Which men change in response to VAW prevention interventions?

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show her it’s a man’s world

Van Heusen man’s world ties

Strong provider confident tough aggressive

money violence muscular protection guarded controlling

tights stud successful manliness

leader lover tough physical powerful

assertive courageous stem

Dominant large determined

Stem outspoken

Tough athletic social

Forward risk foreign fighter

competitive

Inferior

Breath

Determined

Affable

Leader

Tough

Aggressive

Successful powerful

Dependable responsible

Honest

Integrity

Mechanism

Strong

Breadwinner

Dancers emotional

Bakers smooth
Latent class analysis

- Distinguishes men in groups by probability of particular behaviour
- Variables used to define classes were shown to track together and define classes in research in South Africa with a similar population of men and in research from Asia/Pacific
- Data is from 506 men who were interviewed at endline in the Stepping Stones Creating Futures trial (near Durban) and 2406 men from baseline in the Sonke Change Trial (near Johannesburg)

Two What Works interventions in peri-urban settlements
2,516 young men

Average Age: 24 years

53% migrated

26% live with partner

43% matric

27% KwaZulu-Natal

73% Gauteng

Who we spoke to
Socio-demographics

In the past 4 weeks...

- 45% Employed in past 3 months
- 49% Household Hunger
- 59% Stressed about income or work
- 61% Borrowed money or food
- 28% Earned nothing in past month

Average monthly income: R1 080
59.5%  
Used Violence against Women\textsuperscript{a}

18.6%

Informal settlements\textsuperscript{b}  
Nationally\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} Violence against women is any physical and/or sexual act of violence towards a partner or any rape of a non-partner
\textsuperscript{b} Data on men’s perpetration from What Works, c. Data from the Men’s Health and Violence Study, Jewkes et al.(2010) - aligns with national data on women’s victimisation Stats SA (2017) Demographic Health Survey
After the SSCF intervention: “Aggressors” significantly reduced; “Smooth operators” slightly reduced; “Average Joe’s” look about the same
After the SSCF intervention: Sexual IPV reduction looked about the same regardless of class.
After the SSCF intervention: Severe IPV was greatly reduced among "Aggressors"
After the Sonke intervention: Physical IPV stayed about the same for every class
After the Sonke intervention: ‘Average Joe’s’ and ‘Smooth Operators’ reduced sexual IPV slightly but ‘Aggressors’ may have worsened.
After the intervention “Average Joe’s” had lower odds of severe IPV. “Smooth operators” stayed the same; “Aggressors” may have worsened.
Severe IPV
KEY TAKEAWAY: Interventions to prevent VAW have differential impact

In Stepping Stones and Creating Futures:
- the most violent men reduced their perpetration of physical violence, severe violence and non-partner rape more than the least violent men
- this intervention targets violence prevention at the men who need it most
- 80% of men are in the classes that have most benefit

In Sonke Change Trial:
- The most violent men may have gotten worse
- Slight improvements in least violent men (but none reaching statistical significance)
Group – based
Sustained engagement
Critical reflection and personal growth
Skills based
Additional emphasis on major driver of IPV perpetration: livelihoods and poverty

“Light touch”
Few sustained engagements with the same people
Only a few people had opportunity for critical reflection
Attitudes based
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