UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNV
Regional Joint Programme
For Asia and the Pacific
Violence and Prevention
An Introduction

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Defining the problem: Violence

There are many terms to describe different types of violence. Gender-based violence (GBV) is often used as an umbrella term for VAW and girls.

Discuss different terms we use to describe violence, and their different meanings.
Types and typologies of violence
Types of violence

- domestic violence
- gender-based violence
- women
- men's family violence
- intimate partner violence
- girls/children
- sexual violence
- against
Proportional Diagram of Experiences of Violence
24,000 women from 15 sites around the world

Number of women reporting one of the three forms of violence = 12,011

Source: WHO Multi-country Study of Domestic Violence and Women’s Health (2005)
Defining the Solution: Prevention

Our collective goal and commitments are to ending violence. Yet, we have no evidence that the prevalence of violence has been reduced in the region.

At your table, discuss what is needed to reduce violence in the region

Write down 3-5 things that we (in the room) can do to contribute to violence prevention.
What is prevention?

Primary prevention is stopping violence before it starts.

Primary prevention is a necessary component of the response, protection and support continuum – all are interconnected.

Prevention is part of a continuum of work, not a separate priority.
A Continuum of Work

COORDINATION AND SYNERGY

Primary Prevention
Evidence and Data
Policies/legal Frameworks
Emergency Response
Service Provision
Security & Justice
Empowerment & Rights

'Spectrum of GBV Programming
Approaches to Work on Violence

- Gender-power perspective
- Human rights approach
- Criminal justice approach
- Public health approach
An Integrated Approach

- Combine and draw from different approaches
- Understand the nuances and intersections of different types of violence
- Focus on critical elements driving change in interventions and their adaptability
- Coordinate efforts that influence changes across the spectrum of work
Tools and Frameworks

- Ecological Model
- 5 steps for programming
- Framework of interventions
The Ecological Model

Causes and solutions to violence unfold across levels of society.
Different prevalence rates & contexts

Vastly different prevalence rates across the region

Kiribati: 68% IPV (S/P)  Maldives: 20% IPV (S/P)

• **Context specific risk and protective factors include:**
  • Bride price, alcohol and women’s difficulty to obtain a divorce (in Kiribati, not relevant to Maldives)
  • High rates of child abuse (Kiribati)
  • Married couples live with woman’s family (Maldives)
Evidence and theory-based programming

**Data:** Prevalence, causes, risk and protective factors and consequences

**Evidence:** What solutions work? What interventions are promising or effective in Asia and the Pacific?

**Theories of change:** What, Why and How?

What is the interventions trying to change, and why? How do we know that change will help end violence and improve the lives of women and men?
Measurable and adaptable?

What changed and why? Can we replicate those changes?

There are many types of prevention interventions but very few have been rigorously evaluated.

A goal of more evidence is to identify effective program strategies or best practices that may have universal application.
Many decision makers and practitioners do not know what primary prevention looks like in practice.

Decision-makers interviewed by P4P often identify single-factor causes of violence, and consequently single solutions.

Many EVAW policies and national action plans do not have meaningful prevention components.
Advocacy for prevention policies

- Social Norms and Values
- Rights and empowerment
- Specific laws on violence

Comprehensive policy responses for prevention cut across all the different levels.
Reflections on prevention work

A growing body of innovative initiatives and a growing constituency of passionate actors and activists including young people & men.

In low and middle income settings much of the local/community responses and prevention efforts are “informal” and contextual

Many actors are funding and implemented violence prevention related activities as part of overall response
Reflections on the work

We have to move beyond:

• Disconnected projects and those that do not apply theory and evidence
• The tendency to fund ‘standard models’ or to repeat programmes that have little effectiveness, but are popular and eye-catching (e.g. campaigns)
• Short project cycles and weak coordination
Reflections on programming

Project quality issues – many primary prevention interventions are not evidence and theory based

Scale and duration of interventions in limited
For tools on scaling up see
http://www.expandnet.net/

Many intervention do not tackle the difficult issues: changing power relations, institutional cultures, social norms
Reflections on capacity

- Demand is very high for technical support for programming

- There is emerging evidence on what works in the region, however limited capacity to conduct rigorous evaluations and strengthen the evidence base

- Varying capacity to conduct rigorous research on VAW throughout the region
A way forward

Focus on supporting multi-component, coordinated and longer-term responses:

quality, coordination & continuity

as our collective mantra
An integrated approach to GBV work

A programme approach to violence prevention based on existing activities of UN family in Bangladesh

- Increase violence prevention as national development priority
  - Research and data
  - Focus on laws & policies
  - Funding
  - Social norms

- Coordinated, site-specific violence prevention interventions:
  - Work with parents and children
  - School-based
  - Community leaders
  - Women’s empowerment
  - Campaigning

Build capacity of institutions: police, judges, civil servants, health sector
Partners for Prevention

Thank you!

For more information, see www.partners4prevention.org