What works in preventing GBV?

Rachel Jewkes
Main forms of GBV for campaign

- Intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, emotional)
- Child abuse (sexual, physical, emotional)
- Non-partner sexual violence
Prevention and response: balancing impact on populations and individuals

**Violent event**

- **Prevention before GBV exposure:** in populations
- **Response:** SAPS, DSD, counselling etc. for individuals
- **Prevention of reoccurrence**

**Response:** SAPS, DSD etc. for individuals

**Violent event**

**Prevention of reoccurrence**
GBV past year prevalence in South Africa: Key indicator for prevention tracking

• Data sources
  – Population based surveys
  – Population groups involved in research
  
  X Data on clients using services e.g. police or DSD

• Major problems:
  – Very small fraction of instances of rape reported
  – Surveys are highly sensitive to research methods used
    – if good practice isn’t followed → under-reporting
GBV prevalence ranges among adolescents:

• Stepping Stones trial population rural E Cape 2800 youth age 15-26
  • 33% any physical or sexual IPV in last year

• Skhokho trial population – Tshwane schools grade 9s
  • 31% any physical or sexual IPV
Non-partner rape

• Past year prevalence varies considerably
  – 2-5% in more settled samples (rural and urban)
  – 33% in informal settlements (of eThekwini and Diepsloot)

• Generally men reporting higher levels of perpetration (except in informal settlements where it's similar)
WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE?

• FINDINGS OF A 2014 COMPREHENSIVE EVIDENCE REVIEW
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT OF THE INTERVENTIONS</th>
<th>EFFECTIVE (Impact on VAWG)</th>
<th>PROMISING (Impact on risk factors only)</th>
<th>CONFLICTING</th>
<th>INEFFECTIVE</th>
<th>FAIR EVIDENCE</th>
<th>INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microfinance and gender transformative approaches</td>
<td>Parenting programmes</td>
<td>Bystander interventions</td>
<td>Single component communications campaigns</td>
<td><strong>Collectivisation of sex workers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alcohol reduction programmes (limited evidence from LMICs)</strong></td>
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<td>Relationship-level interventions</td>
<td>Community mobilization – changing social norms</td>
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<td><strong>Whole-school interventions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>School curriculum based interventions</strong></td>
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<td>Group education with community outreach (men/boys)</td>
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FAIR EVIDENCE

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE
### Table 1: Summary of evidence for different types of interventions to prevent VAWG

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Strength of Evidence</th>
<th>Effective</th>
<th>Promising</th>
<th>Conflicting</th>
<th>Ineffective (or not recommended due to risks)</th>
<th>Not Measured</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact of Intervention on Reducing VAWG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>Protection orders (with proactive arrest)</td>
<td>Counselling, therapy and psychological support</td>
<td>Proactive arrest policies (without a protection order)</td>
<td>Batterers (perpetrators) programmes</td>
<td>Women’s police stations/units</td>
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<td>Promising</td>
<td>Shelters</td>
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<td>Second responder programmes</td>
<td>Advocacy interventions / support to access services</td>
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<td>Conflicting</td>
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<td>Specialised courts</td>
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<td>Alternative and restorative justice mechanisms</td>
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<td>Screening with referral (e.g. CBT) in health facilities</td>
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<td>Sexual offender policies and disruption plans</td>
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<td>Paralegal programmes</td>
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<td>Ineffective (or not recommended due to risks)</td>
<td>Routine screening for VAWG in health services</td>
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<td>Mandatory reporting and arrest for domestic violence</td>
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<td>Police and security personnel training (without systemic intervention)</td>
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<td>Community policing</td>
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<td>Hotlines</td>
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<td>One stop centres</td>
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**Strength of Evidence**
- Fair Evidence
- Insufficient Evidence
- No Evidence
Newer studies since:

• Senn C et al NEJM: ground breaking study showing effectiveness of gender empowerment and self-defence in rape prevention on Canadian campuses

• Wagman et al: Uganda, social norms change and Stepping Stones type exercises → reduced IPV and HIV in women

• Mathews et al: Prepare trial: afterschool intervention delivered in W Cape with Respect 4 U materials

• Jewkes et al (unpublished): Skhokho trial of parent teen programme and enhanced LO in Tshwane

• Pettifor et al (unpublished): impact of cash transfers and One Man Can intervention in Bushbuckridge
Overall analysis of evidence

✓ women’s economic empowerment & gender transformative interventions
✓ workshop based Stepping Stones aiming to strengthen relationship skills and build gender equity
✓ community action e.g. One Man Can
✓ schools : in classroom or outside
✓ parenting: esp. for teens
✓ Gender empowerment and self-defence in rape prevention among women
Role of response

- Law on GBV
- Protection orders
- Shelters and counselling through NGOs
- Thutuzela CCs and other sources of comprehensive rape care
- DSD social work interventions for abused children

• All are absolutely critical and need support and funding
• None of the above have the ability to reduce perpetration at a population level