

The Global
Women's Institute

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Preventing violence against women and girls – a resource guide



Mary Ellsberg, Ph.D.

Director Global Women's Institute

Professor of Global Health

George Washington University

MDB Workshop on Gender, Voice and Agency

June 2014

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

f | The Global Women's Institute

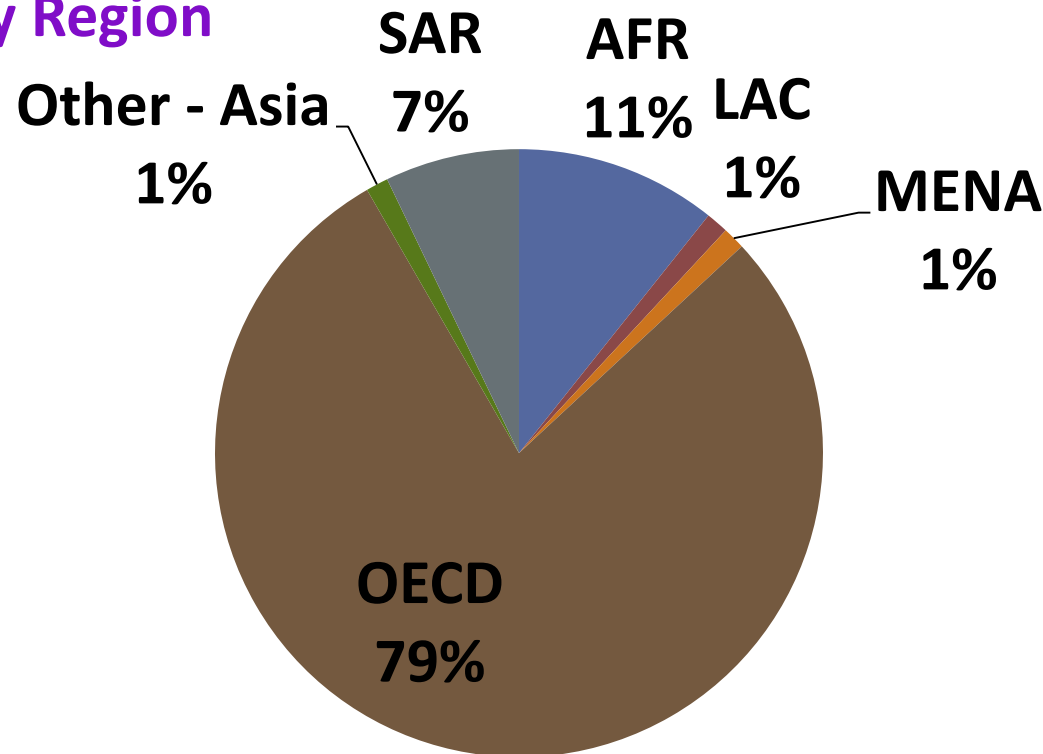
t | @gwuglobalwomen

Progress since the 1995 Beijing Conference

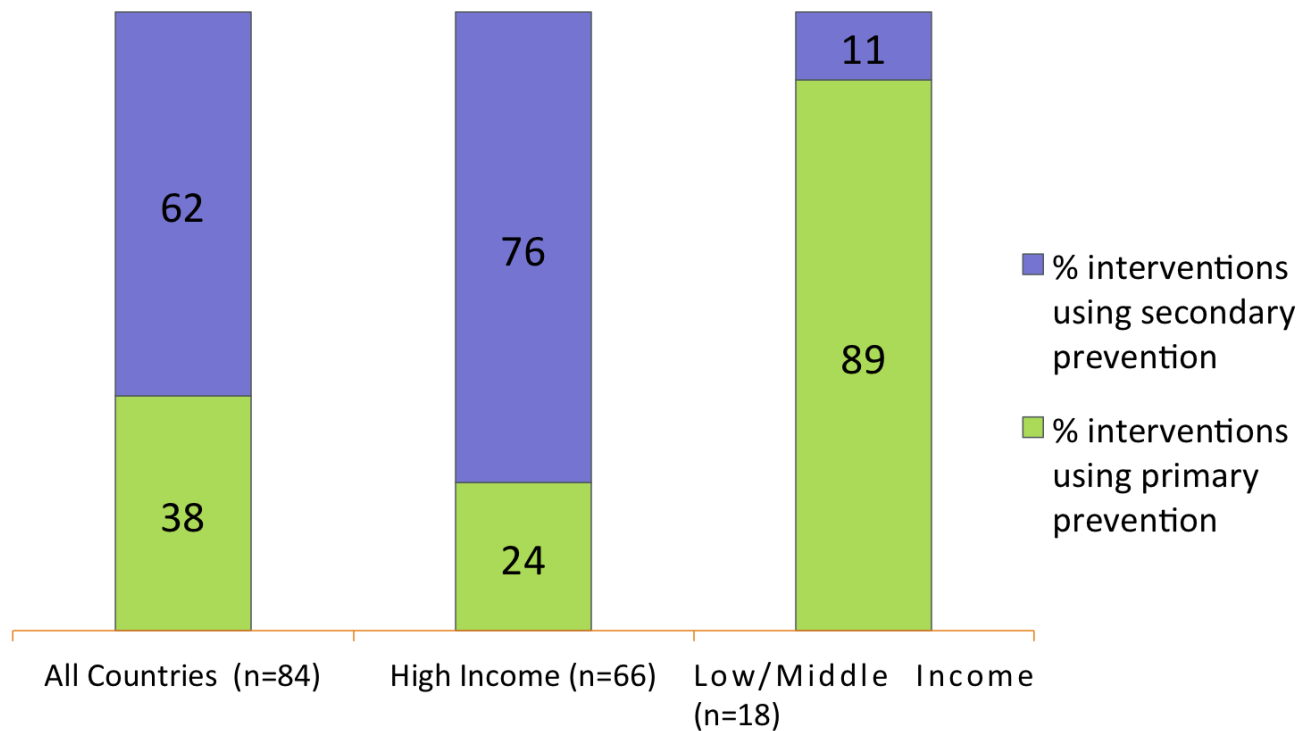
- Data from over 81 countries on prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and non-partner sexual assault
- IPV accepted as an important risk factor for Global Burden of Disease
- Greater understanding of risk factors for Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Led to a systematic review of reviews on the impacts of interventions to reduce VAWG

Nearly **80%** of the global evidence on what works, and what doesn't, to prevent VAWG comes from **6** high income countries that comprise **6%** of the world's population.

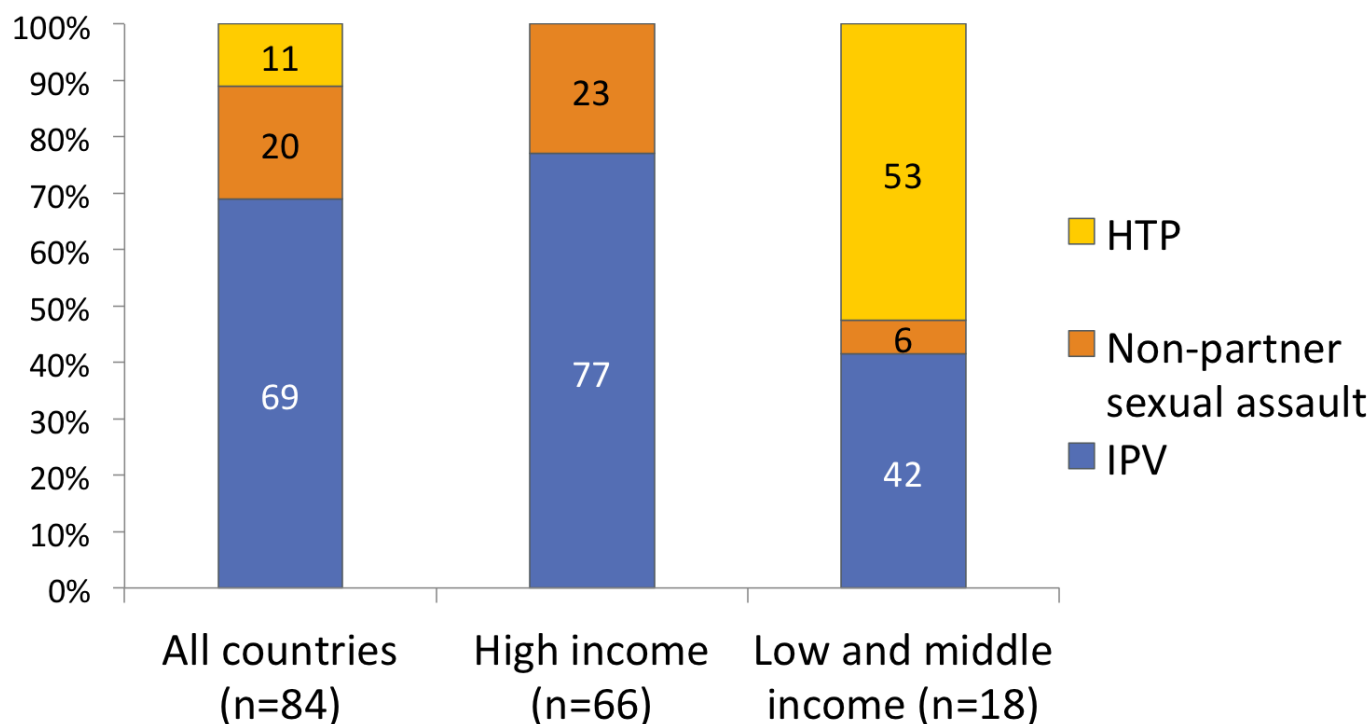
84 Impact Evaluations by Region



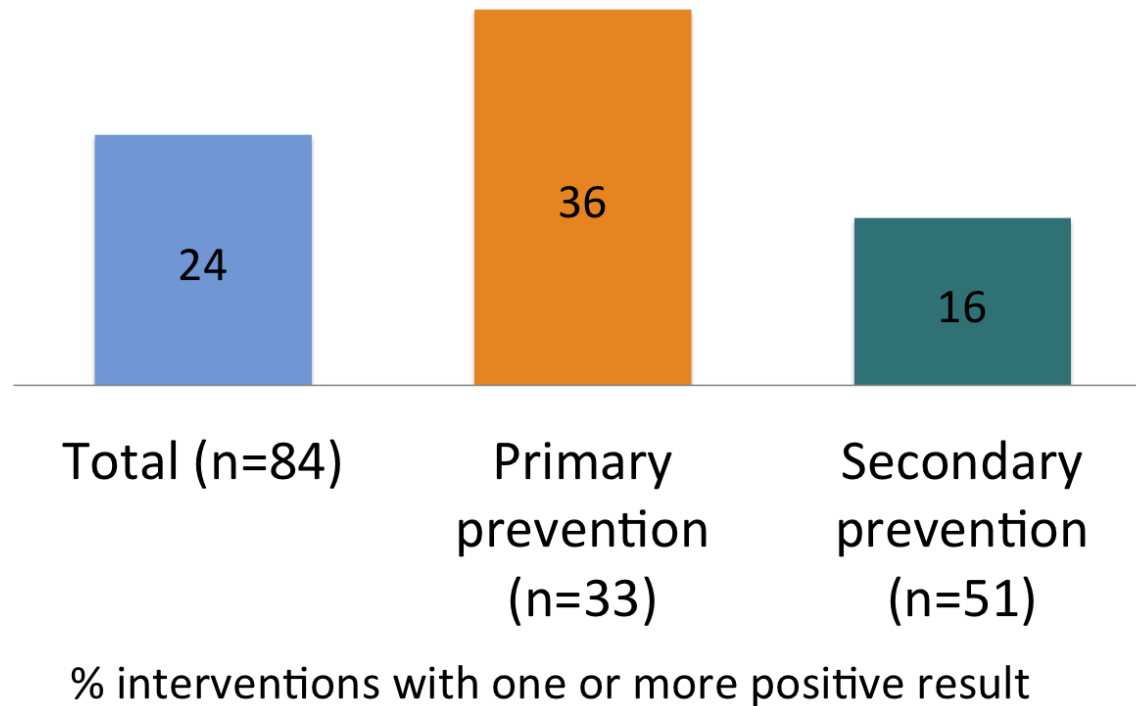
Most interventions address violence *after*, instead of *before*, it starts



Most studies address Intimate Partner Violence globally, but Harmful Traditional Practices are addressed more in LMIC



Primary prevention is more effective in reducing violence than secondary prevention



Summary findings: What works to reduce VAWG?


Programs preventing violence:

- Include women AND men
- Engage entire community
- Combine multiple approaches as part of a single intervention (group training, livelihoods, social communication)
- Six months or longer
- Address structural drivers of violence, such as social norms regarding acceptability of violence

Programs responding to violence:

- Target women rather than men
- Encourage autonomy and empowerment of women
- Include elements of psychosocial support and victim advocacy

What we need



More rigorous
evidence on all
types of VAWG
from the
global south



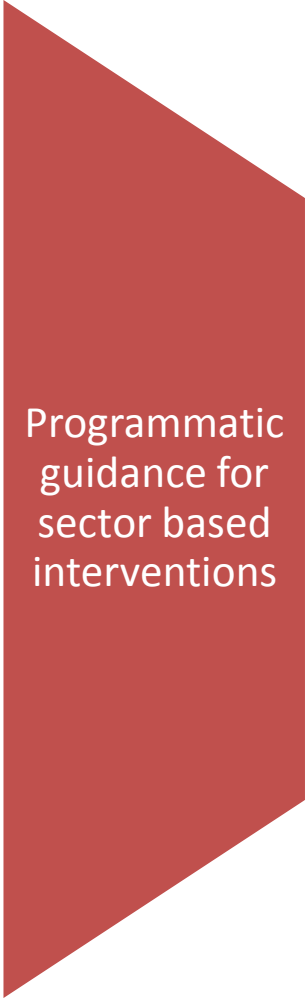
Research on
VAWG in
diverse
populations.



**Standardized
methods and
indicators**



More
interventions
addressing
primary
prevention of
violence



Programmatic
guidance for
sector based
interventions

Development of a Resource Guide

INITIATE · INTEGRATE · INNOVATE

- Partnership between GWI, IDB, and WBG
- Audience: Development practitioners (multi-lateral and bi-lateral)
- Purpose :
 - INITIATE. Learn about how VAWG affects development goals and outcomes
 - INTEGRATE. Address the potential risks of VAWG in development policies and programs
 - INNOVATE. Build on promising practices for safe and ethical
- Provides a starting point for considering GBV within sectoral programming



Structure of Resource Guide

- **Introduction**
- **Sector Specific Briefs**
 - Citizen security, law, and justice
 - Disaster risk management
 - Education
 - Finance and enterprise development
 - Health
- **Appendices**
 - List of illustrative indicators for GBV targets in monitoring/results frameworks
 - Annotated resource guide to GBV tools available to build on

Resource Guide: Introduction

- General Tools for all sectors
- Outlines:
 - the magnitude of VAWG, key definitions, risk and protective factors, socio-economic costs, the needs of survivors
 - The role and value-added of IFIs in supporting VAWG prevention efforts.
- In addition, this section includes:
 - a. Guiding principles for data collection and working with VAWG survivors
 - b. Guiding principles for VAWG programming

Structure of Sector Specific Briefs

1. Overview of intersection
2. Key Areas for Integrating VAWG
 - Policy level
 - Institutional level
 - Community level
3. Promising Practices
4. Other Resources

Structure of Sector Specific Briefs

Overview of Intersection

- Outlines how VAWG effects and is effected by work in the sector
- For example (from the Health brief):

“GBV has serious consequences for women’s health and well-being, ranging from fatal outcomes, such as homicide, suicide and AIDS-related deaths to non-fatal outcomes such as physical injuries, chronic pain syndrome, mental health disorders...”

Key Areas for Integrating VAWG

- Underscores the importance of working closely with key stakeholders which have expertise in VAWG prevention/response interventions
- Describes areas for integration of VAWG at the policy, institutional, and community levels
- Examples from the Education Brief

Structure of Sector Specific Briefs

Promising Practices

- Examples of interventions which have shown positive results are woven into the introduction in text boxes, seen below:

Promising practices...

Implemented by the women's NGO Raising Voices, SASA! is a community mobilization project designed to transform gender norms and power dynamics in order to address both HIV and violence against women. Rather than focusing on individual level change, SASA! encourages participants and communities to reflect on gender and power through exploring different dimensions of power.

Resource List

- Each brief concludes with a
 - bibliography
 - list of further resources
- List of further resources is frequently annotated:



Violence Against
Women & Girls
VAWG
INITIATE - INTEGRATE - INNOVATE

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

is a human rights violation and a pervasive challenge all around the world. It affects hundreds of millions of women and girls globally. It is also a critical barrier to gender equality and the achievement of development goals.

This Resource Guide provides operational guidance for integrating VAWG prevention and response activities into development programs across a wide range of sectors.

Learn more about VAWG

[INTRODUCTION](#)

[SECTION BRIEF](#)

[RESOURCES](#)



[TERMINOLOGY](#)

Women whose fathers beat their mothers have 2.5 times greater risk of experiencing IPV in their adult lives compared with women who did not witness IPV as children.



Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Women (VAW)

The terms gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against Women (VAW) are often used interchangeably, since most gender-based violence is perpetrated by men against women.

Learn the terminology

[CONTACT US](#)



Women with some secondary education have 11 percent lower risk of violence, and women with completed secondary school or higher have 36 percent lower risk compared to women with no education.

[FOLLOW US
ON TWITTER](#)