

SUPPORTING HUMANITARIAN ACTORS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCIES



The What and How of Prevention of GBV with the Prevention Collaborative

The Prevention Collaborative



Information on co-hosts

GBV Area of Responsibility (AOR) Community
 of Practice – is a community of over 700 GBV in
 Emergencies specialists. For more information
 on joining, send a message to
 GBVcon@gmail.com

<u> GBvcop@gmaii.com</u>

The Prevention Collaborative

AGENDA

Who is The Prevention Collaborative

The What and Why of Prevention of Violence Against Women

Q&A

WHO ARE WE?

- Global network working to prevent violence against women
- Associates, Mentors and Partners based across the globe
- Build the field of VAW prevention by connecting evidence with practice and strengthening capacity of key stakeholders

https://prevention-collaborative.org

Violence is Preventable

WHAT DO WE DO?

Track, synthesize and simplify the evidence of what works

Engage with organizations to improve feminist-inspired, evidence-driven programming

Influence the way funding is allocated and utilized

https://prevention-collaborative.org

HOW DO WE DO IT?

- Curate and share key evidence from research and practice
- Produce accessible materials to share evidence and learning
- Engage with partners to understand and apply evidence
- Strengthen programmes and capacity to increase impact (accompaniment)
- Convene and participate in dialogue to strengthen the field

https://prevention-collaborative.org

OUR ACCOMPANIMENT MODEL

- Partner with organizations over 18-24 months to learn about the global evidence,
 practice based knowledge and apply lessons to current and future programming
- · Mentorship model rooted in relationship building and mutual learning
- Engage with partners to understand, document and share their experiences with the broader field

WHAT DOES ACCOMPANIMENT LOOK LIKE?

- With The Asia Foundation and Marie Stopes International in East Timor, the Prevention Mentors are supporting an adaptation of Stepping Stones
- With CREAW Kenya, the Prevention Mentors and CREAW have reviewed existing programmes, learned about global evidence, and drafted a concept note for a couples programme
- With Tharthi Myay Foundation in Myanmar, The Prevention Mentor is working with the Foundation Team and their partners to deepen understanding of prevention and develop programmes appropriate to the context
- With UN Women India, The Prevention Mentor has designed a virtual process to develop a concept note based on strong analysis of global evidence and the national context
- With ICS-SP, our mentors have been working to strengthen the skillful parenting programme to make it more gender responsive and add components that address violence against women prevention.







THE WHAT AND WHY OF PREVENTION



Session outline

- 1 What is prevention?
- 2 The prevention to response continuum
- 3 Why is prevention important?





A PARABLE BABIES IN THE RIVER

Like the children in the river, we can't solve today's high levels of violence by saving one woman at a time.

We must go upstream and address the source and drivers of the VAW.

WHAT IS PREVENTION? STOPPING NEW CASES OF VIOLENCE

Prevention is different from **response**, which is about addressing with the **consequences** of violence by providing support and services to survivors.

Prevention requires a change of mindset to focus on addressing the underlying causes of violence.

THE **PREVENTION-TO-RESPONSE** CONTINUUM

UNIVERSAL PREVENTION

WORKING TO REDUCE VIOLENCE,
 EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE AT A COMMUNITY /
 WHOLE OF POPULATION LEVEL

SELECTIVE PREVENTION

• PROGRAMMES THAT WORK WITH HIGH-RISK FAMILIES OR GROUPS TO INTERVENE EARLY TO STOP ABUSE FROM ESCALATING

RESPONSE

- ADDRESSING NEEDS OF SURVIVORS
- REFORMING INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES (POLICE, HEALTH, ETC.)

1. THE CONSEQUENCES OF VAW ARE SEVERE

Woman: e.g. injuries, death, depression, SRH problems, substance abuse

Children: e.g. behavioural problems, higher risk of VAW later in life

Family: e.g. lower household productivity, increased medical expenses

Community: e.g. can reinforce acceptance of violence and impunity

Society: e.g. Increased demand on services, loss of female workforce

2. VAW PREVALENCE RATES ARE HIGH

- Women in every country in the world suffer violence physical, sexual, psychological, economic
- Globally, approx. 30% of women over the age of 15 have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.
- In some contexts over 80% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence.

3. A MINORITY OF WOMEN SEEK HELP

- Only a small proportion of women who suffer violence tell anyone or seek help.
- A tiny percentage seek help from formal services (e.g. health clinics, police etc).
- Thus if we only focus on response, we do not have any impact on the majority of women suffering abuse.

4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS PREVENTABLE

52%

SASA!, Uganda: Community mobilisation programme reduced risk of IPV by 52% over 3 years.

38%

Stepping Stones, South Africa:

Community reflection groups reduced men's physical violence by 38%.

30-50%

Give Directly, Kenya: Cash transfer programme led to a 30-50% reduction in reports of physical IPV, and a 50-60% reduction in forced sex within marriage.

56%

Indashykirwa, Rwanda: A 21-session couple's curriculum reduced physical and/or sexual IPV among women by 56%, as measured at 24 months

FOR MORE RESOURCES: www.prevention-collaborative.org/knowledge/

GET INVOLVED | VIEWPOINT | ABOUT US | CONTACT



The Prevention Collaborative serves practitioners and social movements working to prevent violence against women and children

Thank You!

www.prevention-collaborative.org

r.nyiratunga@prevention-collaborative.org l.digolo@prevention-collaborative.org



Sign up:

https://prevention-collaborative.org/sign-up/