



The “Success” of SGBV Prevention

and Response Initiatives – Does ‘Diffusion of Innovations’ Merit Consideration?

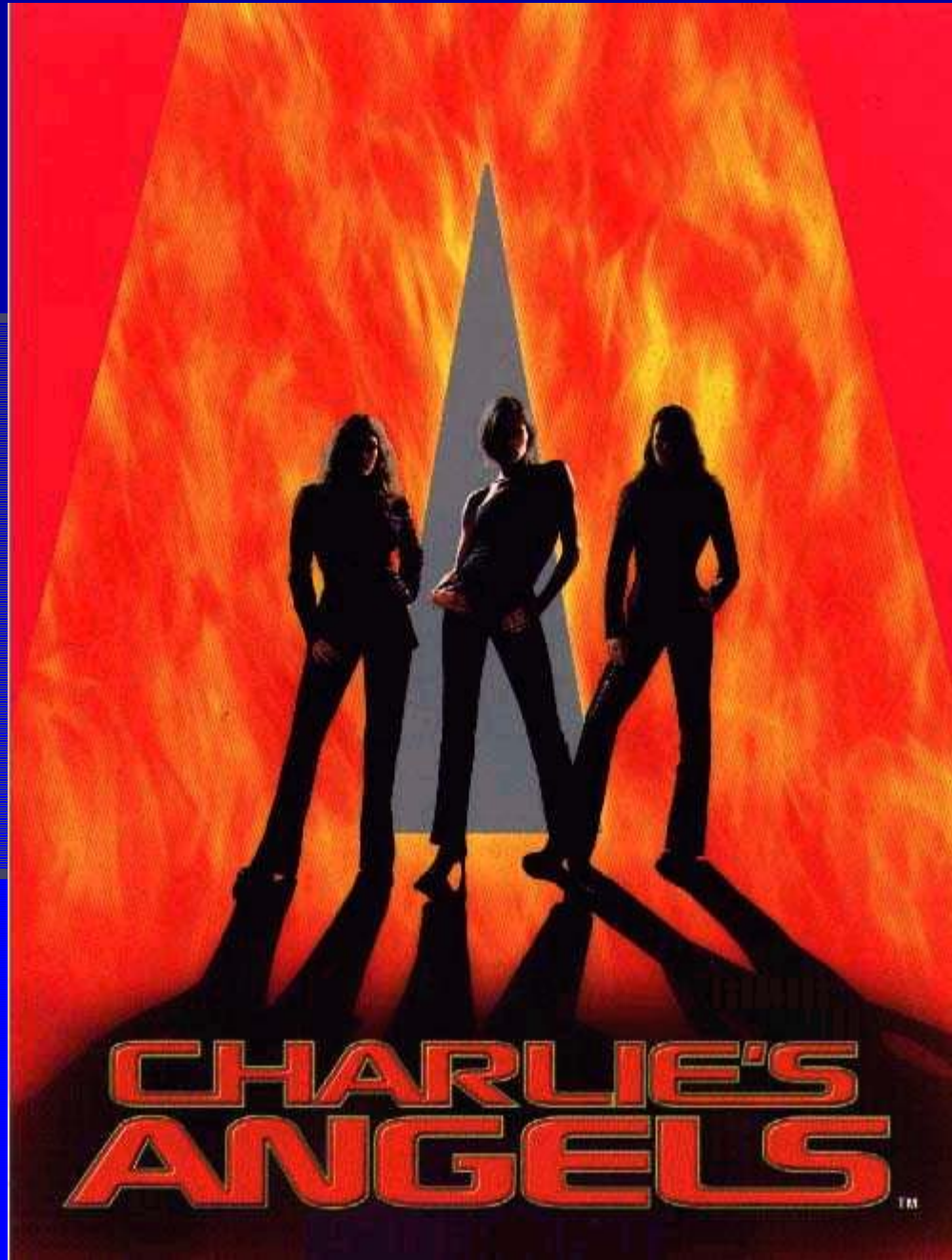
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Penny Haora







Context:

- Thai-Burma border
- Three refugee camps
 - Nu Po, Tak
 - Ban Don Yang, Kanchanaburi
 - Umpiem Mai, Tak



Population:

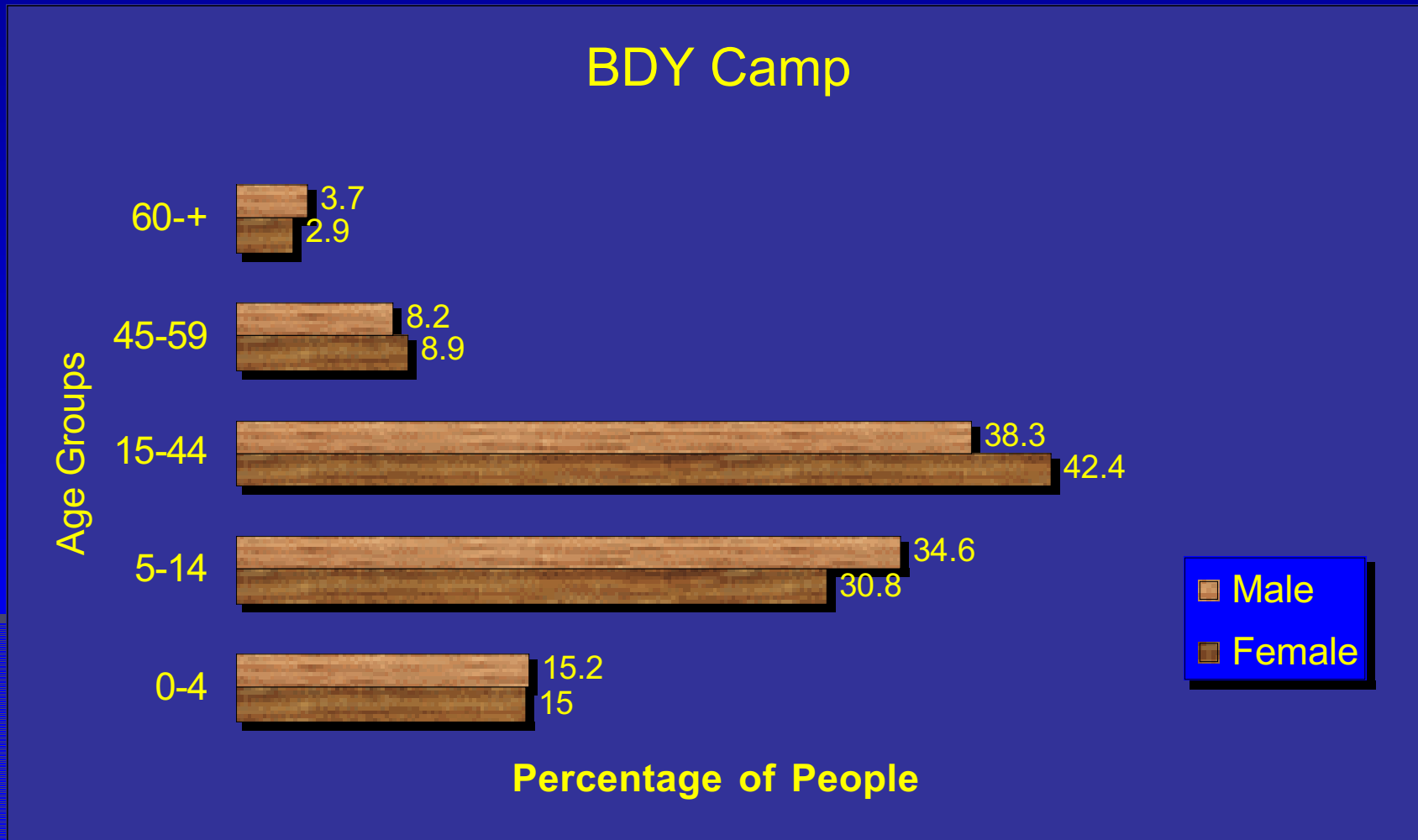
	Population	% Border Total	Ethnic Majority
Umpiem Mai	16,145	13%	Karen
Nu Po	10,570	9%	Karen
Ban Don Yang	3,746	3%	Karen

Demographic Data:

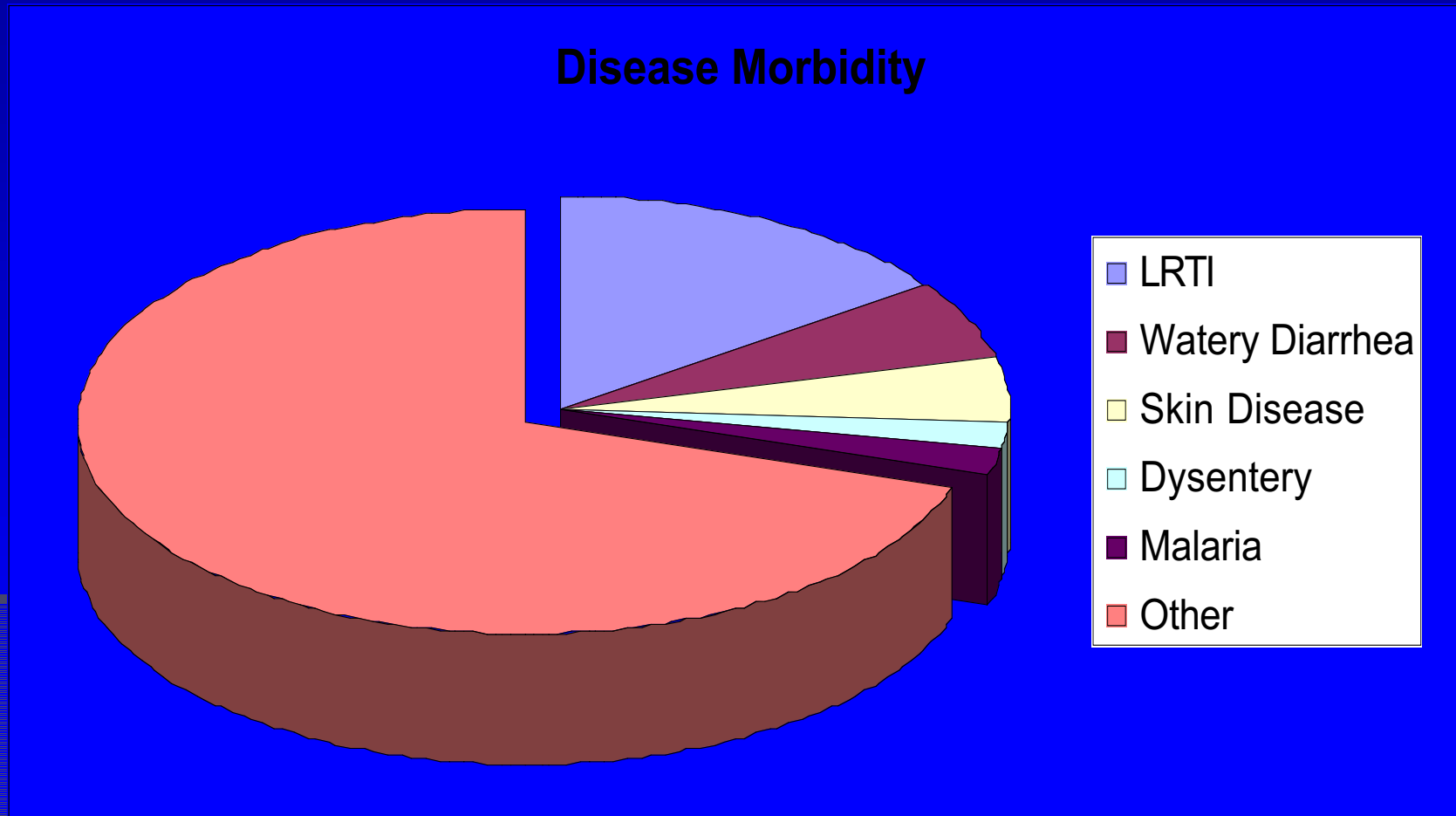
Whole Border:

- CMR 4.4* (per 1,000)
- U5MR 6.8* (per 1,000 U5)
- IMR 25* (per 1000 live births)
- Under 5 Malnutrition
 - Acute 2.5 - 4.3%
 - Chronic 8.5 - 43.2%
- CBR 30.3

Demographic Data:



Statistics:



ARC's Goal:

‘to improve the health status of ...
refugees in ARC-serviced camps
in Thailand.’

SGBV Mandate:

- Reproductive Health
Objectives/Activities
- Community Health Education
Objectives/Activities
 - Includes ‘work with community groups and leaders...’
- Capacity Building

Definition:





- wide variety of abuses
 - sexual threats
 - exploitation
 - humiliation
 - assaults
 - molestation
 - domestic violence
 - incest
- involuntary prostitution
 - torture
- attempted rape

(UNHCR 1999, p36)

“Many forms of GBV occur in and around the camps...”

- Rape
- Domestic Violence
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuses

Study Objectives:

-  To clarify activities
-  To identify stakeholders
-  To critically reflect on process
-  To share reflections

Methods:

Action Initiated

Community Change Theory

- Diffusion of Innovations

Field experiences, case study examples, questionnaire

- Participants asked to reflect on their experiences/observations and share thoughts regarding the change theory

Initiatives by ARC:

- SGBV Protocol
- SGBV Action Plan
- Trainings
- Workshops
- Committees
- Facilitation
- Awareness raising
- Community response systems
- Clinical response
- Documentation
- Reporting
- Protection
- Counseling
- Follow up
- Advocacy



The Theory (Rogers, 1995):

- Diffusion: “The process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system”
- Innovation: “An idea, practice or object that is perceived as new by an individual or other unit of adoption”

The Theory:

- Social Change: “The process by which alteration occurs in the structure and function of a social system”

Characteristics of an Innovation or Change

- Relative Advantage
- Compatibility
- Complexity
- Trialability
- Observability

**innovations that are
perceived by individuals as
having
greater relative advantage,
compatibility, trialability,
observability,
and less complexity
will be adopted more
rapidly than other
innovations.”**

Stages of Adoption:

- Awareness
- Interest
- Trial
- Decision
- Adoption

Adopter Categories:

- Innovators
- Early Adopters
- Early Majority
- Late Majority
- Laggards

Findings: Stakeholders

- Camp committee leader
- Camp committee
- UNHCR
- All NGOs
- Camp section leaders
- Religious leaders
- Women's Organization
- Youth Organization
- Ministry of Interior
- Camp health committee leader
- Women's affairs leader
- School teachers
- NGO rep's in camp
- Traditional healers
- Traditional birth attendants
- Voluntary bodies
- Camp commander
- Rep's from community groups
- SGBV group
- Community people







Findings: Characteristics of the Innovation(s)

- Relative Advantage
 - Compatibility
 - Complexity
 - Trialability
 - Observability
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- Compatibility may not be high
 - Complexity may be high
 - Trialability and observability varying

- All agreed:

- Impact on social relations
- Communicability
- Reversibility

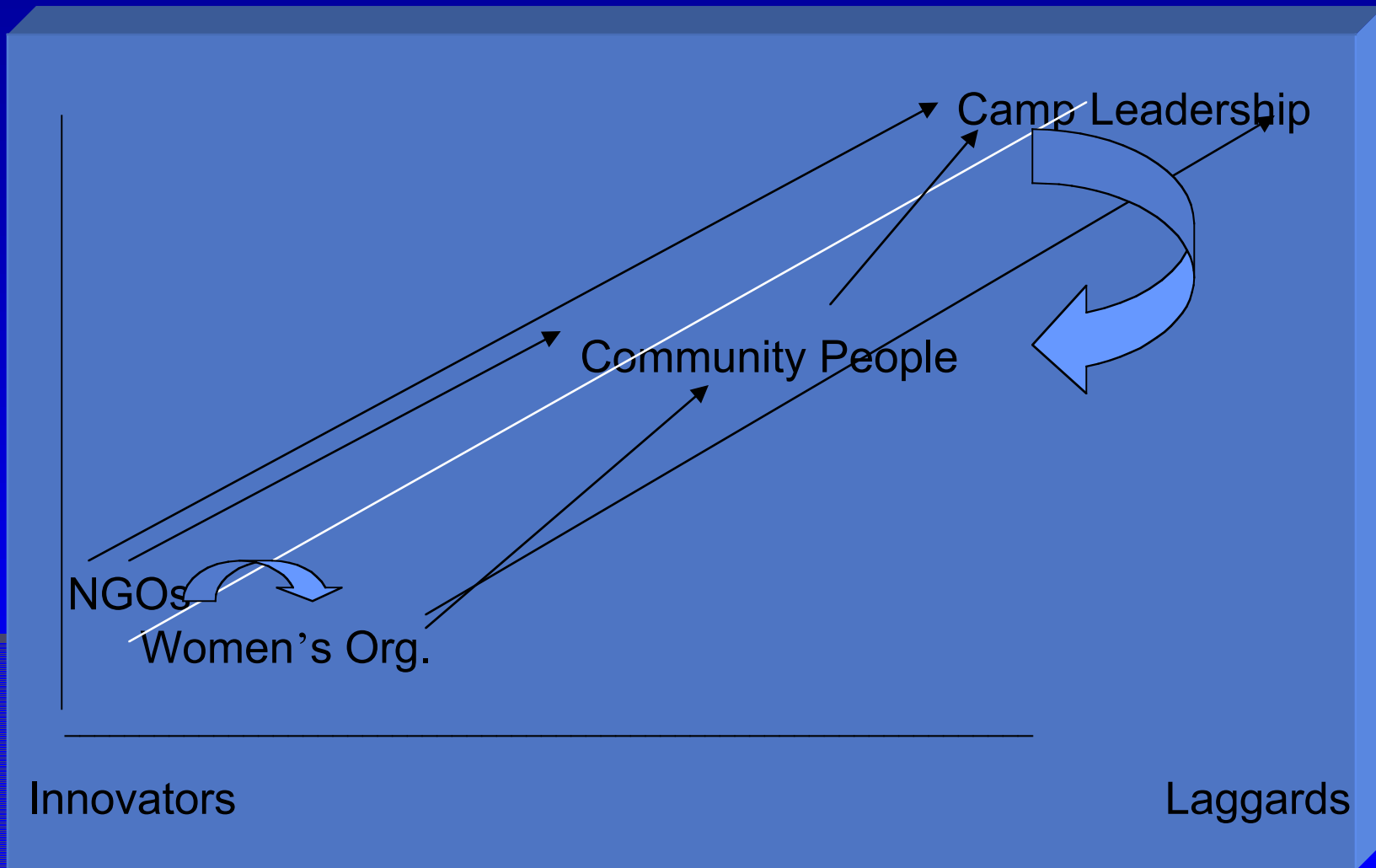
Stages of Adoption:

- Able to reflect and identify various stages
- Different stakeholders at different stages
- Majority of stakeholders at the ‘interest’ stage

Adopter Categories:

- Camp leadership =
laggards/late majority
- Bulk of community people =
late majority
- NGOs/Women's Org. =
innovators/early adopters
- No 'innovators'

Conceptual Model:



Implications: Policy

- International “guideline” documents useful but field level policy must be informed by, supported by community “will” ...

Implications: Programs

- Assess the characteristics of proposed innovations
- Analyze key stakeholders' adopter categories
- Stages of adoption enables effective 'targeting' and measurement
- Recognize community 'resources'

Implications: Future Research

- Application of Theory
- Evaluation of programs
 - Indicators
 - Success determined by social group
 - External timeframes

Summary:

- Analysis of key community stakeholders' readiness to change and stages of change can assist change agents throughout the process...

Summary:

Community change is not a linear process and should not be measured as such...

Thank you!

And Best Wishes...