested in using the evidence generated from the study in order to improve the child protection system: “*they are asking to discuss the evidence from the first phase [of the study] with us and they want to use it*” (UNICEF staff 1).

POLITICAL LEVERAGE

Many participants commented on how MIMP has reacted to the study findings. As a government branch with a broad duty to advocate for all women and all vulnerable populations, including children, there are competing interests within the ministry, and some voiced concerns at the start of the study about MIMP’s capacity to lead other ministries. Many commented that the study had led MIMP to move away from a focus solely on violence against women to also include violence against children. A MIMP official reported that over half of the meetings they had that day dealt with problems around violence against children. Another officer from MIMP said, “*when*

people get to understand what is happening, they keep [violence against children] as a priority” (MIMP officer 1). Similarly, a researcher from Young Lives Peru said before the study there had been some “*political momentum regarding violence but there was no evidence, so that was one big contribution*” (Young Lives Peru researcher 2) which had allowed violence against children to become more of a priority at the national level.

There is also evidence that participation in the study has increased confidence within MIMP to address violence and to engage with other ministries, including the Ministry of Finance to lobby for funding (UNICEF staff, Email testimonial).

WIDER COMMUNITY ACTORS

Three films were produced to communicate study findings to a wide general audience. UNICEF staff said it was difficult to recruit a community leader, such as a teacher or police officer, who was willing to talk about violence in the film. The reaction to the films was also said to be a ‘back and forth process’. It was a concern that the government would view the messages of the films as personal criticisms of their work. One UNICEF staff member said that long-term cultural attitude changes regarding violence would be the main challenge of the study, remarking “*I am not sure that right now [Peru is] ready to do these kind of changes*” (UNICEF staff 3). As of April 2017, the videos have not yet been used by MIMP or UNICEF Peru.

The media discourse after the launch of the study findings primarily focused on prevalence rates of the ENARES data. Some newspapers also covered specific drivers of violence, including beliefs and attitudes around corporal punishment as a means to educate or correct behaviour (El Comercio Sociedad, 6 July 2016⁵; Andina, 6 July 2016⁶; Pro y Contra, 8 July 2016⁷) and the effect violence can have on children. From El Comercio Sociedad’s article published on 6 July 2016, “*Violence against children is also associated with attempts to educate, correct or set limits. Another belief is that maltreatment corrects misconduct. However, MIMP warns that this may have the opposite effect by damaging the victims’ self-esteem and affecting their school performance.*” UNICEF staff felt that the general focus on the prevalence data from ENARES was to be expected as the statistics would be easier to write about and more attention-grabbing for the audience. Some participants said that media engagement is a serious challenge with respect to violence issues in Peru, while others said the study has acted as a ‘gateway to the media’ and they have become more interested in violence against children because of the study.

Summary of the evidence: Data from the interviews, email testimonials and analysis of press coverage shows that study partners have become more aware about the issues of violence in Peru though this has not extended to other stakeholders, and that the study has helped prioritise violence issues at the ministerial level.

⁵ <http://elcomercio.pe/sociedad/pais/maltrato-infantil-creencias-que-justifican-violencia-noticia-1914662>

⁶ <http://www.andina.com.pe/agencia/noticia-violencia-contra-ninos-agresores-mas-frecuentes-estan-dentro-casa-620067.aspx>

⁷ <http://proycontra.com.pe/maltrato-infantil-las-creencias-que-justifican-la-violencia/>

EVIDENCE OF RESEARCH USE

The following section describes the evidence gathered on how the research was used by study partners and stakeholders, detailing changes in knowledge, attitudes and skills.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SKILLS

<i>Knowledge, Attitudes and Skills</i>	All stakeholders understand the problem and drivers of VAC and how to use research to identify ways of changing policy and practice. There is better understanding of how violence against children manifests across different children/different places in Peru.
<i>Findings</i>	<i>The study filled an evidence gap, helping to shift discourse on violence and give it higher political priority. There is more capacity in Peru for academics, government analysts and policy makers to work together to address this issue and to get the evidence they need to develop policy.</i>

The study changed partners' knowledge about violence by providing concrete evidence. This changed the way study partners talk about violence and has given it more priority within the lead ministry. The study has improved capacity among all partners, which has helped the ministry shift focus to developing policies and programmes to prevent violence that are based on the evidence.

FILLING AN EVIDENCE GAP

All participants interviewed agreed that the study helped to fill an evidence gap, with all agreeing that there is more information about violence available as a result of the study. A MIMP officer said, *"We have places now where we can get information, which is the best way we can prevent violence"* (General Director for Children and Adolescents, MIMP). This was echoed by a Young Lives researcher in Peru, who said that *"Without the study there would be less statistical information about violence. We also have higher quality evidence than we would have without the study"* (Young Lives Peru researcher 2).

CHANGING DISCOURSE

One UNICEF staff member said the study changed how all the main study partners, particularly the government, talk about and address violence, stating, *"I can identify the difference between 2 years ago and now"* (UNICEF staff 3). An academic researcher corroborated this by reflecting on their experience at the Fourth National Meeting for Early Childhood, organised by the Investment Group for Children in October 2016. They had been invited to speak on a panel along with representatives from the Ministry of Justice and MIMP which was open to the public and live-streamed. Though they had prepared to discuss the study results, the ministers presented the findings before her and affirmed their commitment to preventing violence against children. At the meeting, the minister of MIMP stated that, *"This problem [of violence] is so ingrained in our daily lives...Eradicating it requires the sum of efforts of all institutions, civil society, the private sector and the public sector"* (MIMP press release, 3 November 2016)⁸ The academic researcher felt that this kind of message would not have been delivered before the study. Beyond MIMP, though, one participant from Young Lives Peru said that the study has not affected how people talk about violence and that more inter-ministerial coordination is needed.

CAPACITY BUILDING

There is also evidence of capacity development at the national level and among academic research partners and UNICEF. As a UNICEF staff member said, *"Every moment has been a moment of learning"* (UNICEF staff 2). Another said, *"on a personal level I think I have, with my team, improved my capacity to understand violence research...and with my work, to identify what should be the main points of focus. I am more confident to convince*

⁸ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notas-prensa.php?codigo=2211>

others why violence prevention is important and how you should do that” (UNICEF staff 1). One UNICEF staff member said that the study has helped them to realise that it is more important to look at violence scientifically and academically, saying, *“When Young Lives was sharing their results with us, we realised that was exactly what [the systematic review] was finding. We realised how powerful it could be when academics join together”* (UNICEF staff 2).

A researcher from Young Lives Peru stated that while they would have produced similar outputs if they had not been involved with the Multi-Country Study, the final products are clearer and stronger because of their involvement with Young Lives Oxford and Innocenti.

Several also mentioned how the training and cross-learning events conducted as part of the study were important for learning. During the interviews, the statistical training led by UoE was said to be valuable not only for statisticians but for other study partners. A UNICEF staff member said they *“thought they had analysed the data extensively but [the training] turned things around for us. [It] showed that there was still much more to analyse in that dataset and that they could also link that data with other databases...that was very powerful”* (UNICEF staff 2). The training and development of young national researchers was also found to be a result of the study. Because of engagement with the study, evidence from email testimonials and interviews shows that they have developed their work on violence, presented internationally for the first time at the 2016 national annual meeting of the Population Association of America, have submitted this work to a peer-reviewed journal and three young researchers, including a former MIMP officer, are now preparing PhD applications.

UNDERSTANDING EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY AND PROGRAMMING

At the national level, government partners stated that the study helped them realise the need to design policies based on evidence. A MIMP officer said, *“The study has provided us with a great opportunity to guarantee that the State’s interventions will achieve better results...The fact of having the evidence now allows you to tackle the problem in a much more focused way”* (MIMP officer 2). Another MIMP officer who completed the questionnaire stated that because of the study, *“Peru will have a strategy based on what works or not – based on evidence”*. Partners also said the study helped them to realise the need to focus on prevention, and also the value of testing and evaluating interventions. This change of knowledge within the ministry was also noted by others. A researcher from Young Lives Peru also said that they have noticed an *“improvement in the types of evidence MIMP uses”* in their prevention messages and campaigns (Young Lives researcher 2). An academic partner agreed with this, saying there are *“more intelligent messages from the government. More sensitized and worried about how violence gets talked about”* (Academic researcher 1). Adding later, though, that there is *“scepticism if actions are targeted at the right actor”*.

Summary of the evidence: Data from interviews, questionnaires, email testimonials and document analysis shows that the new evidence generated by the study has changed the way study partners talk about, understand and view violence, especially regarding prevention.

EVIDENCE OF RESEARCH IMPACT

This section looks at how the research has impacted practice and behaviour change, and provides evidence of final outcomes of the study thus far.

PRACTICE AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

<i>Practice and Behaviour Change</i>	Policies are developed and passed by the Peruvian government to tackle violence against children. They take global leadership on the issue.
<i>Findings</i>	<i>The research improved the quality of information on violence available, which contributed to legislative changes, will help to leverage funding and has informed programmes at the ministerial level. It has also improved coordination efforts at the national level and has influenced other countries in the region. Study partners will continue to work on violence issues.</i>

Because of the study, more evidence about violence affecting children in Peru is now available. This evidence has been used to advocate for legislative changes and will continue to be used to advocate for funding to prevent and respond to violence affecting children. The evidence has also informed violence prevention strategies within MIMP and other ministries. The study process has improved national coordination efforts to prevent violence, including influencing partners to continue to work on violence issues after the study, and has also begun to affect how other countries in the region tackle violence against children.

IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY OF EVIDENCE ON VIOLENCE AFFECTING CHILDREN

The pilot survey of ENARES in 2013 revealed national population-based estimates describing violence during childhood and adolescence but before the study, the data had not been fully analysed. As part of the Multi-Country Study, INEI collaborated with UoE to examine the data, which led to their jointly authored journal article. There were different opinions as to why the data had not been analysed. Some from UNICEF and the government thought that MIMP did not want to release the data because of the high levels of violence that the study found. One interviewee said:

The first results started coming in when we were still doing the fieldwork as part of our monitoring system...So we were immediately able to see that the levels of violence were above 70%. The political part of the ministry said, "No this is not possible. This is too high. This is wrong!" The technical staff [of MIMP] said, "No, this is true" (Interviewee 8).

MIMP officials said that they were in the process of wanting to analyse the ENARES data when the opportunity to join the Multi-Country Study arose, which allowed them to do a more structured analysis of the data. All participants said the study helped with this process though. One interviewee said, "One of the clear outcomes of the study was the analysis and publication of the ENARES data. NGOs [and other stakeholders] have access to this data for the first time" (UNICEF staff 1). When speaking about the analysis and release of ENARES data, another said, "All of this started with UNICEF...otherwise we may never have done these analyses" (Interviewee 8). The ENARES study was replicated in 2015 and the results were presented by MIMP and INEI at the launch of the study findings in July 2016. Both datasets are now open access and it was reported in the interviews that the idea is to make ENARES a regular aspect of data collection, and that there is political commitment to conduct it again in 2018.

A MIMP official said that regular application of ENARES will help them gauge how well their interventions are working. This was also reflected in a press release by MIMP about the launch of the study, where MIMP reported that using the ENARES data as part of the Multi-Country Study will allow for a comprehensive analysis of the

drivers of violence in order to identify actions that allow prevention and intervention strategies to be fine-tuned. The now former minister of MIMP, Marcela Huaita Alegre said that the fight against violence is an extremely important investment for the future of Peru and that, “*For the first time we have data that we can use to make public policy decisions such as the importance that the education sector has to also work with parents*” and that the “*fight against violence is an extremely important investment in terms of the future of our country*”. (MIMP press release, 5 July 2016)⁹

It was also reported that because of engagement with the study, Young Lives included specific questions on violence in the last round of data collection. Before the study, they had included questions on bullying and other types of violence “*but not systematically*” (Young Lives researcher 2).

LEVERAGING FUNDING

Having more evidence available was stressed by many as crucially important for the Ministry in order to negotiate funds, as results-based budgeting is national policy. A MIMP officer said, “*We can’t get anything without evidence*” (MIMP officer 2). They did not have data before the study, and now they have more leverage, though accessing these funds is still a challenge. Though there is no concrete evidence that budget lines have changed, in a public statement by MIMP, the ministry acknowledged that the child protection budget is insufficient. The Ministry of Finance has also committed to funding MIMP to conduct a Burden of Violence study. An academic researcher said this evidence could also be important for NGOs to secure funding, as they currently struggle to provide services to broad populations.

LEGISLATION CHANGES

In December 2015, Peruvian Congress passed a law to prohibit all corporal punishment of children (*Ley N° 30403: Ley que prohíbe el uso del castigo físico y humillante contra los niños, niñas y adolescentes*¹⁰), a decision influenced by results from research, including the Multi-Country Study. There was broad agreement among interviewees that the research influenced the change in law. Some people saw direct link while others felt the study sped up the process. UNICEF staff said “*The study process empowered the political and technical MIMP teams to push more to make the law change the first priority*” (UNICEF staff 1). While acknowledging the importance of this law, many were concerned about implementation. There is currently no strategy plan and no resources have been allocated to implement it. An academic said that there is a general sense that a law will solve the problem and was concerned about the ability for the study to make a palpable difference for children as there is a “*mismatch between the most important findings [of the study] and what the government can and are willing to do*” (Academic researcher 1). The effect of the law change on children was also said to be unknown thus far.

Another legislation change influenced by the study was MIMP’s legislative decree for the protection of children deprived of or at risk of losing parental care (*Decreto Legislativo N° 1297, Decreto legislativo para la protección de niñas, niños y adolescentes sin cuidados parentales o en riesgo de perderlos*¹¹). A MIMP officer said that the study helped develop indicators to identify at-risk children and provided more information about the need for the decree, including that one of the main reasons children are in institutions is because of violence.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

The evidence provided by the study was also said to be helpful to make long-term changes in Peru as they now know where the problems are and who is responsible for fixing them. UNICEF and MIMP both spoke about a ‘scattered response’ and ‘positioning problem’ in regards to child protection before the study. The study allowed

⁹ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notas-prensa.php?codigo=2107>

¹⁰ http://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/ExpVirPal/Normas_Legales/30403-LEY.pdf

¹¹ <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-para-la-proteccion-de-ninas-ninos-y-ado-decreto-legislativo-n-1297-1468962-4/>

them to narrow their focus and frame the problem, and violence prevention - including policies, funding, services and strategies – is now one of 3 focus areas for the Peruvian government and civil society over the next 6 years (UNICEF staff, Email testimonial). Violence prevention and response is also the first outcome of UNICEF Peru’s Country Programme Document (CPD) 2017-2021, which aims that *“By 2021, children and adolescents will be brought up and educated without violence and will access services that guarantee their protection and access to justice”*. To achieve this, the CPD outlines 3 outputs related to child protection, one of which is dedicated to improve *“prevention programmes and strategies for physical and sexual violence, particularly against female adolescents and girls, at school and in the family”* (output 1.2). UNICEF staff said the focus on prevention is a direct result of the study.

There is also evidence that the growing momentum of violence prevention and response in Peru has influenced other countries in the region, including Costa Rica and Paraguay. Both engaged in cross-learning at the ‘Numbers and Narrative’ meeting in Panama and the social norms training in Peru. A concrete example of how Paraguay has been influenced by the work of the Peru study is that following the corporal punishment law in Peru, Paraguay also passed a law to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings in September 2016. According to an email from the UNICEF office in Paraguay, the study assisted with the ‘advocacy process’. In another email from July 2016, the UNICEF Paraguay Representative wrote that *“they look forward to [re-using the Peru report] as much as possible”*. Both countries, along with Serbia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Swaziland, also received funding from UNICEF country offices with government leads to replicate the study by completing a Research to Policy & Practice Process (R3P), which is a spin-off of the original study in which UNICEF country offices follow a methodological ‘road map’ designed by the international study lead (Innocenti) that guides them, government counterparts and other national stakeholders to review what is known about violence affecting children in their country.¹² The international study leads have received requests from 16 countries to conduct an R3P as of October 2016.

ACTIONS BY MIMP

A number of actions by MIMP were identified to have been influenced by the study:

- MIMP is committed to conducting a study to estimate the economic burden of violence affecting children to use *“as an advocacy tool with the Ministry of Finance”* (UNICEF staff, Email testimonial), though the process has so far been delayed due to conflicting commitments.
- A violence awareness campaign *‘Sin pegar ni humillar, es hora de cambiar (Without hitting or humiliating, it’s time to change)’*¹³ was developed as a direct result of the study and launched in October 2016, with the press release citing data from the study to prove why the issue is important.¹⁴ The campaign is targeted at adults, sensitizing them to the negative consequences of physical and emotional violence rather than a means of corrective discipline, and promoting positive parenting practices.
 - The first stage of the nationwide campaign has been completed, which involved creating a website which contains a link to the Multi-Country Study¹⁵ and a video campaign which has been viewed on YouTube 1,263 times as of April 2017.¹⁶
 - MIMP also advertised messages on garbage trucks and bins throughout the country asking adults to ‘throw away your violence here because violence is garbage’. The next stage will involve engaging parents. Currently they do not have the budget to evaluate the programme.

¹² Innocenti and UoE produced a “How to” guide for this process, available online: https://www.unicef-irc.org/research/pdf/440-TOOLKITstep-by-step_28Sept2016_OK.pdf

¹³ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/sinpegarnihumillar/>

¹⁴ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notas-prensa.php?codigo=2184>

¹⁵ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/sinpegarnihumillar/estudios.html>

¹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZENL61yrW-g>



Part of MIMP's 'Sin pegar ni humillar' campaign: "Belts adjust clothes, not behaviour."

In the interviews, other changes were identified within local children's ombudsman offices (DEMUNAS), which are operated by MIMP throughout the country, but these claims remain unsubstantiated after follow-up failed. These include a remit change that children can now report violence to DEMUNAS without their parent. MIMP has also reportedly changed how they deliver parental interventions at DEMUNAS, and is considering including training aspects of violence at DEMUNAS.

RIPPLE EFFECTS FROM THE STUDY

There were also a number of 'ripple' effects of the study identified. While it is difficult to make a direct link between the study process and these different actions, there is enough evidence to suggest that they were in some way affected by the study.

National Action Plan for Children: First, the preventive component of Peru's national action plan, (PNAIA 2021; *Plan Nacional de Acción por la Infancia y la Adolescencia 2012-2021*¹⁷), which has 3 results dedicated to violence, was said by some interviewees to be integrated in view of the evidence generated by the study. Details from a progress report on the multi-sectoral committee responsible for implementing the PNAIA 2021 also shows that the committee requested a meeting to hear the study findings.¹⁸

Ministry of Education: There is also evidence that the work of Minedu has been influenced by the study. During the interviews, the Ex-Vice Minister of Vulnerable Populations, MIMP, who now works closely with the education sector stated that Minedu has "*increasingly been working more on the issue of bullying and...violence in schools*" and that this is indirectly affected by the study. Evidence from the questionnaires also shows that the study findings helped Minedu realise the extent of violence by teachers in schools, and they are now developing a programme, '*Contigo (With you)*', which will aim to identify, respond to and follow up on cases of violence in schools with a particular focus on violence perpetrated by teachers. This programme will also establish a

¹⁷ <http://www.mimp.gob.pe/webs/mimp/pnaia/pnaia.php>

¹⁸ http://www.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/SEGUNDIN-OGAJ_1.pdf

database of abuse cases in order to connect with databases from other ministries, such as the Ministry of Justice. This sort of inter-ministerial coordination is a new approach, according to UNICEF staff.

A few respondents also noted that Minedu re-introduced a campaign ‘Yo se cuidar mi cuerpo (I know how to take care of my body)’¹⁹ to prevent and respond to sexual abuse. According to a Minedu press release,²⁰ the campaign was launched in collaboration with MIMP and the Ministry of the Interior in November 2016 at a school in San Isidro. The campaign includes a song, which was originally introduced in schools several years ago but has been updated and is now available on the campaign website in Spanish and Quechua via videos and ringtones. The campaign also includes separate guidelines for parents and teachers on how to prevent and response to sexual abuse, and information to teach children how to recognise inappropriate touch or behaviour, including a ‘Bingo’ board game.



Part of Minedu’s Yo se cuidar mi cuerpo campaign: “If someone tells you, ‘My love’ or ‘How beautiful you are’, Tell them no! And tell someone you trust. I know how to take care of my body.”

¹⁹ <http://www.minedu.gob.pe/yosecuidarmicuerpo/>

²⁰ <http://www.minedu.gob.pe/n/noticia.php?id=40921>

Ministry of the Interior: The Ministry of the Interior was also said to have used the study to inform their multi-sectoral strategy, *Barrio Seguro (Safe Neighbourhoods)* to improve violence prevention and response. The strategy coordinates 8 ministries, including MIMP, to prevent crime and violence and create safer communities through community policing and coordinated interventions with the education, health and social protection sectors. In their questionnaire response, a MIMP officer stated that the strategy is considering the drivers of violence identified in the study in order to improve their approach. For example, in the decree that approved the strategy (*Decreto Supremo N° 008-2017-IN que aprueba la Estrategia Multisectorial Barrio Seguro*)²¹, it acknowledges the home as a place where high levels of violence occur and that focusing efforts on preventing violence at home is needed as it is an important risk factor for delinquency.

Civil society: There were differing opinions on the role of the study in influencing the agenda of civil society. Some participants said NGOs did not prioritise violence prior to the study:

The NGOs' agenda has been also influenced because they have more data available, more evidence about what is going on with violence. Before they knew there was a national survey [ENARES] but they didn't know the results. They knew the levels of violence were so high but they really didn't have the evidence. But now [because of the study] they have the evidence (UNICEF staff 1).

Another participant mentioned an NGO that had been conducting a 5-year parallel study on violence against children, and said that projects with the common goal of preventing violence against children should join efforts in order to disseminate results more widely. World Vision has also cited data from the study on violent discipline in the home to launch their 'Path for Tenderness' campaign. The campaign asks for a commitment to treat children tenderly at the personal, institutional and government level. It was initially launched around the same time that the Multi-Country Study findings were launched, but World Vision is re-launching the campaign to push for implementation of the corporal punishment law and asking other NGOs for support.

SUSTAINABILITY

Finally, the interviews tested the assumption that study partners will continue to work on violence issues after the study concludes. Though the study is still ongoing, all 4 interviewees who were no longer working on the study said they were either still working on violence issues or that they intended to. MIMP officials who had worked in both the technical and political teams expressed a commitment to advocating for violence prevention in families. The study also allowed Young Lives to focus on violence. According to one Young Lives researcher, violence is now more of a priority in their work: *"The study made me feel like I could make a difference [regarding violence]"* (Young Lives Peru researcher 2). Email testimonial from a researcher with Young Lives Oxford said that discussion with the Young Lives Peru team about violence 'sparked something' with them and helped to generate ideas and passion. *"They knew it was a problem, but now they have interest from UNICEF so they could really think about it and look at it. In Peru...[partners] are talking to each other all the time. We don't have to make sure that coordination is happening."* (Young Lives researcher)

Summary of the evidence: Data from interviews, questionnaires, email testimonials, and document, policy and media analysis shows that the study helped to improve the quality and availability of violence data in Peru. This contributed to changes in legislation, will help to leverage funding and has influenced programmes at the ministerial level. It has also improved coordination efforts at the national level to focus on violence prevention and has influenced other countries in the region. There is also evidence that study partners will continue to work on violence issues after the study.

²¹ <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-la-estrategia-multisectorial-bar-decreto-supremo-n-008-2017-in-1501641-6/>

FINAL OUTCOMES

<i>Final Outcomes</i>	Violence against children is reduced in formal and informal settings in Peru
<i>Findings</i>	<i>Levels of violence against children may have begun to decrease in Peru, but the final impact of the study is not yet known.</i>

When viewing the evidence described above in its entirety, it is logical to suggest that the prevalence of violence against children in Peru may have begun to decrease since the study began. For example, ENARES data shows a reduction in all forms of violence at both home and school from 2013 to 2015, with an overall decrease of 2.5%. It is important to be clear that this is not likely to be a direct result of the study, but that the study has contributed to a larger shift in focusing on violence prevention in Peru.

Many interviewees mentioned that children would not yet see a difference in their lives, but that changes will occur after the next phase of the study. As one academic said, the “*study has started the cogs in the wheel turning*” (Academic researcher 1). Others also stressed that they must not lose momentum as violence against children is a long-term problem.

Summary of the evidence: Data analysis and interviews show that the violence levels may have started to reduce but that the full impact for children has yet to be seen.

KEY FACTORS UNLOCKING IMPACT

Similar to other impact studies there are several key factors that helped to unlock impact in this case:

1. Starting out with an intention to **make a difference**
 - This means an approach to research that embeds the intention to move forward change in relation to the underlying focus on the research, rather than just on creating new knowledge.
2. Building **partnership** approach to research, acknowledging different roles needed for change (but also creating time lags and other challenges)
 - In this case there are three levels of partnership worth reflecting on a) the value of national-international research partnerships and the academic credibility that brought b) the partnership between the Government in Peru and local and international academics and UNICEF coming together to keep moving research and change forward, and c) the specific academic collaboration between Young Lives and the Multi-Country Study, which included collaboration on sharing data, contacts and writing, which brought added value to both. However it is important not to under-estimate or under-value the time needed to develop trusting effective partnership.
3. Assigning **knowledge-brokering** roles to key staff
 - Knowledge brokering is key to research impact, and UNICEF country staff clearly played these roles effectively even though they didn't have the explicit language or support to do this. However the emotional energy and vision of these key staff was clearly essential to keeping a complex project like this on track.
4. **In-country research and analysis capacity building** a core component of the approach
 - In this case this happened at multiple levels - with local researchers supported to publish internationally for the first time; for government employees supported to analyse data directly rather than export it for expert analysis (data sovereignty); and for greater clarity of the problem of violence against children which empowered local actors to trust the data and ensure the issue was raised and addressed.

The value of it being a **multi-country study** was also identified as a factor to propel impact, which has not been highlighted in other impact assessments of this kind. The fact that the study allowed participants to understand how the drivers of violence affecting children in Peru compare to other countries was important, with one saying they 'don't feel alone'.

ISSUES FOR REFLECTION

1. Timing

Lots of people commented on timing. This included comments on serendipity –factors coming together to help accelerate the impact of the research. There were various comments about the research programme being too slow/fast and different perceptions of who was slow or fast at different times. It seems that in a multi-partner programme it is hard to please everyone all the time.

2. What Works?

Attachment to the idea that research will tell us 'what works' - that there are simple solutions to complex problems and that these can be applied anywhere. This a general issue in research impact. Here some people hope they are going to be told 'what works' in the next phase of the project and hope to be able to apply that knowledge, while others are keen to avoid oversimplification, and are especially sensitive to the issue of 3 or more distinct areas in Peru that may need different kinds of solution.

3. Dissemination

There were several comments that there has not been enough dissemination, or that it's not possible to disseminate on a problem of this scale. Also it was highlighted that related outputs should be in Spanish because otherwise they are not useful; same for accessible language (i.e., in video form or short policy documents) Ensuring wide dissemination, in the right format and language for the right people, and negotiating political sensitivities and partner issues at the same time can be challenging.

4. Communication

There were many times when one interviewee didn't know something about the programme that others did. It seemed that the focus of communication had been with the close project partners and less with keeping wider stakeholders involved. Some of this seemed like a lost opportunity, although in general stakeholders were generous about silences and were still on board.

5. Violence as an issue that is difficult to discuss.

Whilst the contextual analysis had highlighted the issue that violence might be an issue that was difficult to discuss, this emerged in various ways through the interviews. The issue of violence being a taboo subject, or a subject of shame was least common. Others mentioned the issue of violence against children only being seen as a problem for the poor, of not wanting to discuss it because it brought up issues from people's own childhood, and of difficulties in understanding when violence is acceptable or not (e.g. parents and teachers use to discipline children).

6. Implementation Challenge

Lots of people said that it was too early to see that the research programme has made a difference for children in Peru, but after the next phase of the programme that might be more obvious. However, effective implementation of policy will dictate the ultimate impact of the research.

7. Increased confidence was key to impact, including the confidence to talk about and address violence, particularly for government representatives.

8. Knowledge Brokering roles

Developing explicit knowledge brokering with clear understanding and support – UNICEF staff were clearly playing these roles and that was an important factor in successful impact. Taking a more explicit approach to knowledge brokering could make this job easier for staff, help them understand and navigate some of the tensions, and offer a more strategic approach to research impact.

9. Complexity and Change

Most research utilisation processes are complex, and often social research is addressing issues that have been characterised as complex. There are no simple solutions, and only through multi-actor approaches over longer time-scales can change occur. In this case that approach was an implicit way of working that has levered some key successes, and created a platform for future change. Research programmes like these could set out with a complexity informed approach, with targets and reporting aims, in order to improve the impact of future research.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Plan an impact strategy for each research programme that addresses complexity from the start, and identifies key monitoring criteria, as well as risks and assumptions.²²
- For each research project include stakeholder mapping to identify key actors who will be essential to taking recommendations forward. Allow time to build effective, trusting partnerships with them.
- Keep communication lines open from the start and throughout any project with partners and wider stakeholders. This can include progress updates, early reports from literature or reflections on the process and doesn't need to be focussed solely on research outputs, which may take some time to emerge.
- Support and recognise key staff who act as knowledge-brokers. This should include both practical and emotional support with clear identified processes and could build on the literature about this role.²³

²² The RCF used in this report can also be used as a planning tool

²³ See for example Phipps and Morton (2013) or Ward (2016)

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Media/press coverage

All related outputs that were published online were identified via input from the international and national project leads, searches on partner websites and through outreach to communications contacts at the UNICEF Peru office. Metrics (views, shares and/or downloads) were gathered where possible. Communications officers also provided information on the press coverage related to the study, including hashtags used to promote the work on Twitter.

Policy/document analysis

Several documents were mentioned during the initial workshops and later correspondence that either cited the study, or were in some way informed by or related to the study. Project partners from Innocenti, UoE and Young Lives Oxford also provided the researchers with emails and relevant documents. These were analysed and further information was retrieved during interviews and follow-up emails to assess how they were influenced by the study.

Interviews

Interviews were conducted during fieldwork in-country over a one-week period in February-March 2017. UNICEF Peru acted as the entry point for connecting researchers with government, academic and UNICEF partners in Peru who have either worked on, or have knowledge of the Multi-Country Study. A total of 13 interviews were conducted, 5 of which were conducted in Spanish through a certified translator provided by UNICEF Peru. This individual (a native Peruvian) was already familiar with the Multi-Country Study and has received training on confidentiality and anonymity. The informed consent process was particularly important as in some cases it can be difficult to anonymise individuals in a study of this kind, since key researchers, government officials, etc. would be easily identified in relation to the work they do. As in previous projects of this kind conducted by the research team this issue was discussed with all interviewees and they were asked to identify how they would be referred to in this report. Their decision was recorded on their informed consent sheet which they then signed. All public facing material will be shared with them prior to publication. With the permission of each participant, interviews were recorded using two separate voice recorders and notes were taken during each interview.

Two interview guides were developed: one for researchers involved with the study in Peru and another for key stakeholders, such as government officials. Both used the RCF framework as a guide and probed risks and assumptions identified during the initial workshops with international project leads. The stakeholder guide was piloted during two initial interviews and was then adapted (questions were rearranged and 2 were reworded).

Questionnaire

Finally, after all interviews were completed a short questionnaire was developed. Questions were adapted with input from the international project leads, and disseminated at a training event conducted as part of the Multi-Country Study, which was attended by various research partners. A total of 20 questionnaires were completed, 5 of which were completed by partners from Paraguay and Costa Rica.

Limitations and challenges

It is agreed across the research evaluation literature that case studies are the most appropriate method for assessing research impact (Boaz, 2009). The RCF takes a case study approach and acknowledges the limitation of generalisability and sampling (Grant et al., 2000) that come with that method.

It is important to recognise the possible effects of social desirability bias in the interview and questionnaire responses (Fischer and Katz, 2000). Because of participants' involvement with and investment in the work, and the norm that research should be useful to policy, it is possible that their responses tended to overestimate the impact of the study. For this reason all claims have been scrutinised to ensure that data about them comes from more than one source and has been reflected on by the team for social desirability bias.

It should also be noted that both researchers were from UoE, one of the academic partners in the study, and one researcher had been involved in administrative and research support work with the Multi-Country Study since 2015. While this might have also contributed to biases, this was a strategic aspect of the study design in order to balance practicality and rigour. This chimes with other approaches to evaluation of interventions in complex systems (Patton, 2011).

Additionally the team faced time and language challenges. The researchers were only in Peru for one week and so had limited opportunity to revisit respondents or to develop new lines of enquiry in this short time. Other means of communication before and after the face to face interviews have been used to mitigate this, though these were not always successful. Issues of translation were also considered, and we acknowledge that the act of translating influences both the process and data of translated interviews and documents (Temple and Young, 2004). We considered the significance of the translator's identity, their influence on the collection and interpretation of the data itself, and we involved the translator in sense-making discussion before and after each interview, and also in checking out our emerging understandings.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE AGAINST OUTCOMES CHAIN

Outcomes chain	Risks (R) and assumptions (A)	Summary of evidence
<p>UNICEF/Young Lives/UoE facilitated, Peru-led research project taking a collaborative, action-oriented approach to tackling drivers of VAC</p>	<p>Sensitive subject – people don’t want to talk about it (R)</p> <p>Need trust to talk about such sensitive issues (R)</p> <p>It takes time to build up trust (R)</p> <p>We provide a neutral platform to talk about violence against children (A)</p>	<p>Data collected from interviews, an email testimonial and document analysis shows that the programme approach was an important aspect of maximising research impact.</p>
<p>UNICEF /Young lives/UoE work with stakeholders in Peru to consider/analyse existing data on VAC and identify drivers. Provide training in data analysis for government and national academics. Communicate research findings via social media and launch. Write and present policy briefing.</p>	<p>We know how to interpret existing data/how valid and representative it is. (A)</p> <p>VAC is a problem (A)</p> <p>Everyone is interested. (A)</p> <p>Something can be done. (A)</p> <p>Everyone wants to act. (A)</p> <p>Can we produce the outputs within budget/time (A)</p> <p>Research is good enough quality with clear findings and recommendations (A)</p> <p>Nobody listens - too politically sensitive or competing views (R)</p>	<p>Data from interviews, online searches and information provided by study leads shows that by using a partnership approach, different types of activities and a range of outputs were produced which maximised impact.</p>
<p>Map and reach stakeholders in Peru who were key to understanding the problem. Work closely with researchers and policy actors to use existing evidence and pull out recommendations.</p>	<p>Whole organisation buys into it (A)</p> <p>There is a system for change - assuming links exist between media / politics / policy people (A)</p> <p>Not enough contacts for influencing (R)</p> <p>Different kind of evidence valued in different ways by different people (R)</p>	<p>Communications data, online searches, interviews and information provided by study leads shows evidence that study partners and collaborators have established richer connections because of the study, but that there has been less engagement of wider stakeholders so far.</p>

	Making decisions based on 'tip of the iceberg' findings (R)	
The evidence on VAC, and engagement with the project, contributes to an awareness that violence is an issue and can be tackled in Peru.	<p>Large sections of society think VAC is a problem that needs to be addressed (A)</p> <p>Global reputation of lead partners as people who can help tackle violence (A)</p> <p>Information overload (R)</p>	Data from the interviews, email testimonials and analysis of press coverage shows that study partners have become more aware about the issues of violence in Peru, though this has not extended to other stakeholders, and that the study has helped prioritise violence issues at the ministerial level.
All stakeholders understand the problem and drivers of VAC and how to use research to identify ways of changing policy and practice. There is better understanding of how violence against children manifests across different children/different places in Peru.	<p>Being aware and building skills leads to investment (A)</p> <p>Innovation is useful (A)</p> <p>Fluid policy and programme environment (A)</p> <p>Still worth investing in those relationships even if there is high turnover (A)</p> <p>Local partners understand political economy / who's trusted (A)</p> <p>Institutional change is hard (R)</p> <p>Governments see violence as reflecting badly on them (R)</p> <p>Greater awareness does not lead to national investment (R)</p> <p>Institutions aren't geared to thinking outside the box (R)</p> <p>Having allies / people we have built relationships with go away (R)</p> <p>Not wanting to engage around violence (R)</p>	Data from interviews, questionnaires, email testimonials and document analysis shows that the new evidence generated by the study has changed the way study partners talk about, understand and view violence, especially regarding prevention.

<p>Policies are developed and passed by the Peruvian government to tackle violence against children, and they take global leadership on the issue.</p>	<p>Researchers continue to work on VAC and other related issues (A)</p> <p>Government will change policy and practice based on evidence (A)</p> <p>Government wants to strengthen policy and practice (A)</p> <p>Government has skillset to use evidence and apply to policy and practice (A)</p> <p>High staff turnover. Unclear support for addressing VAC - affects sustainability (R)</p> <p>Evidence is not everything - competing agendas, policies, etc. (R)</p> <p>Violence is too sensitive an issue tied to national identity. It is a big risk to raise as an issue. (R)</p> <p>Evidence is complex and moves in many directions - not leading to simple, linear, measurable outcomes (R)</p>	<p>Data from interviews, questionnaires, email testimonials, and document, policy and media analysis shows that the study helped to improve the quality and availability of violence data in Peru. This contributed to changes in legislation, will help to leverage funding and has influenced programmes at the ministerial level. It has also improved coordination efforts at the national level to focus on violence prevention and has influenced other countries in the region. There is also evidence that study partners will continue to work violence issues after the study.</p>
<p>Violence against children is reduced in formal and informal settings in Peru.</p>		<p>Data analysis and interviews show that the violence levels may have started to reduce but that the full impact for children has yet to be seen.</p>

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS FOR PERU

The table below presents the full contextual analysis that partners from Innocenti, UoE and Young Lives completed. They were asked to consider what was going on at individual, social and materials levels that was influencing violence against children in the county using the ISM model adapted from a tool developed by Darnton & Horne (2013).

INDIVIDUALS				
Values, beliefs and attitudes	Cost and benefits	Emotions	Habits	Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive action from CP workers • Shame of the data – unexploited data • Denial – don’t believe that SGBV exist – VAC happens but we can’t deal with it • Normalized phenomenon and lack of connection of historical political violence • Lack of understanding of connection between home and school • Problem is everywhere • Lack of awareness for potential action via collaboration • Attitudes to research negative and uselessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too huge, too costly to take action • Potential benefit to make the data publicly available and accessible – balancing between data, interpretation and solutions (ensuring balance between transparency, credibility and reputation) • Kudos – for in-country authors in the international health paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Shame • Excitement • Anxiety • Passion of making the difference • Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferences for quantitative research and challenge from qualitative research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidence to have capacity for action • Willingness to learn

SOCIAL						
Opinion leaders	Institutions	Norms	Roles and identity	Taste	Meanings	Network & relationship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal histories of violence • Public debate • Long track record for the Minister of education who worked with YL – grade Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) as lead partner Parliamentarians/Ministries • Catholic university (PUCP) • UNICEF CO • GRADE • Schools /families • Gov't statistics office (INEI) • CSO's • Network of academics – young lives/oxford • Youth led group (on video) • Consortium of social and economic instigators via network all working on violence (inter-ministerial committee, key technical experts, engagement strategy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporal punishment is effective way for classroom management • Narrowed opinion on MIMP's focus • Fragmentation and isolation of policies and actions between ministries • UNICEF export data for analysis – keeping the data in-country • Underlying beliefs and practices • Patriarchal norms • The “whip” inter-generation transmission • “Chores” domestic work and care done by children at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated position by process of MIMP • Researchers statisticians focus on writing report and not exploring trying to understand • Inter-ministerial stronger together Evidence + Money • Ministries do not do research - Policy makers work on services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theory driven modelling – preference for hard data • Human centred-design approach • Dominance of one model socio-ecological approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about childrearing, gender, brother, father • Violence as normal • Mythos • The tools “the whip” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reinforcing – chain of evidence from children point of view • Mutual reinforcement – inter-disciplinary academics – knit relationship together more coherently • Positive reinforcement of networks in contrast to negative spirals of violence – generate a discussion at every data analysis meeting • New standing at regional level – UNICEF CO's and RO • International representation – minister of education

MATERIAL				
Policies, laws, regulation	Technologies	Infrastructure	Objects	Time and schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to appendix in the country report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies for managing children behaviour – information as bringing a change Social medias + videos Data on the website Websites regarding the change of law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support and under-developed CP systems Child helpline (16 years ago) confidentiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access – remote areas – country splits in 3 geographic (environmental- geographic) Abandoned children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of Govt – ministerial changes –new president – launch before the new president Ability to meet the parliament submission in 24 hrs – profound collaborative efforts – serendipity Inter-generation

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF DATA SOURCES

Interviewees	<p>UNICEF Peru staff (3)</p> <p>Young Lives Peru researchers (2)</p> <p>MIMP officers (5; 2 of whom no longer work at MIMP)</p> <p>Academic researchers from universities in Lima (2)</p> <p>Government stakeholder (1)</p>
Questionnaire respondents	<p>UNICEF Peru (2)</p> <p>INEI (1)</p> <p>MIMP (7 total, 3 of whom were also interviewed)</p> <p>Ministry of Health (1)</p> <p>Local NGO, CESIP (a child's rights organisation) (1)</p> <p>PUCP (2, one of whom was also interviewed)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (1)</p> <p>Costa Rica and Paraguay participants (5)</p>
Email testimonials	<p>UNICEF Peru (5)</p> <p>UNICEF Innocenti (3)</p> <p>UNICEF Paraguay (2)</p> <p>Young Lives (2)</p> <p>UNSG (1)</p>
Policy / document analysis	<p>Plan Nacional de Acción por la Infancia y la Adolescencia 2012-2021 (PNAIA 2021): http://www.mimp.gob.pe/webs/mimp/pnaia/pnaia.php</p> <p>Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Sociales ENARES 2013 y 2015 (Principales Resultados): http://www.regionlalibertad.gob.pe/ineiestadisticas/libros/libro44/libro.pdf</p> <p>Ley N° 30403: Ley que prohíbe el uso del castigo físico y humillante contra los niños, niñas y adolescentes: http://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/ExpVirPal/Normas_Legales/30403-LEY.pdf</p> <p>Decreto Legislativo N° 1297, Decreto legislativo para la protección de niñas, niños y adolescentes sin cuidados parentales o en riesgo de perderlos: http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-para-la-proteccion-de-ninas-ninos-y-ado-decreto-legislativo-n-1297-1468962-4/</p> <p>Decreto Supremo N° 008-2017-IN que aprueba la Estrategia Multisectorial Barrio Seguro: http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-la-estrategia-multisectorial-bar-decreto-supremo-n-008-2017-in-1501641-6/</p> <p>UNICEF Peru's Country Programme Document (CPD) 2017-2021: https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2016-PL28-Peru-CPD-ODS-EN.pdf</p> <p>UN Secretary General's 2016 report, 'Protecting children from bullying': http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/document/a-71-213_1483</p>

	<p>Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children progress report: http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/resources/global-reports/global-report-2015.html</p> <p>MIMP “Sin pegar ni humillar, es hora de cambiar” campaign: http://www.mimp.gob.pe/sinpegarnihumillar/</p> <p>Minedu “Yo se cuidar mi cuerpo” campaign: http://www.minedu.gob.pe/yosecuidarmicuerpo/</p> <p>Memorandum from the Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros, Secretaria General, Oficina General de Asesoría jurídica Informe N° 0068 -2016-PCM/OGAJ/PLF: http://www.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/SEGUNDIN-OGAJ_1.pdf</p>
Media / press	<p>Provided by UNICEF Peru regarding July 2016 launch</p> <p>El Comercio: Maltrato infantil: las creencias que justifican la violencia http://elcomercio.pe/lima/seguridad/maltrato-infantil-creencias-que-justifican-violencia-noticia-1914662)</p> <p>El Comercio: El 74 por ciento de niños sufrió violencia alguna vez https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/74porciento de ninos sufrio violencia alguna vez - ElComercio - 6-7-16.jpg)</p> <p>El Peruano: Los agresores en su mayoría se encuentran dentro del hogar http://www.laprimera.pe/los-agresores-en-su-mayoria-se-encuentran-dentro-del-hogar/)</p> <p>Andina: Violencia contra niños: agresores más frecuentes están dentro de casa http://www.andina.com.pe/agencia/noticia-violencia-contra-ninos-agresores-mas-frecuentes-estan-dentro-casa-620067.aspx)</p> <p>TV Perú: Presentación de estudios sobre violencia que afecta a la niñez https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2E8rFaFWcU)</p> <p>La República: Violencia, entender y prevenir http://larepublica.pe/impres/opinion/793971-violencia-entender-y-prevenir)</p> <p>ATV: Al menos 7 de cada 10 niños son víctimas de violencia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BQQzI8ECopM)</p> <p>Diario UNO: Castigos causan traumas a niños y adolescentes https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/Castigos causan traumas a ninos y adolescentes - DiarioUNO - 10jul16.jpg)</p> <p>Publimetro: 41 por ciento de niños sufre violencia https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/41porciento de ninos sufre violencia - Publimetro - 6-7-16.jpg)</p> <p>Diario UNO: La cruel realidad de niños maltratados https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/La cruel realidad maltratados - DiarioUNO-6-7-16.jpg)</p> <p>Del País: MIMP y UNICEF desarrollan estudio multinacional para prevenir violencia contra menores https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/MIMP y UNICEF desarrollan estudio multinacional para prevenir violencia contra menores - DelPaís -6-7-16.jpg)</p>

	<p>Radio San Borja: MIMP: 74% de niños y niñas ha sufrido de violencia familiar (http://www.radiosanborja.com/actualidad-rsbnacional-rsbnacional/45670-mimp-74-de-nios-y-nias-ha-sufrido-de-violencia-familiar.html)</p> <p>Pro y Contra: Maltrato infantil: las creencias que justifican la violencia (http://proycontra.com.pe/maltrato-infantil-las-creencias-que-justifican-la-violencia/)</p> <p>Diario El Chino: Estudio revela que 73% de niños sufren violencia familiar (https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/Estudio_revela_que_73_de_ninos_sufren_violencia_familiar_DiarioElChino_07jul16.jpg)</p> <p>Peru Informa: Violencia contra niños: agresores más frecuentes están dentro de casa (http://peruinforma.com/actualidad/violencia-contra-ninos-agresores-mas-frecuentes-estan-dentro-de-casa/)</p> <p>Crónica Viva: Enares: 74% de niñas y niños fue víctima de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.cronicaviva.com.pe/enares-74-de-ninas-y-ninos-fue-victima-de-violencia-familiar-alguna-vez/)</p> <p>Chavín Peru: 73.8% de niñas y niños en el Perú fueron víctimas de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.chavinperu.com/ver-noticias.php?id=ODQz#.V355sxH2aUk)</p> <p>Chimbote en línea: El 73.8% de niños y niñas del Peru fueron víctimas de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.chimbotenlinea.com/nacional/06/07/2016/el-738-de-ninos-y-ninas-del-peru-fueron-victimas-de-violencia-familiar-alguna)</p> <p>Chiclayo en línea: El 73.8% de niños y niñas del Peru fueron víctimas de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.chiclayoenlinea.com/noticias/nacional/06/07/2016/el-738-de-ninos-y-ninas-del-peru-fueron-victimas-de-violencia-familiar)</p> <p>Huaraz en línea: El 73.8% de niños y niñas del Peru fueron víctimas de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.huarazenlinea.com/noticias/nacional/06/07/2016/el-738-de-ninos-y-ninas-del-peru-fueron-victimas-de-violencia-familiar)</p> <p>Ica en línea: El 73.8% de niños y niñas del Peru fueron víctimas de violencia familiar alguna vez (http://www.icaenlinea.pe/noticias/nacional/06/07/2016/el-738-de-ninos-y-ninas-del-peru-fueron-victimas-de-violencia-familiar)</p>
Retrieved from online searches	
	<p>MIMP press release: 3 November 2016: Romero-Lozada: “La violencia hace sumisos a los niños y niñas” (http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notasprensa.php?codigo=2211)</p> <p>MIMP press release: 4 October 2016: MIMP presenta campaña contra el maltrato infantil “Sin pegar ni humillar, es hora de cambiar” (http://www.mimp.gob.pe/homemimp/notasprensa/notasprensa.php?codigo=2184)</p>

	<p>Minedu press release: 30 November 2016: Minedu inicia campaña “Yo sé cuidar mi cuerpo” y exhorta a prevenir y denunciar violencia sexual (http://www.minedu.gob.pe/n/noticia.php?id=40921)</p> <p>Kausa Justa blog: 5 July 2016: UNICEF: Estudio Multinacional sobre los Determinantes de la Violencia que afecta a los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes: (http://kausajusta.blogspot.co.uk/2016/07/unicefestudiomultinacionalsobrelos.html)</p>
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Working/discussion papers

- Young Lives' Innocenti discussion paper on longitudinal evidence on the impact of corporal punishment in 4 countries, including Peru (November 2015)
- Young Lives' Innocenti discussion paper on longitudinal evidence on the impact of bullying in 4 countries, including Peru, and accompanying press release (September 2016)
- Young Lives' Innocenti working paper on the experiences of children affected by violence in Peru (November 2016)
- Synthesis paper of findings across the 4 countries led by Innocenti and UoE (in progress)
- ENARES: selective analysis of the most relevant results to explain the drivers of violence affecting children in Peru (June 2015)

Reports

- National technical report, presenting findings from the systematic literature review and secondary analyses of ENARES and Young Lives data (under review)
- National policy report, which synthesises the findings from the technical report (under review)
- Spanish-language executive summary of the national technical and policy reports, and a corresponding infographic, which were presented at the launch in July 2016 and published on UNICEF Peru's website (July 2016)

Policy briefs

- English and Spanish versions of a policy brief on corporal punishment led by Innocenti, UoE, Young Lives (July 2015)
- Young Lives' Innocenti brief on the impact of corporal punishment on learning using Young Lives data (April 2016)
- Policy brief produced by UoE and Innocenti (in progress)

Infographics

- Spanish-language infographic, presented at the launch in July 2016 and published on UNICEF Peru's website (July 2016)
- Snapshot of findings from the 4 countries published by Innocenti (February 2017)

Journal article

- Journal article published in *International Health* presenting 2013 ENARES results on prevalence of violence affecting children and the association with educational outcomes; co-authored by UoE, INEI, MIMP, UNICEF Peru and academic partner from PUCP (January 2016)

Presentations

- A powerpoint presentation of Stage 1 findings presented at the launch (July 2016)
- Powerpoint presentation produced by UoE and Innocenti (December 2015)

Press releases

- Press releases on the study launch and findings by MIMP, UNICEF Peru, INEI and Innocenti (July 2016)

- Innocenti press release on the publication of the cross-country snapshot findings (February 2017)

Podcasts/films

- Podcast broadcast by Innocenti discussing the study process and findings in Peru (September 2016)
- Three films about violence affecting children in Peru from the perspective of children, teachers and community mobilisers led by UNICEF Peru and MIMP and published on Innocenti's website/YouTube channel (October 2016)

Social Media /Blogs

- Blog post in The Conversation presenting Young Lives' findings on corporal punishment (November 2015)
- Blog post in Educaion Mundial on impact of corporal punishment using Young Lives finding (May 2016)

APPENDIX 6: REACH OF THE LAUNCH OF STAGE 1 FINDINGS IN PERU

UNICEF Peru provided statistics on the social media reach of the launching of the study in July 2016. The following table shows the reach of the study launch on Facebook, Twitter and UNICEF Peru's Website, comparing the data with the month of July and the complete year.

Social media reach of launch of findings of the Multi-Country Study in Peru

	Launch of study on drivers of violence	July	2016
Facebook (Reach)	122,812	1,223,530	17,048,599
Twitter (Reach)	30,596	136,100	2,131,481
Website (Visits)	1,836*	16,491	231,122

**This is the total number of visits to the sections where the information of the study is uploaded (https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/resources_33614.html and https://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/media_33635.html)*

Information Sheet

Changing International Policy on Violence Affecting Children

Purpose

The University of Edinburgh (UoE) is working in collaboration with UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti (Innocenti) to understand and evaluate the impact of the *Multi-Country Study on Drivers of Violence Affecting Children*, an on-going, four-country study in Zimbabwe, Italy, Viet Nam and Peru. Led by UNICEF Innocenti in partnership with UoE, the Young Lives study on childhood poverty, UNICEF Country Offices and government ministries, the study aims to assist policy makers, NGOs and other actors to understand the greatest threats to children and to plan interventions that address the factors that shape those threats. We want to understand how this study has made a difference in policy and programming, how it has contributed to changing attitudes or behaviours and how it can be sustained.

Peru has shown an impressive commitment to understanding what drives violence affecting children and what can be done to prevent it, as evidenced through the recent legislative ban on corporal punishment and conducting the second ENARES study, for example. Because of this, Peru is an ideal case study to explore how the research partnership has contributed to violence prevention and response efforts. To do so, we are speaking with a range of key stakeholders who are working on violence issues in Peru. It is our hope that the information gathered from this work will contribute to the growing evidence that Peru is a global leader in tackling violence affecting children that other countries can learn from.

Because of your work with the study, we are inviting you to participate in an interview to share your thoughts and opinions on the impact of the study, and how to continue the work of preventing and responding to violence affecting children.

Information on the research

If you choose to participate, participation will involve a short interview lasting approximately one hour, conducted in your choice of Spanish or English. For convenience, the interview will be arranged at a time and day suitable to you during the week of **27 February to 3 March 2017**.

The interview will include questions about your involvement with the study, how the study has changed or affected policies and programming, your opinions about the approach of the study and your opinions about the way forward for work on preventing violence affecting children in Peru. The full topic guide can be made available before your interview upon request.

If acceptable with you, interviews will be recorded digitally in order that reports from the research can accurately reflect what is said by participants, and so that they can be transcribed into English if applicable. You can choose not to have your discussion recorded. All information provided, will be kept confidential unless you agree not to have your information anonymised.

The interviews will be confidential as far as possible. We understand that in some cases it can be difficult to anonymise, and we will assure that only the information you agree to share will be used. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or concerns about this (see contact details below). We are also happy to discuss more about this before, during or after the interview.

If you decide to participate, you will be asked to sign a consent form (found on the next page) where you will record how you would like your interview to be anonymised and whether you agree for it to be recorded. You can change your mind about these issues at any time before, during or after the interview.

Information obtained from this study will be used to further understanding how the research partnership with UNICEF, government ministries and universities has contributed to the reduction of violence experienced by children in Peru. It is hoped that findings can be applied to other contexts, especially other low to middle income countries. Furthermore, the data will be used within academic publications and presentations at conferences.

The findings from the research will be made available to all participants prior to publication.

Additional Information

This study has been approved by the University of Edinburgh's Ethical Review Committee, as well as UNICEF's. If you have any questions or concerns about the study, you may contact Dr. Sarah Morton, the Principal Investigator for the study, at e-mail: s.morton@ed.ac.uk or Tabitha Casey, the Project Manager for the study, at email: tabitha.casey@ed.ac.uk. To speak to someone in Spanish, please contact Amanda Martín (amartin@unicef.org).

Changing International Policy on Violence Affecting Children

Please initial box

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1. I confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above research and have had the opportunity to ask questions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving reason. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3. I agree to take part in the above study. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Please tick box

Yes No

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. I agree to the interview consultation being audio recorded, translated (if applicable) and transcribed | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. I agree to the use of anonymised quotes in publications, in which I may be identifiable | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OR | | |
| 1. I agree to the use of anonymised quotes in publications only if I am unidentifiable | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. I agree to the use of anonymised data in publications in which my professional affiliation may be identifiable | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OR | | |
| 3. I agree to the use of anonymised data in publications only if my professional affiliation is unidentifiable | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Name of Participant

Date

Signature

Name of Researcher

Date

Signature

Contact: Dr. Sarah Morton, Co-Director of Knowledge Exchange at the Centre on Research on Families and Relationships, University of Edinburgh

E-mail: s.morton@ed.ac.uk tel: +44 131 651 1939

To speak to someone in Spanish, please contact Amanda Martín (amartin@unicef.org).

Inputs:

- Were you involved in getting the funding for the study? Had you worked with UNICEF/YL/UoE before? Were decision-makers involved in discussion of the research funding?

Activities / Outputs:

- What was your role in carrying out the research? Which of the below did you participate in?
- *Activities*
 - Testing interventions in all 4 countries
 - Action analyses x 2
 - Pathways workshop
 - Completing stage 1, leads to KE especially with influential reviewers
 - Setting up research teams for stage 2
 - Capturing impact
 - Seminar, conference, involvement in global initiatives
 - Advisory Board meeting
 - Technical assistance (R3Ps)
 - Consulting children and listening to them
- *Outputs*
 - Publications / reports – open access, peer-reviewed, making data accessible, high quality / impact
 - Translated findings in targeted materials, i.e., policy briefs, guidance (i.e., for COs)
 - New theory produced
 - New evidence generated
 - Children’ input used to move forward and define how UNICEF does its interventions
- What was the political context for the work? Did everyone agree about the nature of the problem on children and violence?
- Did you think the research was of good quality?

Engagement / Reach:

- Can you tell me what you know about the following people being involved in hearing about the research findings? (prompts – how did they react/what did they do?)
- Key stakeholders
 - Frontline ministries, including finance
 - National researchers

- Children
- Teachers, parents, community/religious leaders, others who work with children, i.e., employers, health care professionals
- UNICEF COs
- ‘Knowledge intermediaries’ – parliaments, guideline and curriculum writers, professional bodies
- Media
- Voluntary sector policy organisations
- Civil society umbrella organisations
- Universities
- Global experts – advisory board and peer reviewers

Awareness / Reaction:

- Do you think that *the research evidence on VAC contributed to an awareness that violence is an issue and can be tackled, leading to stakeholders having increased confidence to address VAC?*
- Do you have any evidence of how the research influenced the debate and discourse amongst key stakeholders (conceptual impact)?

Capacity / knowledge / skills:

- Can you identify any changes in knowledge or skills amongst key stakeholders as a result of being engaged with the research?
- Do you think that there is more capacity to undertake this kind of research in Peru? (explain)
- Do you know of any training or development that has occurred as a result of the research?
- Were there any challenges in changing attitudes to children and violence?

Behaviours and practices:

- Do you have any evidence of changing policy or practice as a result of the research? (build on earlier discussion about stakeholders).
 - For example:
 - Better violence prevention programmes
 - Better child protection systems to prevent and respond to violence against children
 - Ownership of policy dialogues on VAC
 - Dedicated budget line and personnel for prevention within Ministries
 - Legislation changes and is implemented
 - Being able to demonstrate a plausible contribution to changes in policies, programmes and practice (instrumental impact)
 - Children tell us change that has happened

- Is this research project different from others you have been involved in? In what ways? Why?

Final impact or contribution:

- Can you identify evidence of the reduction of VAC in Peru?
- To what extent do you think that the research and dissemination carried out via this project influenced violence reduction?
- What would have happened if this research programme had not existed?

1. Can you tell us what your current role is?
2. Could you talk about your role in the Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children? When did you become involved with the study and why did you decide to become involved with it?
3. What was the political context for the study at the beginning (2014)?
4. Were you aware of the extent of violence against children in Peru before this study? Were you aware of the drivers of VAC? How did being involved/hearing about the study add to your knowledge?
5. Do you think the study has influenced attitudes to VAC amongst colleagues? If so in what ways?
6. What did you do as a result of the study? What changed in your work?
7. Has the study been used to inform policies or programmes in Peru? In what ways? (repeat this question to capture different polices – ask specifically about the change in law).
8. Do you think the approach of the research was the best way to understand the drivers of violence affecting children in Peru? By the research approach, I mean collaboration between international and national experts in different fields and from different types of organisations, and using qualitative and quantitative research to understand why violence against children occurs in Peru.
9. Will you continue to be involved or use the study in your work?
10. Do you think children and young people in Peru can see any difference in their lives as a result of the study?
11. If this study had never taken place, what difference would you see in Peru now?

APPENDIX 10: QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY PARTICIPANTS AT THE STUDY'S SOCIAL NORMS TRAINING

1. When did you first find out about the *Multi-Country Study of the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children* ("the Study")? How? / *Cuando y que circunstancias escucho por primera vez acerca del Estudio Multipais sobre Determinantes de la Violencia que afectan a los Ninos?*
2. **Before engaging in the Study**, were you aware of the extent of violence against children in your country? / *Antes de involucrarse o tener conocimiento del Estudio, tenia conciencia de la magnitud de la violencia contra los ninos en su pais?*
 - **If so**, what new information did the study bring to light? Did it challenge any of your pre-existing ideas or perceptions? / *Si fuera el caso, que nueva informacion le ha brindado este Estudio? Ha cambiado alguna de las ideas o percepciones que usted tenia o consideraba?*
 - **If not**, what finding has most surprised you? / *De no ser el caso, hay algun tema o informacion en particular que lo haya sorprendido o no este de acuerdo?*
3. **Before engaging in the study**, did you understand the definition and meaning of a 'driver' of violence? / *Antes de saber o involucrarse con el Estudio, tenia conocimiento de la definicion y significado de la palabra Determinantes de la Violencia?*
 - How has your understanding changed since engaging in the Study? / *Hoy luego de conocer en detalle de que se trata el Estudio, cual es su percepcion y entendimiento al respecto?*
 - Imagine your favorite aunt asks you to tell her about your work. How would you explain to her what is meant by a "driver" of violence? / *Imagine usted que esta conversando con su tia favorite... como le explicaria el significado y lo que implica el Estudio sobre Determinantes de la Violencia?*
4. **Since engaging in the study**, are there any significant changes in your learning or understanding of how children experience violence or how to prevent it? / *Desde su involucramiento en el Estudio, encuentra usted algun cambio significativo en cuanto a su entedimiento de lo que implica la violencia en la vidad de los ninos y la forma de prevenirlo?*
 - **If so**, what are they? (Please provide examples) / *De ser asi, por favor indicar algunos ejemplos.*
5. **Since engaging in the study**, have you used (or referenced) the findings from the Study in your work? / *Luego de tener conocimiento de este Estudio en detalle, considera que podria hacer referencia del el y lo que implica en los ambitos de su trabajo y vida diaria?*
 - **If so**, how? (Please provide examples, including any effects you have observed from using or referencing the Study's findings in your work.) / *De ser asi, como? Por favor detalle algunos ejemplos incluyendo percepciones y/o actitudes que pueda percibir de otros al momento de hacer referencia al Estudio.*



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