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seek knowledge. create change

Preventing GBV to achieve the SDGs

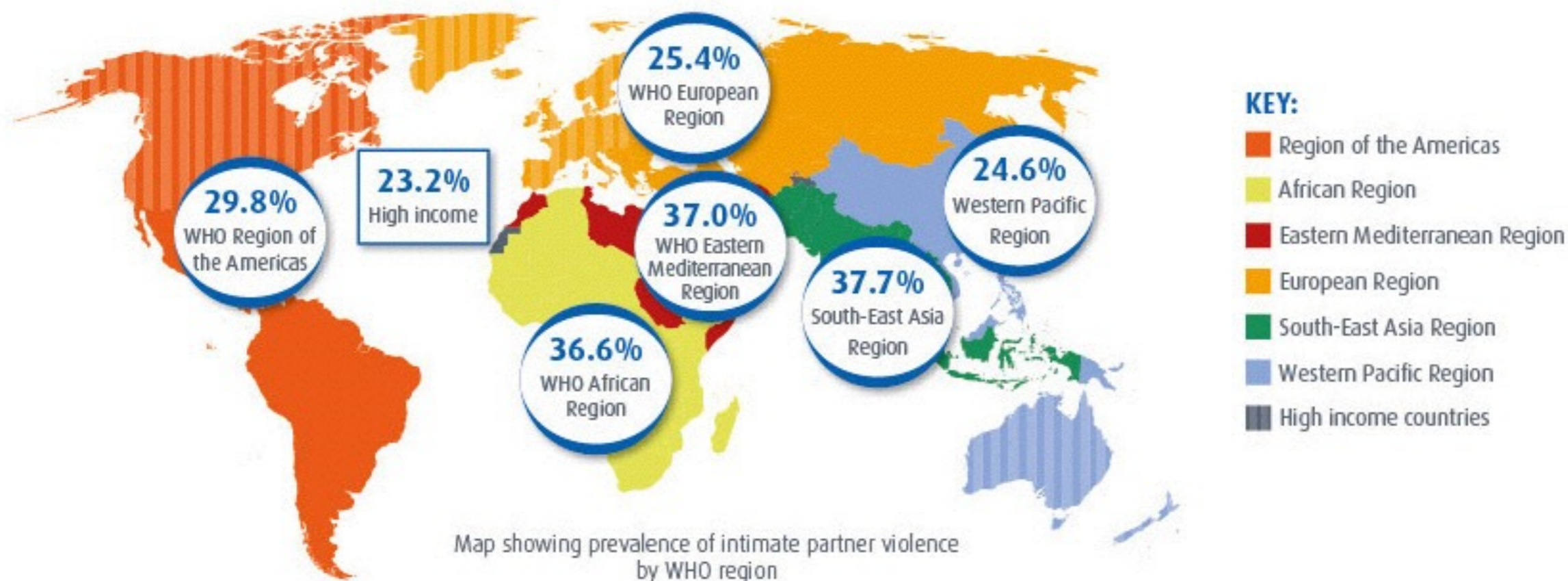
Presentation by Emma Fulu

02 March 2016

Global and regional prevalence of VAW

1 in 3 women

throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner



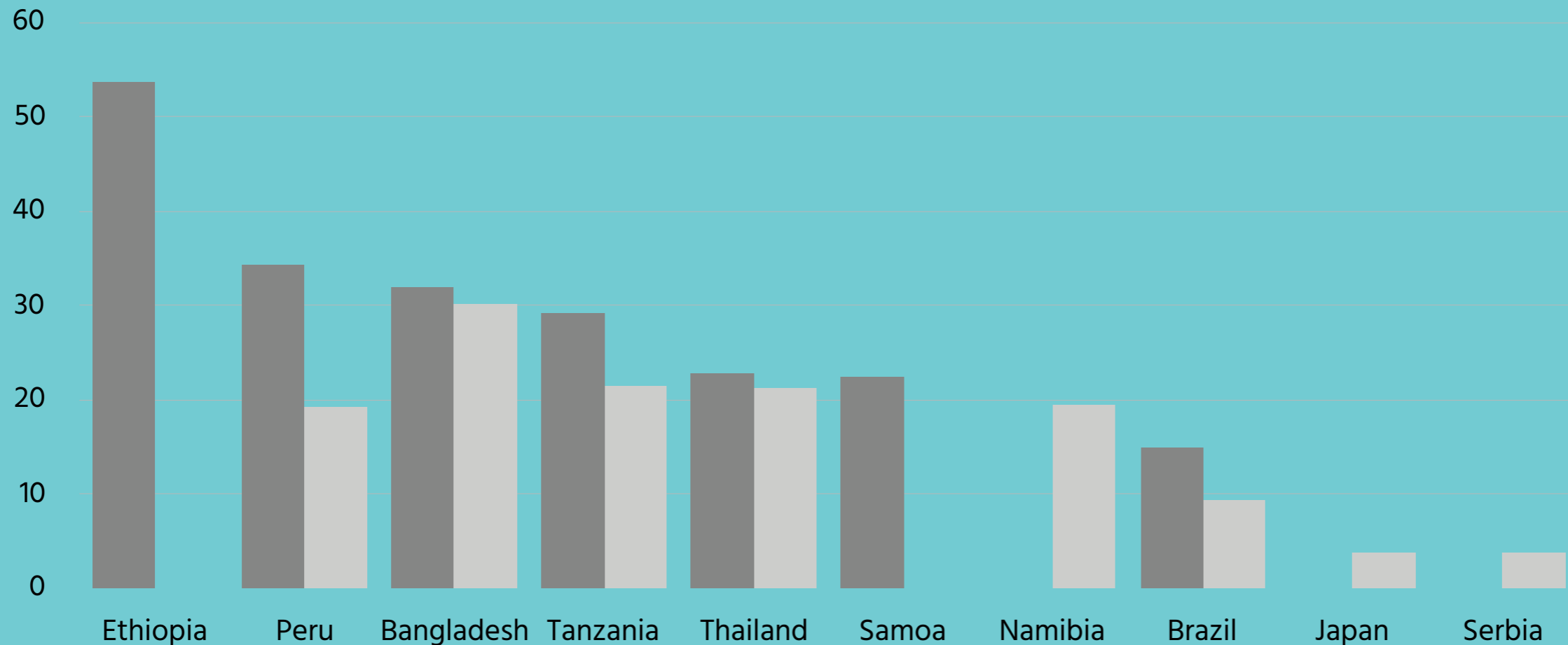
All statistics can be found in the report entitled *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*, by the World Health Organization, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the South African Medical Research Council, found here:

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/en/index.html>

Levels of VAW vary greatly between settings

Percent of women physically or sexually abused by a partner in the past 12 months
WHO Multi-country Study on Domestic Violence & Women's Health

 % in provinces
 % in cities



What do we know about violence against women?

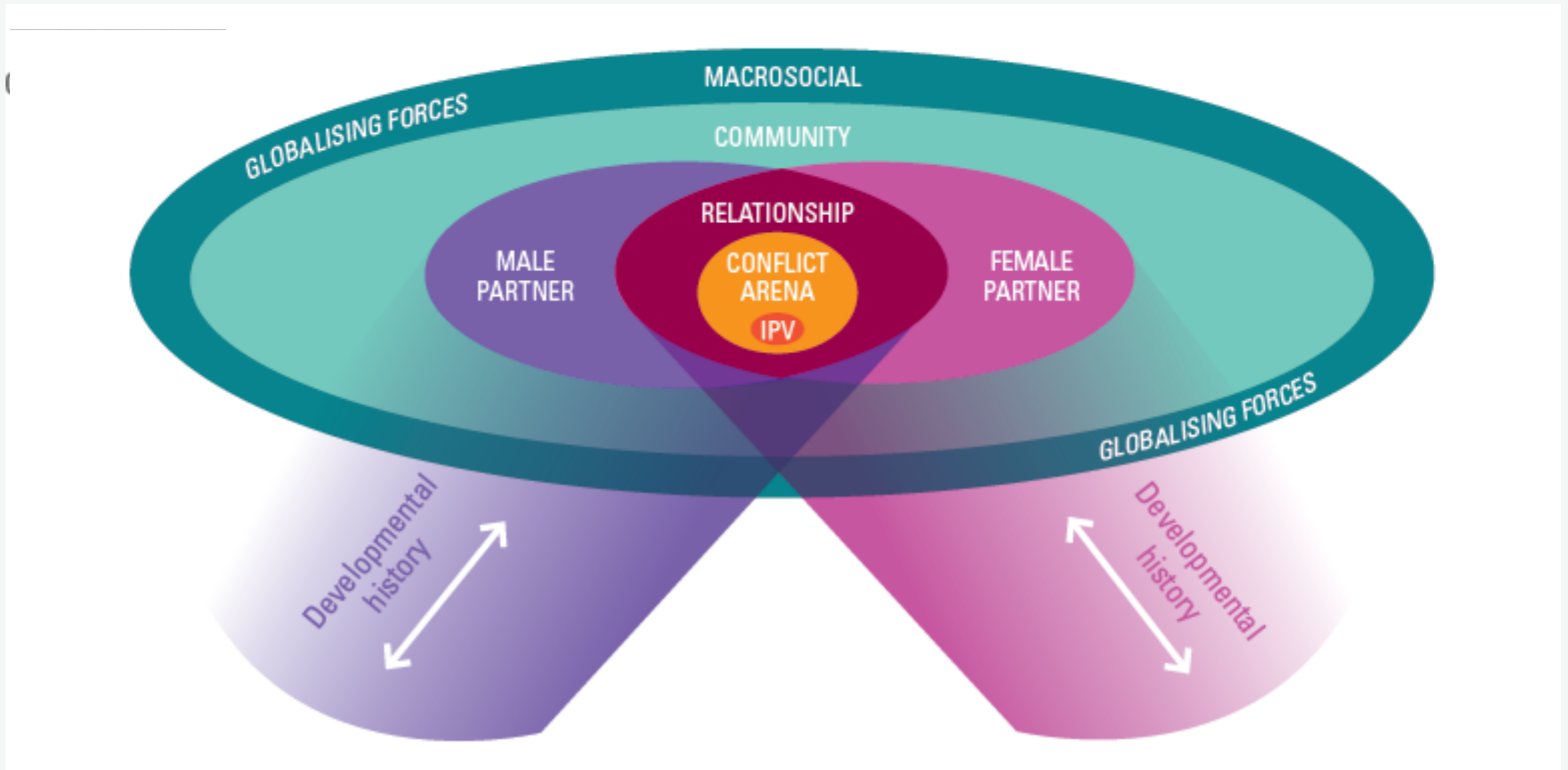
IPV is the most common form of violence in women's lives, (even in areas of conflict)

Health effects of violence are long term and cumulative

Types of violence (physical, sexual, emotional) frequently overlap

“Life Burden” of violence

What causes VAW?



Socio-ecological model for intimate partner violence, Source: Lori Heise

Individual-level risk-factors for women



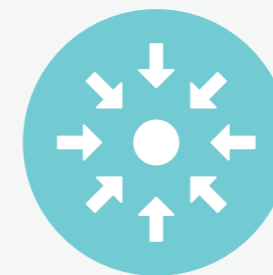
Increase risk

- Attitudes that justify or condone violence
- Child sexual abuse
- Witnessing violence as a child
- Other forms of childhood trauma
- Harmful alcohol use
- Having many children



Protective

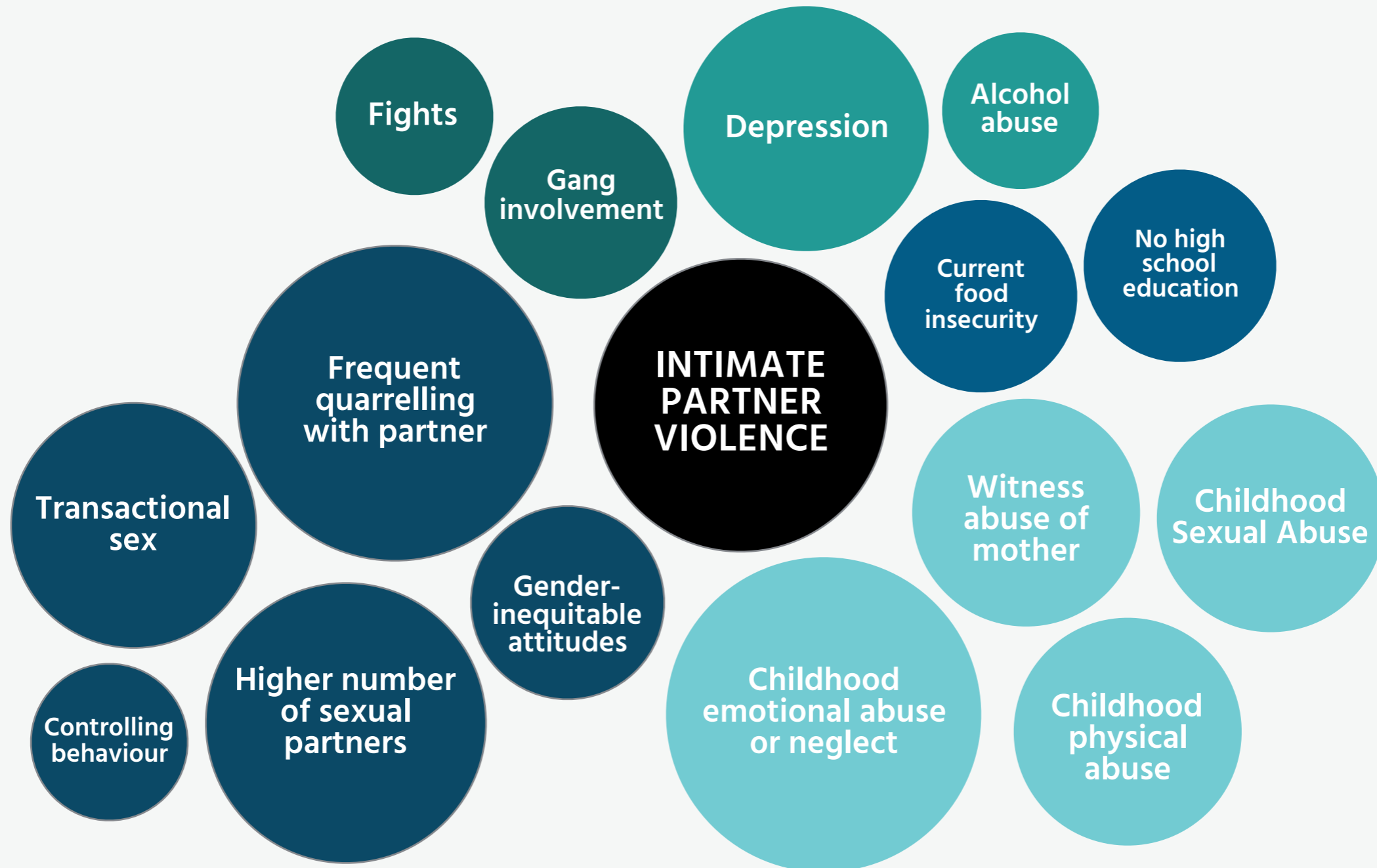
- Completing secondary school
- Social support



Impact varies by context

- Female employment
- Participation in credit schemes
- Owning land or other assets
- Contributing more than husband to household income

Factors associated with men's perpetration





Ecological analysis:

“Why does this population have this particular level of partner violence?”



Risk factor analysis:

“Why did this particular woman get beaten?”

The same factor can operate differently at a population versus individual level



In some settings, women who are employed have a higher risk of violence than those who are not employed
(individual-level risk)

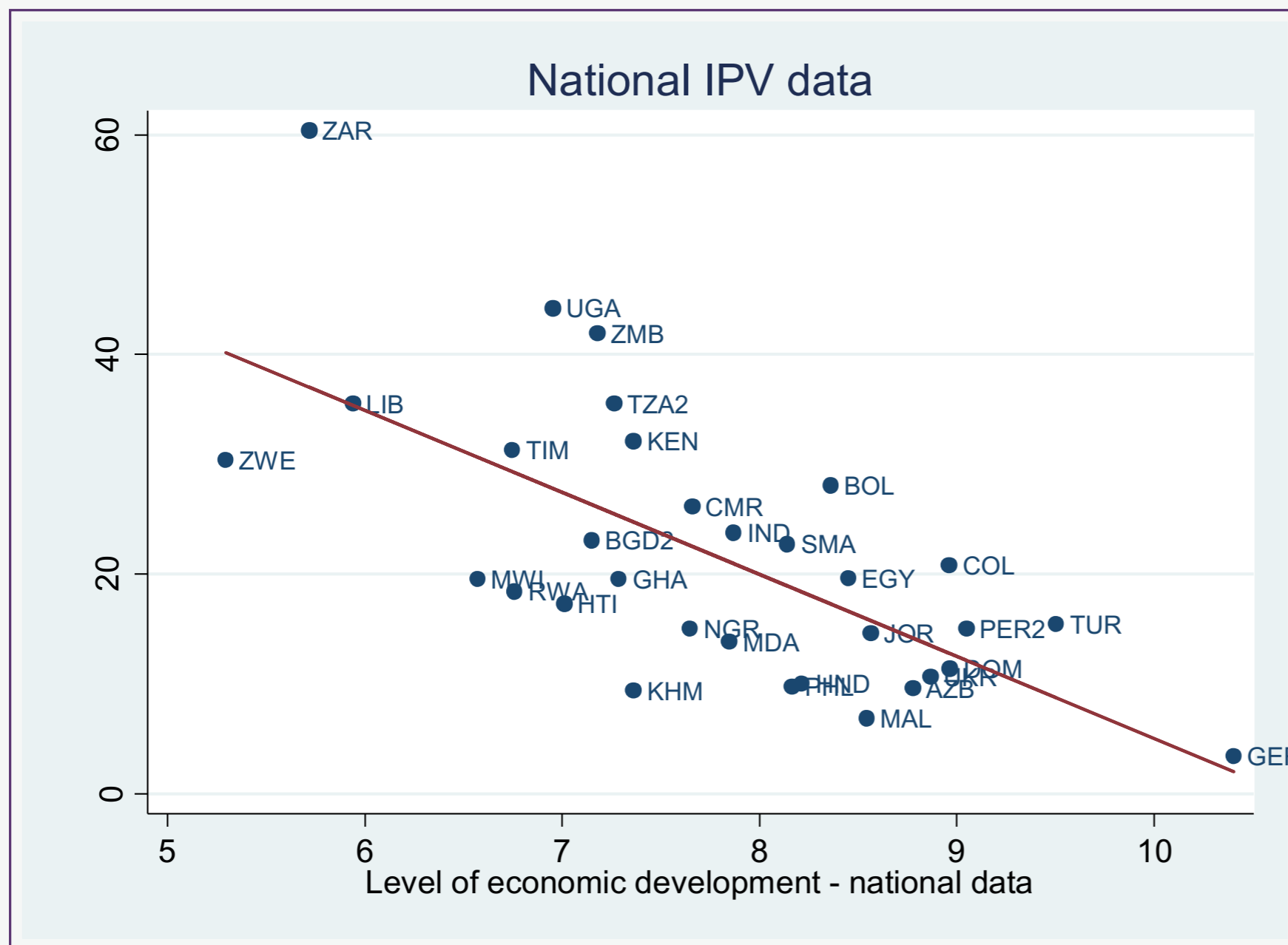


Countries with a greater proportion of women in the labor force, have lower rates of violence
(population-level determinant)



Take home message: We have to address possible backlash. Economic empowerment, including formal employment, is vital.

How does GDP relate to partner violence?



Country-level variation in 12 month prevalence of partner violence by GDP per capita

What accounts for the lower rates in high income countries?



Statistical modelling suggests:

GDP is not what is important. It is a “marker” for social transformations that happen with economic development.



Most important factors are:

Norms around acceptability of wife beating and male control of female behaviour.

Women’s rights and access’ to land, property and other productive resources.

Macro social factors linked to partner violence

Cultural Factors

- Collectivist versus individual cultural orientation
- Emphasis on women's purity & family honour

Economic Factors

- Country's level of economic development
- Women's access to formal wage employment

Norms

- Acceptability of wife beating
- Male authority over women

Gender Regime

- Lack of economic rights & entitlements for women
- Acceptability of divorce for women
- Inequality in access to higher education
- Discriminatory family law



Gender-related factors appear to have a greater impact in settings with higher levels of IPV

Violence is preventable

52%

Sasa!, Uganda: Community mobilization programme based on promoting shared power between women and men reduced IPV by 52% over 3 yrs.

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.

38%

Stepping Stones, South Africa: Community reflection groups reduced physical violence perpetrated by men by 38% at 2 years post-intervention.







62%

Ujaama, Kenya: Girls who participated in a self-defense and empowerment training had 62% lower rate of rape than non-participants, 10.5 months post intervention.

Summary of the evidence: effectiveness of interventions to prevent VAW

Impact of intervention on reducing VAW	FAIR EVIDENCE	INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE
EFFECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance/gender transformation • Relationship-level interventions • Group education with outreach • Community mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol reduction programmes (limited evidence from LMICs)
PROMISING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole-school interventions • Counselling, therapy and psychological support
CONFLICTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bystander interventions • Perpetrator programmes 	
INEFFECTIVE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single component communications campaigns • WASH interventions in schools

Elements of successful programmes

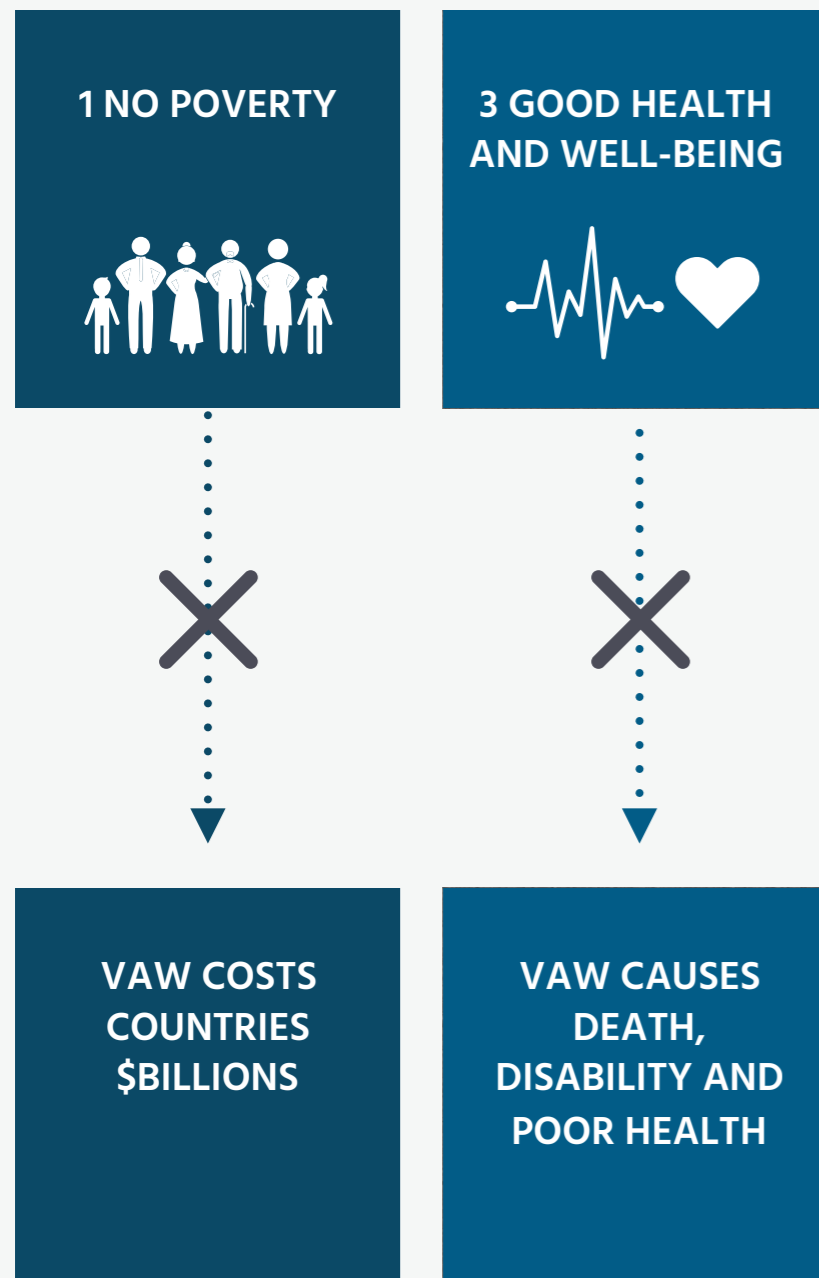
-  Multiple, mutually reinforcing components
-  Informed by theory and evidence
-  Derived from well conceptualised theory of change
-  Engages both men and women (either together or sequentially)
-  Incorporates specific strategies for diffusing impacts beyond the core group
-  Include explicit skills building elements and opportunities to practice them

SDGs cannot be achieved without reducing VAW

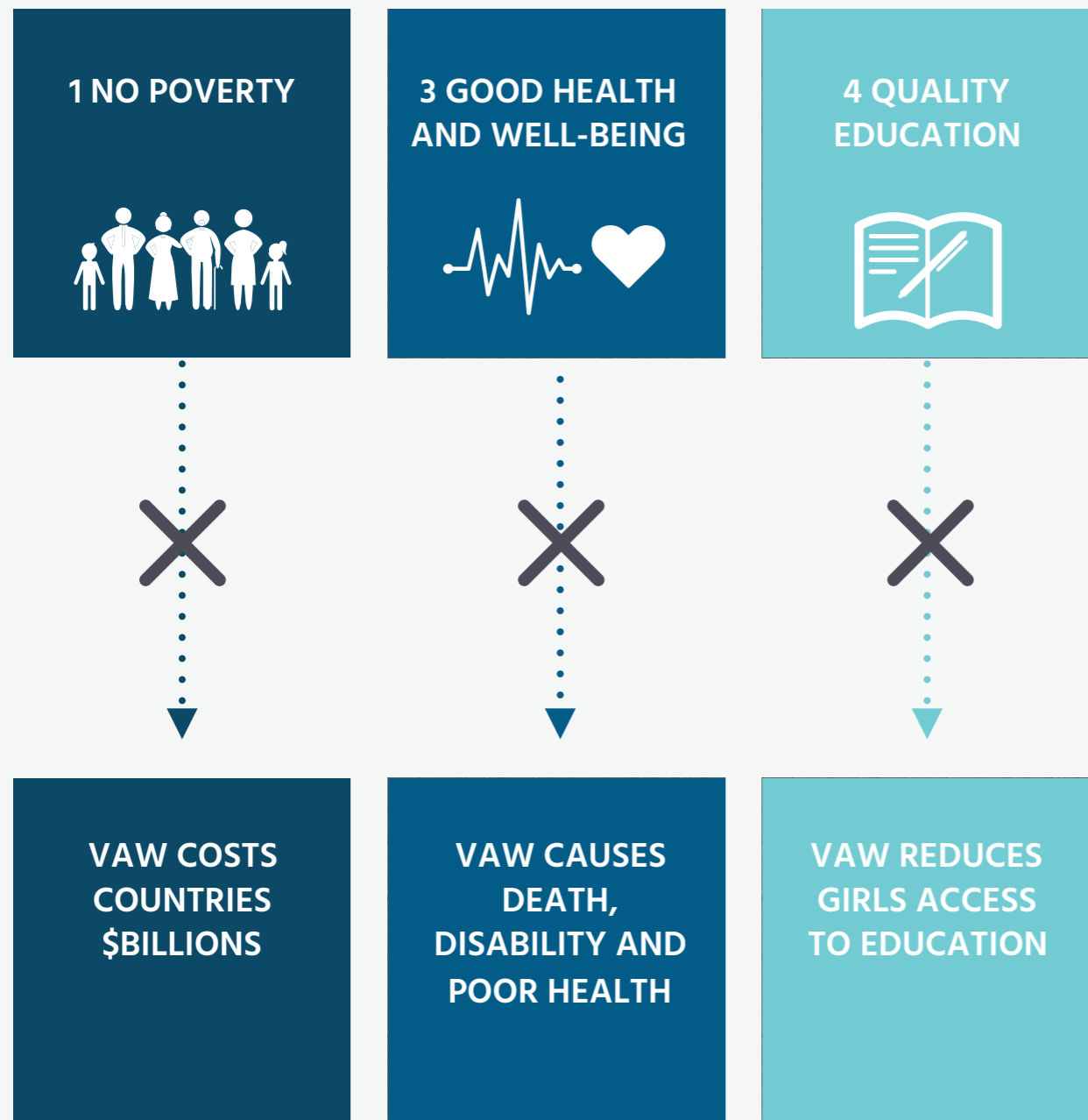
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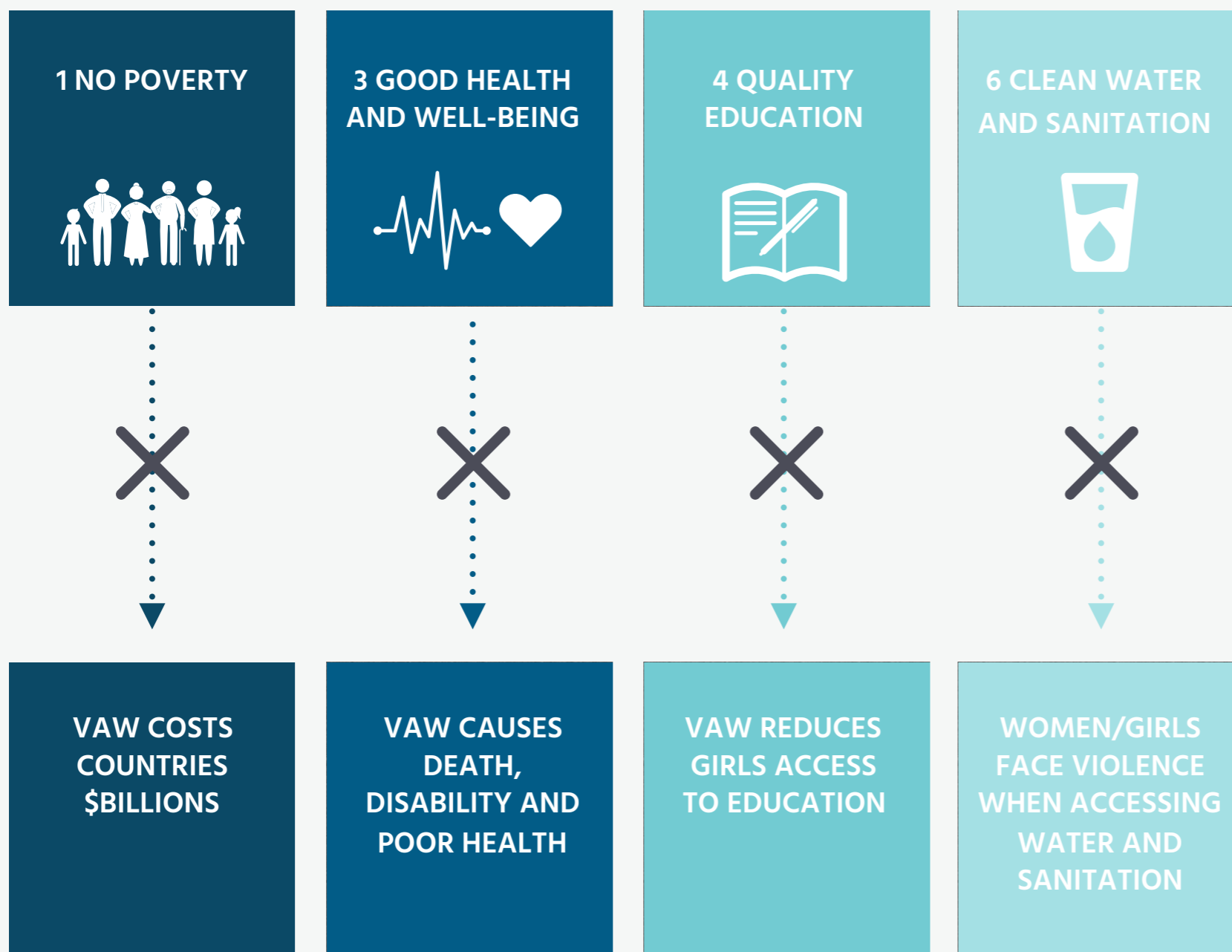
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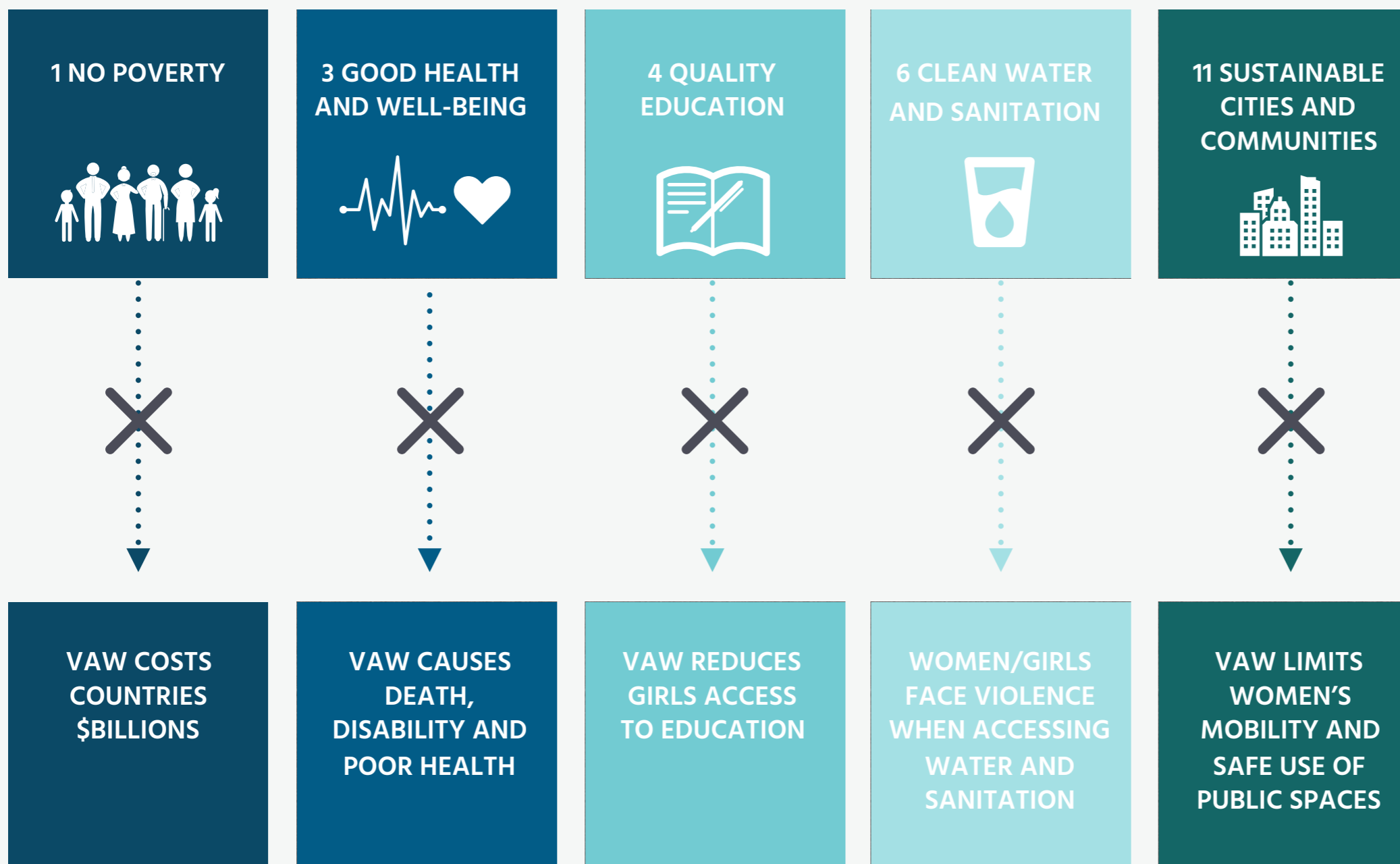
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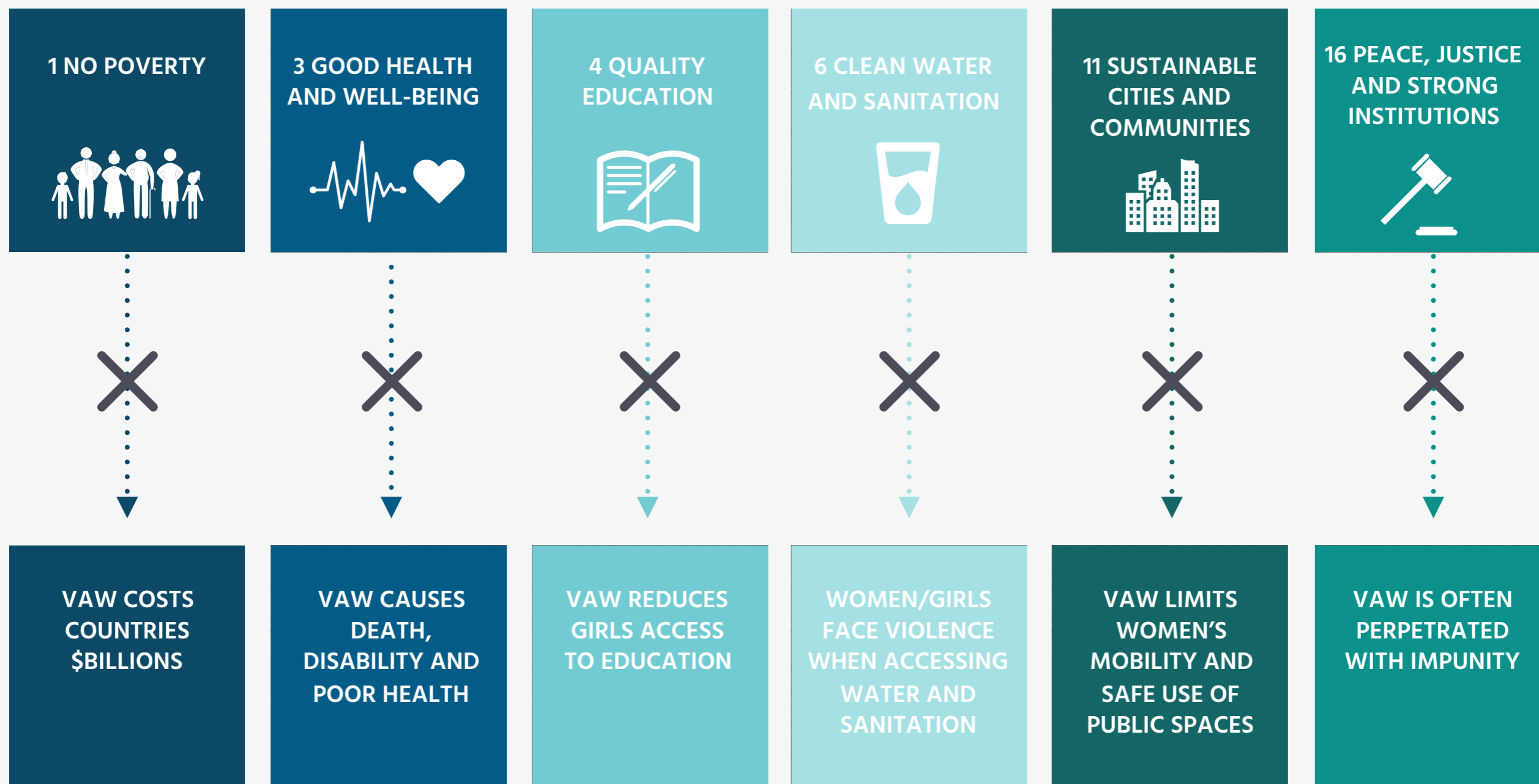
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Many specific targets address the factors that contribute to VAW

HARMFUL
SUBSTANCE
ABUSE

INEQUALITY IN
ACCESS TO
HIGHER
EDUCATION

SOCIO- ECONOMIC
INEQUALITY AND
DISCRIMINATION

WOMEN'S LACK
OF ECONOMIC
RIGHTS

MEN'S CONTROL
OF DECISION
MAKING

EXPOSURE TO
CHILDHOOD
VIOLENCE

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3.5 Strengthen
the prevention
and treatment of
substance abuse



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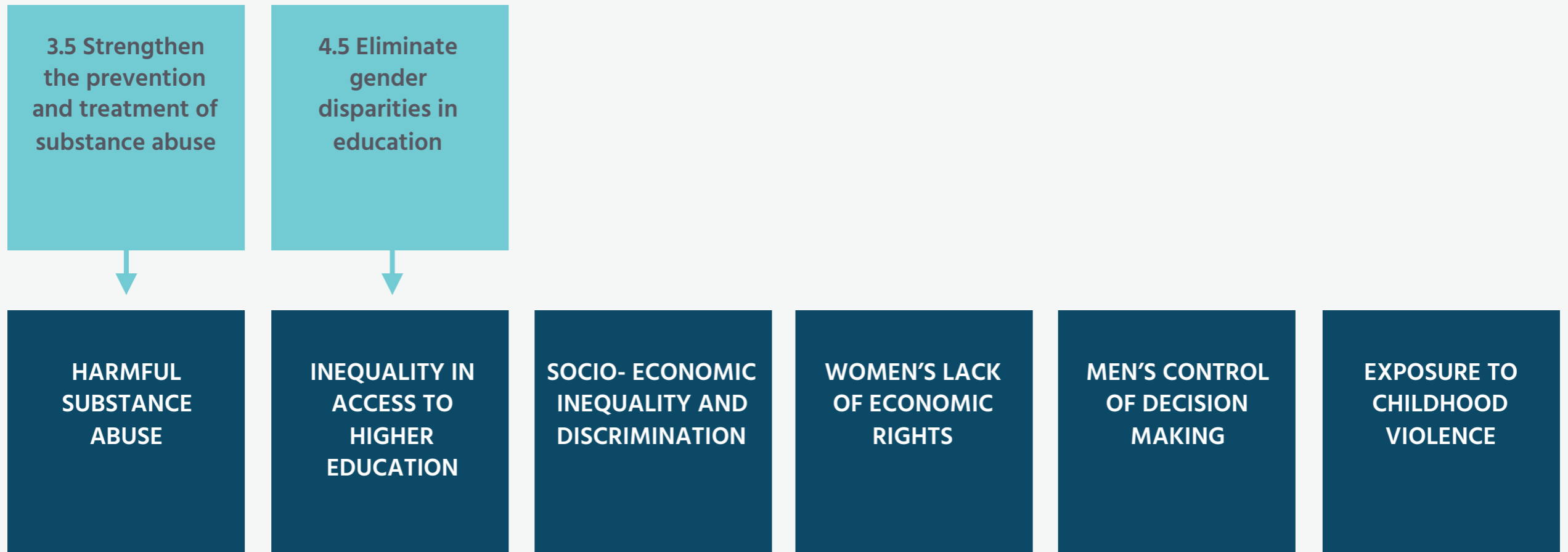
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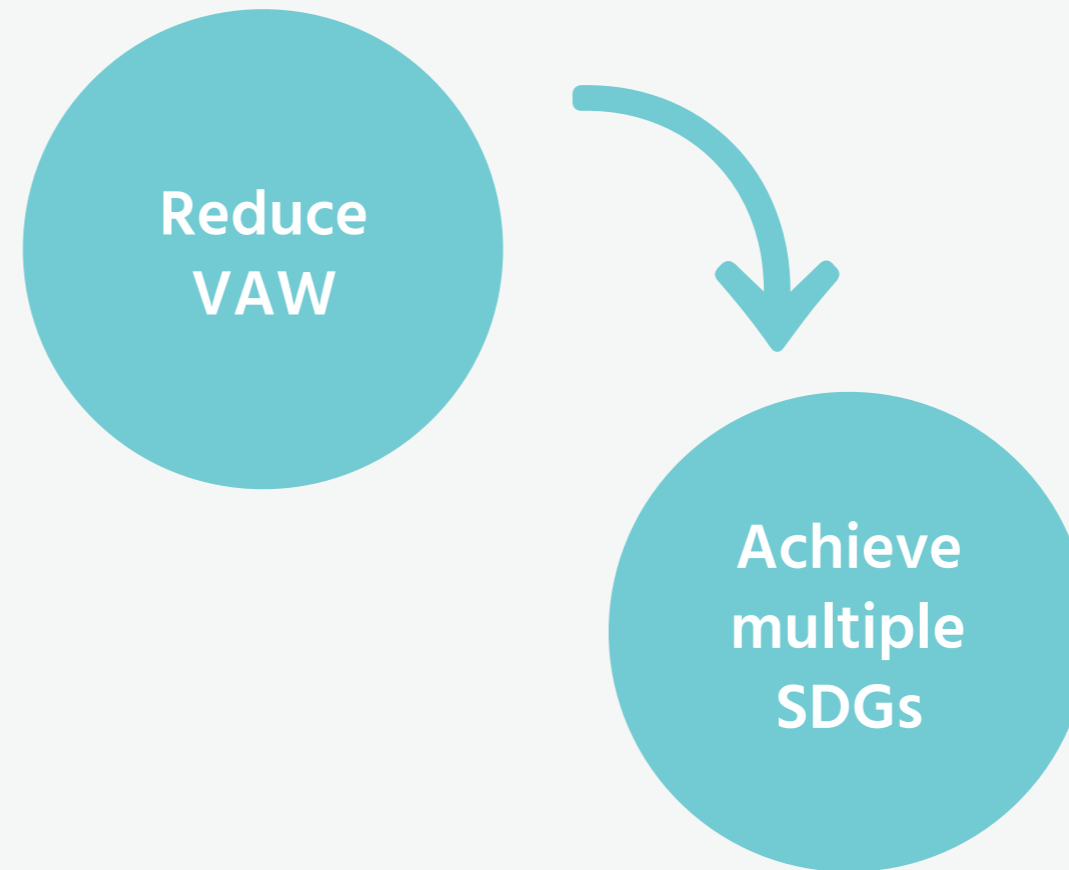
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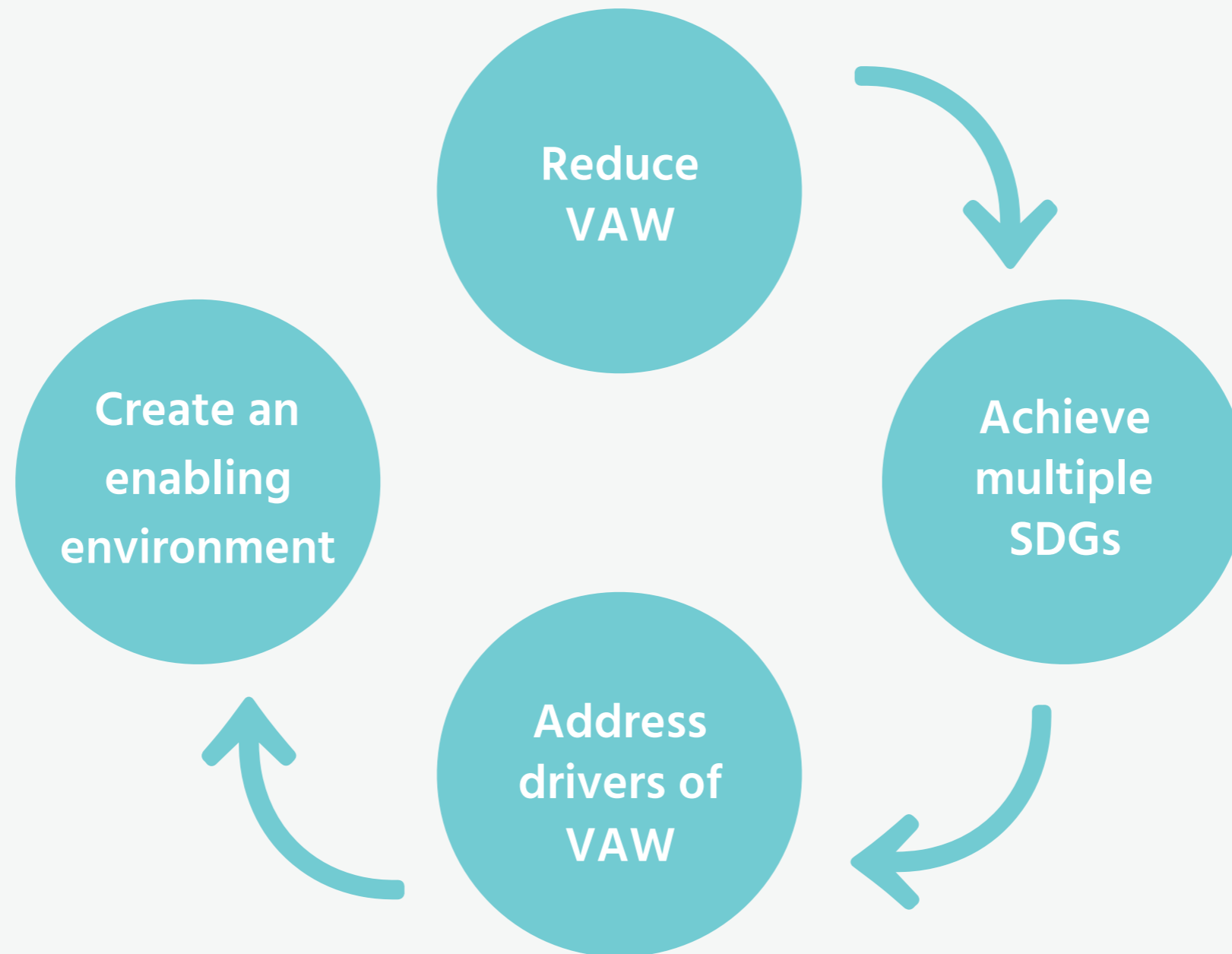


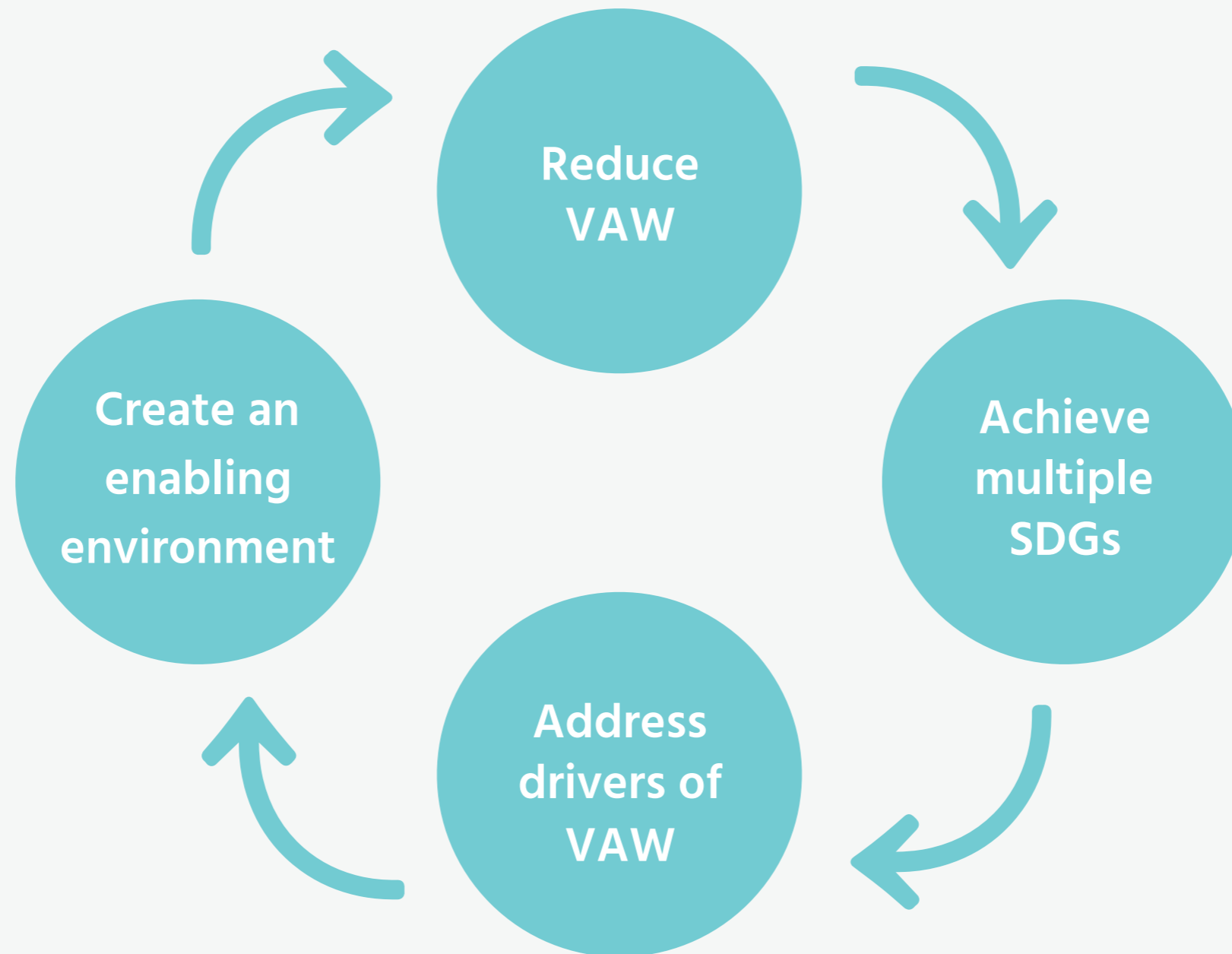
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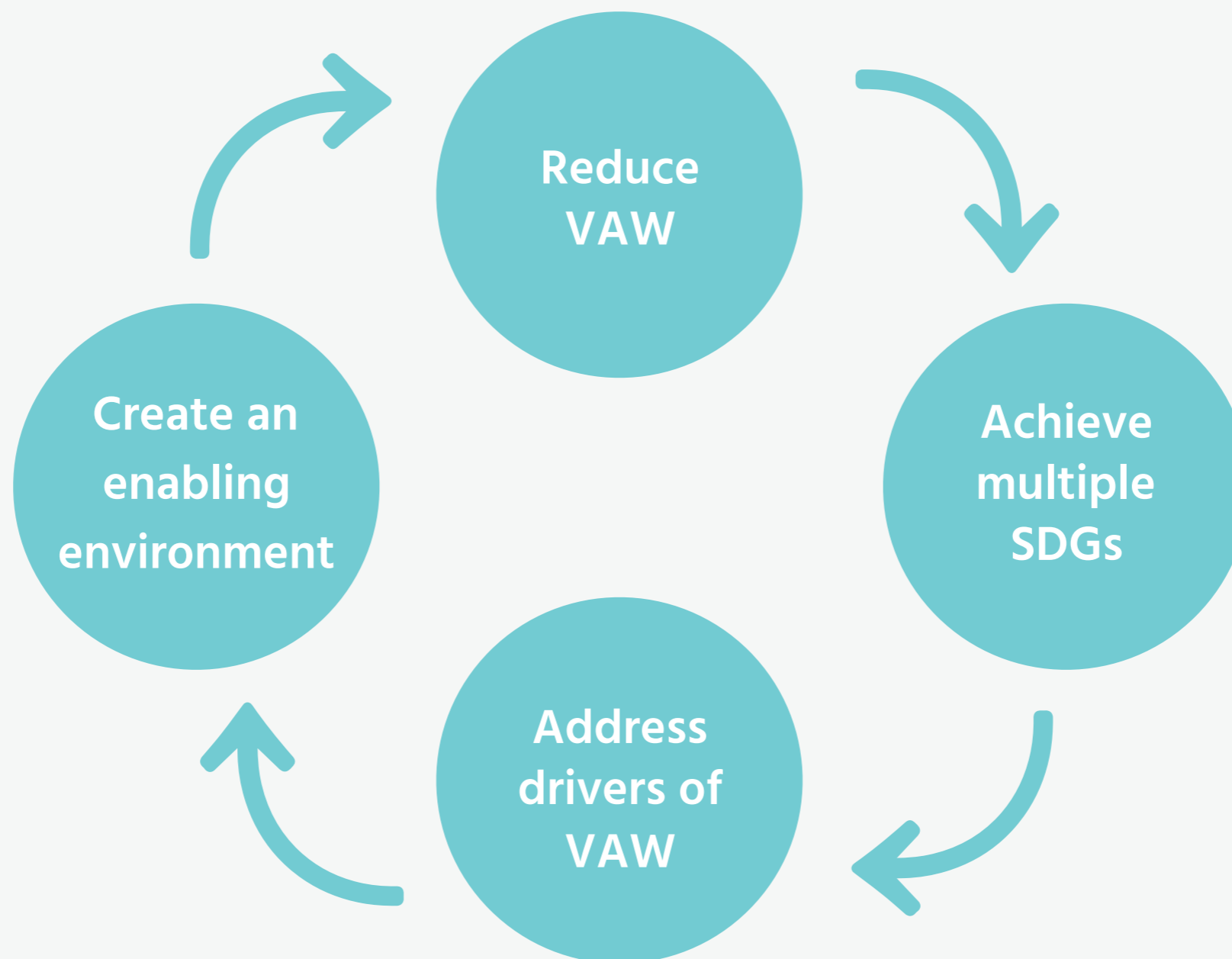








Move beyond silos. Take a holistic approach to ending VAW, building peace and achieving rights and justice for all





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