Welcome, this web conference will begin soon

FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL: LEARNING FROM INTERNATIONAL PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO INFORM SEXUAL AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN THE U.S.

Wednesday December 8, 2021
11 AM-12:30 PM PT/2 PM-3:30 PM ET
Meet the PreventConnect Team

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How to use Zoom + Housekeeping

- Text chat and private chat
  - Please send a private chat message for help.
- PowerPoint Slides
- Polling Questions
- Phone
- Closed Captioning
- Web Conference Guidelines
PreventConnect

- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the lifespan, including child sexual abuse
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence and oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners
Objectives

- Describe prevention strategies being implemented on an international level
- Identify how global prevention perspectives can inform U.S.-based prevention
- Identify how global health approaches can expand community-level prevention strategies in the U.S.
16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence

From 16 Days of Activism to 365 days of action

end violence against women NOW

A WORLD WITHOUT VIOLENCE IS POSSIBLE.

#30YearsOfActivism #LetsEndFemicide
Listening Sessions - U.S. National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence

U.S. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: A LISTENING SESSION ON PREVENTION

Friday, September 3, 2021
11 AM PT/2 PM ET

https://www.valor.us/webconferences/u-s-national-action-plan/

What I learned from International Exchanges

Past conferences/resources

Gender Transformative Strategies to Prevent Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence: Exploring Outcomes From Manhood 2.0 Implementation

Tuesday, June 29, 2021
11 AM PT/2 PM ET


Five Things to Know About Manhood 2.0 and Gender Transformative Strategies to Prevent Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence

What prevention strategies and approaches are you currently implementing?

Text Chat Question
Meet Our Guests

**Chelsea Ullman**
Research Scientist, Global Women’s Institute
She/Her/Hers

**Avni Amin**
Technical Officer, Violence Against Women, Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research
World Health Organization

**Lori Michau**
Co-Founder and Co-Director, Raising Voices
She/Her/Hers
The Global Women’s Institute at GWU

What can we learn from the global evidence base on gender-based violence?
What Works to End Violence against Women and Girls?
In this review of reviews:

- Most evidence from high-income countries
- Response vs. prevention
- Emphasis on health sector interventions
- Majority not effective or inconclusive
  - Methods
  - Sample size
- Minimal in terms of length and intensity
- Focus on IPV
In low and middle income countries:

- Greater focus on prevention
- More community-based interventions
- More forms of VAWG - child marriage, FGM, sexual assault
- Address equality and social norms
- Engagement of men and boys
Violence can be prevented!

- Include **women** AND **men**
- Engage **entire community**
- Combine **multiple approaches** as part of a single intervention (group training, livelihoods, social communication)
- Intensity and duration are important (**six months** or longer)
- Address social norms regarding acceptability of violence
Percentage of countries with laws against domestic violence by year, 1976-2018

Source: Author estimates, based on Women, Business and the Law, 2018; and Klugman et al., 2014
Changing laws is not enough!
An integrated approach to ending violence against women

Access to Justice
Support Services for Survivors
Violence Prevention

Strengthening the enabling environment for addressing violence against women
Laws don’t pass in isolation

70 countries

From 1975 to 2005

The main factor predicting whether a country had laws and policies on domestic violence was the existence of autonomous women’s movement

-Htun and Weldon, 2005
How can we improve the current evidence on VAWG?

- Focus on primary prevention
- More evidence, particularly from the Global South, on intervention cost, sustainability, and scalability
- VAWG in diverse populations (Indigenous, LGBTQ, migrants, disabled) and under-documented forms of violence (femicide, trafficking, conflict)
- Standardized data and indicators to measure VAWG and women’s empowerment
- Integration of VAWG into existing development platforms and sectors (health, education, etc.)
Large global investments are spurring innovation in recent years

- What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls (UK government)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australian Government)
  - Asian Pacific
20 years of research and action to end violence against women in Nicaragua

Mary Elisberg
Margarita Quintanilla
William Ugarte
Alexandra Blackwell
Junior Ovince

The Global Women’s Institute
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Physical IPV was reduced by 70% in 20 years. Sexual IPV stayed the same.

- Lifetime physical violence: 52% in 1995, 28% in 2016 (63% reduction).
- 12 months physical violence: 27% in 1995, 8% in 2016 (70% reduction).
- Lifetime emotional violence: 71% in 1995, 43% in 2016 (66% reduction).
Why did violence decrease in Leon?

Judicial – Law 779 on violence against women and girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helps women</th>
<th>Harms women</th>
<th>No difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does Law 779 help or hurt women?

Change in women’s help seeking behavior

1995 | 2016

Change in police attitudes

1995 |
“When I went to the police they told me that they have nothing to do with family fights”

2016 |
“I knocked on so many doors: a woman police commissioner helped me a lot. I saw a psychologist at the police station and they helped my children as well.”

Awareness campaigns and media
What similarities and differences are you noticing between the work happening in the U.S. and work happening globally?

Text Chat Question
Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Violence against Women
SASA! Together is a community mobilization approach for preventing violence against women
SASA! in Action

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DRjbnUmL4KY
The Journey

2008
SASA! is published

2012
SASA! RCT demonstrates community level change

2012-2016
Rapid global uptake, practice-based learning accelerates

2018-2020
Experience and inspiration inform SASA! Together

2020
SASA! Together published

2020 - present
SASA! Together used in over 25 countries
**SASA! Together** seeks to change norms at a population level

- Existing evidence assesses the impact of prevention programming among the direct ‘participants’

- First trial in sub-Saharan Africa of a VAW prevention intervention to assess and achieve impact at community level
# Key Results of SASA! Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair matched cluster randomized controlled trial (Abramsky et al 2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SASA!</strong> communities vs. control communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk of physical partner violence against women</strong> was 52% lower in SASA! communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28% more women and men in SASA! communities believe it is acceptable for a woman to refuse sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76% of women and men in SASA! communities believe physical partner violence is not okay compared to 26% in control communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27% of men in SASA! communities report concurrent sexual partners compared to 45% in control communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main trial paper:** [https://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-014-0122-5](https://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-014-0122-5)

SASA! Together Theory of Change
Phased-in, benefits-based activism using a gender-power analysis across all circles of influence

**LOCAL ACTIVISM**
Community activists engage...
family, friends, neighbors and others in personal and informal SASA! Together activities that spark self-reflection, critical thinking, discussion and positive change.

**COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP**
Community leaders engage...
fellow leaders, groups and community members, reinforcing SASA! Together ideas privately and publicly, leveraging their roles, visibility and influence to give shape to new norms.

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**
Institutional allies engage...
their fellow employees and leaders to analyze and strengthen how their institution prevents and responds to violence against women.

- **START**
- **AWARENESS**
- **SUPPORT**
- **ACTION**

 Violence against women is never accepted and women can live safe, fulfilling & dignified lives.
Essential Elements of SASA! Together

Benefits-Based Activism

Holistic Community Engagement

A Gender-Power Analysis

Four Phases of Change
1. Benefits-Based Activism

Activism is taking action to create social change based on one’s own deeply held beliefs.
2. A Gender-Power Analysis

**Start**
Fostering the **power within** ourselves to address violence against women.

**Awareness**
Understanding men’s **use of power over** women and the community’s silence about it.

**Support**
Joining our **power with** others to create an environment that accepts new ways of thinking and behaving.

**Action**
Using our **power to** create and sustain positive change that prevents violence against women.
3. Four Phases of Change

- Start
- Awareness
- Support
- Action
4. Holistic Community Engagement with Circles of Influence
Three strategies mobilize the entire community

- Local Activism
- Community Leadership
- Institutional Strengthening
Learning and Assessment (L & A) Process

**TRACK**
- L&A tools & ongoing data collection

**APPLY**
- Feedback Sessions & accountability

**ANALYZE**
- Data entry, cleaning & analysis
L&A Framework

For example, in the Start Phase:

**Aim**
Foster personal reflection about power and nurture power within

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Know</th>
<th>Feel</th>
<th>Do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The basics about power</td>
<td>That we have power within ourselves</td>
<td>Reflect on power in our own lives, communities and institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institutional Change**
Enhance operational culture (values, employee morale and power dynamics)


Learning

- Social norms change programming at the community level works
- Meaningful community impact can happen within project timeframes
- Intensity of programming important through a variety of communication channels
- Move beyond raising awareness/providing information - get personal
- In long-term change processes being systematic and structured supports positive change
- Requires strong organizational capacity to provide sustained support to community-led activities
Thank you!

www.raisingvoices.org

https://raisingvoices.org/sasatother
What are your ideas for becoming more engaged in an international community to prevent sexual and intimate partner violence?

Text Chat Question

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.

From Me to Everyone:
Use this text chat box to respond to our questions, ask your own, and connect with others!

To: Everyone

Type message here...
RESPECT Framework
Intimate partner violence is most common & it starts early
New VAW estimates
Objectives of RESPECT

- Developed by WHO, UN Women and endorsed by 12 other agencies including:
  - UNODC, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNAIDS
  - WB, USA, Netherlands, UK, Australia, Sweden, Canada
- Launched in 2019
- Aimed primarily at policy makers
Commit to action!
Implement strategies

7 strategies to prevent violence against women

Relationship skills strengthened
refers to strategies aimed at individuals or groups of women, men, or couples to improve skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management and shared decision-making.

Empowerment of women
refers to both economic and social empowerment including inheritance and asset ownership, microfinance plus gender and empowerment training interventions, collective action, creating safe spaces and mentoring to build skills in self-efficacy, assertiveness, negotiation, and self-confidence.

Services ensured
refers to a range of services including police, legal, health, and social services provided to survivors.

Poverty reduced
refers to strategies targeted to women or the household whose primary aim is to alleviate poverty ranging from cash transfers, savings, microfinance loans, labour force interventions.

Environments made safe
refers to efforts to create safe schools, public spaces and work environments, among others.

Child and adolescent abuse prevented
refers to establishing nurturing family relationships, prohibiting corporal punishment, and implementing parenting programmes as mentioned in INSPRE 7 strategies for preventing violence against children.

Transformed attitudes, beliefs, and norms
refers to strategies that challenge harmful gender attitudes, beliefs, norms and stereotypes that uphold male privilege and female subordination, that justify violence against women and that stigmatize survivors. These may range from public campaigns, group education to community mobilization efforts.
Apply the guiding principles for effective programming

**CORE VALUES**
- Put women’s safety first and do no harm
- Promote gender equality and women’s human rights
- Leave no one behind

**GROW AN INFLUENTIAL KNOWLEDGE BASE**
- Develop a theory of change
- Promote evidence informed programming

**GENERATE AND DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE**
- Use participatory approaches
- Promote coordination
- Implement combined interventions
- Address the prevention continuum
- Take a life-course approach

**PROGRAMME DESIGN**
Adapt and scale up what works

- **Align with national commitments** (e.g. a national plan, policy, strategy) to end violence against women, or to promote gender equality or women’s health. 

- **Identify and maintain fidelity to core principles** of gender equality, rights and safety as well as to minimum “dosage”, while also adapting to context, including language and culture.

- **Programme for synergy**, combining multiple strategies and interventions at the individual, interpersonal, community and societal levels for sustained impact.

- **Invest in capacity among implementers**, and giving enough time to scale-up and to allow for change to occur and sustain.
Adapt and scale up what works (cont.)

**Build on on-going initiatives**, integrating prevention activities into existing health, development and other existing sectoral programmes.

**Design with “scale” in mind**, investing for the long-term, keeping costs and sustainability in mind.

**Start small, document and evaluate** the adaptation and scale-up in order to innovate and strengthen evidence-informed programming.

**Support a community of practice** among programme developers and implementers to facilitate learning and knowledge sharing.
Strengthen enabling environment for prevention

Build **political commitment** from leaders and policy makers to speak out, condemning violence against women.

Put in place and facilitate enforcement of **policies and laws** that address violence against women and that promote gender equality.

Invest in, build on the work of, resource, and support **women's organizations**.

Allocate resources to programmes, research, and to strengthen institutions and capacities of the health, education, law enforcement, and social services sectors to address violence against women.
The way forward: A call to action

Commit to change

Start today

Support evidence-based approaches

Join others

https://youtu.be/kYu3mFjuhTM
What principle(s) are you most interested in implementing in your prevention work?
Discussion/Q&A

Chelsea Ullman
Research Scientist, Global Women’s Institute
She/Her/Hers

Avni Amin
Technical Officer, Violence Against Women, Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research
World Health Organization

Lori Michau
Co-Founder and Co-Director, Raising Voices
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