

Partners for Prevention Phase II Regional Workshop (25-27 April 2016) Summary Report

Partners for Prevention (P4P) Phase II Regional Workshop (25-27 April 2016) gathered 39 participants from Government, NGOs, academia, UN agencies, and the donor, DFAT from the regional levels and programme countries- Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, PNG and Viet Nam.

Day 1

The opening session included remarks from Anna-Karin Jatfors of UN Women, Manon Bernier from UN Volunteers and Helen McDermott of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade from Australia. They highlighted the importance of preventing and addressing VAWG, including to achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals which have targets on gender equality and VAWG; the importance of addressing social norms, including harmful masculinities to prevent VAWG; and the importance of using the evidence base of the UN Multi-country Study on Men and Violence to inform the development and implementation of violence prevention programmes in the region. Kathy Taylor, P4P Manager, gave a presentation reviewing the main achievements of P4P Phase I, and the process of Phase II working to implement violence prevention interventions, build national capacity and enhance policy advocacy.

Dr. Anik Gevers began by explaining primary prevention with respect to VAWG programming. Primary prevention is a classification of prevention techniques that are aimed at stopping violence before it starts by addressing the different factors associated with violence. These primary preventions are interventions or actions that promote safety, equality, nonviolence, peace and/or influence factors that contribute to acts of violence such as impunity and inequality. This prevention is centered on the promotion of preventative factors, and the reduction of factors that contribute to violence.

Dr. Anik continued the presentation by emphasizing that successful primary prevention interventions are based in evidence, informed by theoretical models with focuses on risk and protective factors. Effective preventions also incorporate knowledge from successful, evaluated interventions, as well as formative research which help create multi-faceted interventions, effectively addressing several causal factors simultaneously. These preventions actively integrate important cultural values and are community led.

After the Primary Prevention presentation, the partners were asked to reflect on prevention activities and programmes in their contexts. Below is a summary of the interventions, by country, as presented by the national representatives.

Country	Summary of Primary Prevention Interventions
Bangladesh UN Women, Hedda Produktion, Bangladesh National Women & Lawyer Association, Bangladesh Gender Equality Advocates, the University Grants Commission UNFPA, UN Women, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Education, Plan International Bangladesh, Concerned Women for Family Development, BBC Media Action	<p>Prevention of sexual harassment in universities: The project prevents sexual harassment through raising awareness, mobilization, engagement of youth groups, and promoting universities' institutional capacity to address sexual harassment. This intervention has reached 30,000 people, students and staff alike, and has resulted in an increase in the number of reports of sexual harassment on campus, as well as enhanced response from universities. The Project also engages adjacent communities through civil society interventions.</p> <p>Generation Breakthrough: The project works in 300 schools, 50 madrasas and 150 adolescent clubs located in the project areas, as well as with parents, teachers, sports instructors and community leaders. The range of interventions implemented through Generation Breakthrough will contribute to the reduction of VAWG, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, maternal mortality and the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among adolescents in the target areas.</p>
Cambodia	<p>Building our Future: Supporting Healthy and Happy Relationships: This project works with adolescents (aged 12-14 years) to address risk factors of violence within an enabling</p>

UNFPA, UN Women, UNV and Ministry of Women's Affairs	environment by engaging with caregivers, parents, teachers and youth service providers in sustainable ways. Community facilitators are currently being selected for participation in the intervention.
Indonesia UNFPA, UN Women and UNV	Engaging young people to change gender norms and build equitable relationships: This project intervention works with adolescents (aged 13-15 years) and parents and caregivers to support social norms changes towards healthy nonviolent interpersonal relationships and gender equitable attitudes. It addresses risk factors such as gender norms, gender identity, relationship skills and exposure to violence among critically vulnerable groups of adolescents. This builds upon the Violence Free Villages initiative on-going in the selected communities.
PNG UN Women, UNICEF, Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Planim Save Kamap Strongpela (Plant Knowledge, Grow Strong): This intervention works to prevent VAWG, strengthen community social cohesion and security that address conflict related trauma. It actively incorporates integrated trauma healing and prevention as well as non-violent conflict resolution trainings targeting individuals, families and the community. Additionally, basic counseling services on VAWG and trauma and healing are provided by 20 community based counselors trained by the project.
Viet Nam UN Women, UNV, Da Nang Women's Union	Male advocate programme: This intervention works with men (aged 18-60 years old) as advocates to change social norms on harmful masculinities, build more equitable attitudes and empower men to be voluntary leaders in VAWG prevention activities. The men have committed to be male advocate volunteers in their community to ensure sustainability when the project ends. It is part of a larger VAWG prevention programme that includes positive parenting and community activism components.

The day concluded with partners in China and Viet Nam, not directly supported by P4P, presenting on primary prevention interventions conducted in their countries. Participants from UN Women China and the Beijing Normal University shared details of their program, which include a school based, peer mentorship program and while another colleague shared experiences of implementing the White Ribbon campaign to engage men in prevention of violence as well as providing counseling to men through a hotline. The representative from the Viet Nam Volunteer Center shared that, through a partnership with the UN Women “HeforShe” campaign, they trained students to use social media to disseminate information about VAWG to their peers. A representative from the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs shared experiences on policy development and implementation on preventing and responding to VAWG.

Day 2

Dr. Anik Gevers presented on how to develop Theories of Change. The presentation centered on three steps: stating a reason for change, the desired change and the process to achieve the change. Theories of change provide a clear framework to implement action and informs the process of monitoring and evaluation. It is essential that these theories are based in verifiable evidence, and are achievable, flexible and concise. Each country group concluded the session by writing out the Theory of Change for their projects, and explaining them to other participants.

Dr. Anik also presented on the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation within the intervention programmes. She explained that monitoring is a continuous, internal process that measures the progress of implementation, content, timeline and budget. Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of the program, measuring its relevance, acceptance and impact. She concluded with the need for continuous M & E to provide updates of results of programme interventions.

Anna-Karin Jatfors of UN Women delivered a presentation on violence prevention policy. She emphasized the need for national violence prevention policies to be comprehensive and multidisciplinary. These policies should seek to criminalize all forms of violence against women, including issues of prevention, protection, survivor empowerment and support for victims of violence. She explained that a range of policies are needed to promote women’s empowerment and gender

equality to increase women's status in society in addition to policies to directly prevent, prohibit, and mitigate VAWG. Participants reflected on the existing policies in their country and policy gaps for future advocacy.

Day 3

Montira Narkvichien of UN Women and Matt Taylor of UNFPA shared communications strategies with the group. Montira explained that human interest stories serve as an essential tool to communicate across several levels from civil society to government and policy makers. These stories should identify an issue and create an impact. Matt detailed how photos should be empowering and show a range of emotions and perspectives. Participants practiced taking photos and basic interview skills while ensuring consent and maintaining confidentiality and dignity of interviewees.

Ingrid Fitzgerald of UNFPA, presented strategies for scaling up projects through advocacy. She explained that policy advocacy is a direct interaction with national policy decision-makers and other stakeholders to develop, improve and reform policies. She emphasized that policy advocacy strategies build an evidence base through research, development of policy proposals, briefings and engagement with policymakers and key decision-makers. It also encourages community mobilization through public relations. The UN Secretary General's "UNite to End Violence against Women" campaign was cited as an example of advocacy for prevention of VAWG.

Bataa Chuluunbaatar gave a presentation on the importance of promoting volunteerism to support sustainable violence prevention programmes. Volunteerism is used to actively engage the community, enhance accessibility, support human development, and build local capacity. UNVs from Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Vietnam shared their experiences on promoting volunteerism to prevent VAWG. Participants reflected in group work on how to motivate, maintain and recognize volunteers to keep them engaged in violence prevention initiatives.

As a final group work session, participants reflected on what they had learned, what they would take home integrate into their work and what additional technical support they need from P4P.

The closing session of the workshop included remarks made by Helen McDermott of DFAT Australia, Caitlin Wiesen of UNDP and Ingrid Fitzgerald. The remarks emphasized the challenge in bringing measurable impact within the communities, and commended P4P on conducting evidence-based prevention at the country level. Emphasis was placed on continuing to reflect on the processes and on disseminating results through reports and social media.