

GBV Landscape Analysis

Interagency Gender Working Group

May 29, 2019 | Washington, DC

USAID Transform: Primary Health Care



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Pathfinder
INTERNATIONAL



JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE, INC.



ENCOMPASS^{LLC}

USAID Transform: Primary Health Care

Result Area

Result

1

Improved management and performance of health systems

Result

2

Increased sustainable quality of service delivery across the primary healthcare units' continuum of care

Result

3

Improved household and community health practices and health-seeking behaviors

Result

4

Enhanced program learning to impact policy and programming related to ending preventable child and maternal deaths

USAID Transform: Primary Health Care



Key Research Questions

- What GBV services currently exist within the Ethiopian primary healthcare system that the Transform: Primary Health Care project can build upon?
- What supports and hinders primary healthcare providers to deliver quality GBV services?
- To which services do health care providers refer GBV survivors (e.g. police, legal, psychosocial, shelter)?

USAID Transform: Primary Health Care

A total of 93 data collection events were completed for the GBV landscape analysis.



HP: 9

HEW: 8

OC: 13



HP: 5

HEW: 4

OC: 7



HP: 5

HEW: 4

OC: 7



HP: 9

HEW: 8

OC: 13

HP: Health Providers **HEW:** Health Extension Workers **OC:** Observation Checklists

USAID Transform: Primary Health Care

Many healthcare workers held a broad understanding of GBV

It is largely perpetrated against women or young girls. GBV includes physical violence (intimidation, threats, insults, and abuse during labor), sexual violence (rape, domestic violence by intimate/non-couples and elder abuse), psychological mistreatment, underage marriage and harmful customary practices, such as tonsillectomy, forced marriage or abduction, and female genital mutilation or cutting.

—Female health extension worker, health post, Oromia

Some healthcare workers did not identify violence within marriage as a form of GBV

The community has the trend of resolving such violence via elders; beating wife is considered as a norm or as a legal right of husband. On top of this, since the community develops this as a norm, there is room that you accept it just like the community...If for example, the perpetrator is her husband, since she lives with him.. I advise her, as her husband did that because he loves her not because of the hate on her. Hence, I make the woman change her perception of her husband. I advise her if they are living in conflict, what can their children learn from them? I advise her to have a better attitude for her husband.

—Male health service provider, health center, SNNPR



USAID Transform: Primary Health Care

What types of specific, normative interventions could be developed or adapted, beyond training, to address provider bias that inhibits comprehensive, survivor-centered care for GBV survivors?

