



WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT VAWG?

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Work at the nexus of two knowledge generating and disseminating hubs

- SVRI
- What Works To Prevent Violence? Global Programme

SVRI : Who we are

Global research initiative which aims to promote good quality research on sexual violence, particularly in low and middle income countries by:

- Increasing awareness of sexual violence as a priority public health problem through evidence-based communication and information;
- Building capacity in sexual violence research
- Improving knowledge of sexual violence internationally to influence policy and service delivery
- Promoting donor and researcher involvement in supporting and undertaking research on sexual violence



All our work is guided by: SVRI Coordinating Group; Sexual Violence Research Agenda
SVRI is hosted by the South African Medical Research Council

What we do

Sharing Evidence

Website

www.svri.org

SVRI Blog

SVRI Publications

(Briefing Papers,
Guidelines,
Reviews)

SVRI listserv (4469
members)

Networking Knowledge Building

SVRI Forums

SVRI Forum 2017,
Sept 2017, Brazil

SVRI Social
Networking
(Facebook, twitter,
Youtube,
Instagram)

Regional
Workshops and
Events

Capacity Building

SVRI Primary
Prevention Project -
*Supporting 4 teams
in 3 countries to
build evidence for
primary prevention*

SVRI Forum Pre-
conference
workshops

SVRI Helpdesk
svri@mrc.ac.za

Funding

SVRI Grant 2014

SVRI Grant 2015

SVRI WBG
Development
Marketplace 2016

SVRI WBG
Development
Marketplace 2017
**(RFP launch July
2016)**

WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

**£ 25 million
DFID
programme**

**WHAT WORKS
TO PREVENT
VIOLENCE?
(Dec 2013-April
2019)**

Global programme to prevent VAWG

Partners: South African Medical Research Council
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Social Development Direct

VAWG in conflict and humanitarian crises

Partners: International Research Committee
George Washington University, Care international UK

Economic and social costs of VAWG

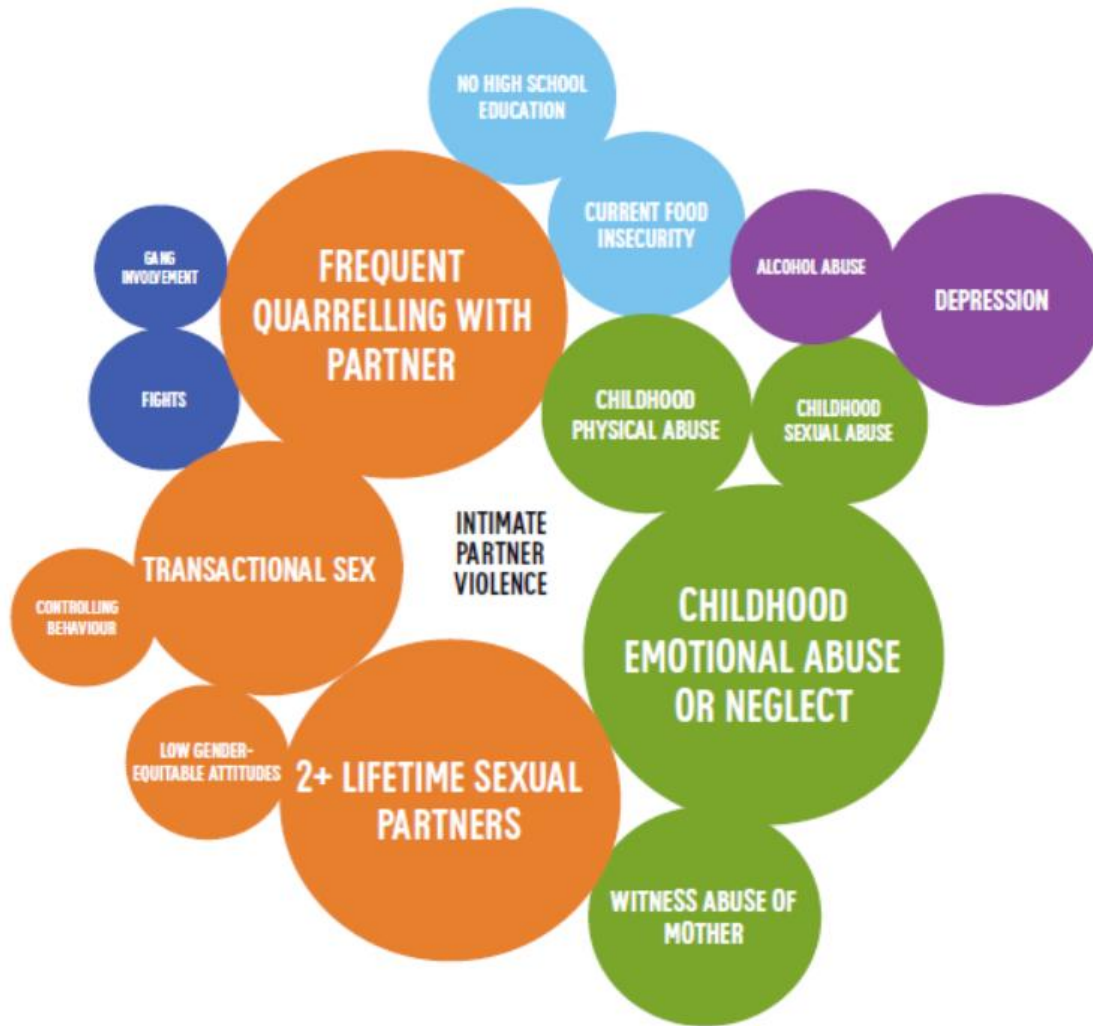
Partners: National University of Galway
ICRW, IPSOS Mori

Global Programme: Focus on DFID priority countries (direct work in n=14 countries)

Region	DFID priority countries
Africa	DR Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia,
MENA	Occupied Palestinian Territories,
South Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Nepal

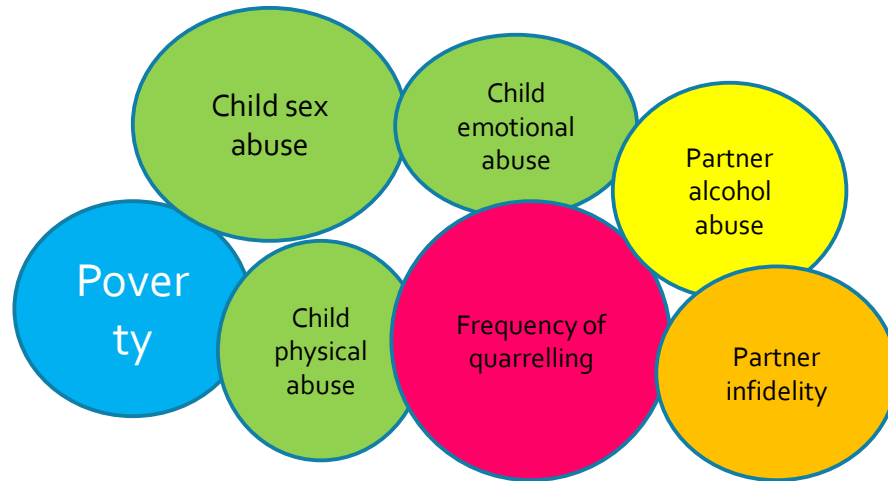


DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE



Drivers of violence:
relative importance of key factors in male IPV perpetration

Drivers of women's experience of IPV in the past year: UN Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific (n=3106 women, 4 countries)



WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE?

- FINDINGS OF A 2014 COMPREHENSIVE EVIDENCE REVIEW



WhatWorks

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

A Global Programme To Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls

IMPACT OF THE INTERVENTIONS

EFFECTIVE (Impact on VAWG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance and gender transformative approaches • Relationship-level interventions • Group education with community outreach (men/boys) • Workshop based interventions to transform masculinities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectivisation of sex workers • Alcohol reduction programmes (limited evidence from LMICs)
PROMISING (Impact on risk factors only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting programmes • Community mobilization – changing social norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole-school interventions • School curriculum based interventions
CONFLICTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bystander interventions 	
INEFFECTIVE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single component communications campaigns • WASH interventions in schools
FAIR EVIDENCE		INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE

EFFECTIVE			
PROMISING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection orders (with proactive arrest) • Shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling, therapy and psychological support 	
CONFLICTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batterers (perpetrators) programmes • Advocacy interventions / support to access services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive arrest policies (without a protection order) • Second responder programmes • Specialised courts • Alternative and restorative justice mechanisms • Screening with referral (e.g. CBT) in health facilities • Sexual offender policies and disruption plans • Paralegal programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's police stations/units
INEFFECTIVE (or not recommended due to risks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine screening for VAWG in health services • Mandatory reporting and arrest for domestic violence 		
NOT MEASURED			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and security personnel training (without systemic intervention) • Community policing • Hotlines • One stop centres
	FAIR EVIDENCE	INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	NO EVIDENCE

More recent evidence not included:

- Share study in Uganda: combined a social norm change approach (based on SASA) with a workshop type intervention (based on Stepping Stones)– reduced women’s HIV acquisition and IPV (Wagman et al 2015)
- Gender empowerment and self-defence intervention for women college students (Senn et al 2015) – reduced rape on Canadian campuses
- SASA – social norm change intervention in Uganda – showed overall trend to reduction in violence and improved gender attitudes among men and women (Abramsky et al 2014)
- Prepare study – Respect 4 U intervention delivered in afterschool clubs in South Africa – reduced IPV experience among girls (Mathews et al 2016)
- Pipeline: evidence from the Skhokhho trial in Tshwane schools combining enhanced Life Orientation teaching and parenting intervention – reducing IPV experience and non-partner rape (Jewkes et al unpublished)
- Evidence from cash transfers & One Man Can from Bushbuckridge South Africa, reducing IPV experience (Pettifor et al unpublished)

Overall analysis of evidence

- ✓ women's economic empowerment & gender transformative interventions
- ✓ workshop based Stepping Stones aiming to strengthen relationship skills and build gender equity
- ✓ community action e.g. One Man Can
- ✓ schools : in classroom or outside
- ✓ parenting: esp. for teens
- ✓ Gender empowerment and self-defence in rape prevention among women

Balancing prevention and responses:

- These are not an either or, but a both and
- The area of responses speaks to a key area of actionable policy, here we need:
 - Basic legislation criminalising VAWG including rape in marriage
 - Political and social will among law enforcement agencies to provide justice and protection for victim/survivors of violence
 - Provisions for protection orders including weapon surrender
 - Services for victims – counselling, health services, shelter
- These are needed alongside investment in prevention of violence

- THE WHAT WORKS? PIPELINE

Economic empowerment of women (and men) and gender programming

- Women for Women International : skills building & cash transfers in Afghanistan
- International Alert/CESVI in Tajikistan and VSO Nepal : combined economic and gender empowerment (Zindagii Shoista) focusing on young women in families
- Project Empower's Stepping Stones and Creating Futures combined intervention to strengthen livelihoods in slums in South Africa
- BSR's: Sexual harassment and IPV prevention intervention (HERespect) in Bangladesh garment factories



Interventions and research with children (mainly in schools)

- Peace education in Afghanistan schools (Help The Afghan Children)
- Gender-sensitive play-based education in Pakistan schools (Right To Play)
- Self-defence and gender empowerment training in Kenyan schools (Ujamaa)
- Psychotherapeutic support for children in families where there is alcohol abuse and violence in Zambia (SHARPZ)



Social norms change programmes: work with men and women in communities

- The Gender Centre's Rural Response System (COMBAT) evaluation, Ghana
- Sonke's CHANGE (developed from One Man Can) evaluation in South Africa
- Tear Fund exploring and using faith leaders to change norms on VAWG In the DRC
- VAWG prevention TV programming by Ma'an TV in the Occupied Palestinian Territories



Interventions with couples (mostly multi-component)

- Radio programming and discussion groups in Nepal (Equal Access)
- Evaluation of the Indashyikirwa programme with social norm change, couples and VSL components in Rwanda (RNMREC, RWN and CARE)
- Evaluation of education is conversation narrative intervention in Uganda (ARiD)
- Evaluation of the Samdevana (HIV and violence prevention) intervention with sex workers (KHPT)



Next steps

- Phenomenal opportunities presented by SDG #5 coupled with consolidation of the knowledge base
- Huge challenges related to scale up where there are opportunities: chiefly a lack of delivery platforms for scaling up of interventions of known effectiveness and generating evidence of impact at scale
- Need to focus on a phase of resource mobilisation for programming for impact
- Need for research on new modalities of intervention and new settings including:
 - Substance abuse prevention and depression treatment
 - Parenting interventions to prevent child abuse and protect children
 - Whole school interventions