UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNV
Regional Joint Programme
For Asia and the Pacific
Violence and Prevention from a Regional Perspective

challenges and pathways forward
Defining the problem

Our collective goal and commitments are to ending violence. Yet, we have no evidence that the prevalence of violence has been reduced in the region.

At your table, discuss what is needed to reduce violence in the region

Write down 3-5 things that we (in the room) can do to contribute to violence prevention from a regional level.
Considerations for prevention

Primary prevention is stopping violence before it starts – but understandings of prevention vary

Primary prevention is a necessary component of the response, protection and support continuum – all are interconnected
Presentation key themes

1. Coming to terms with the complexities of violence

2. Evidence and theory-based programming

3. Coordination and continuity
Types and typologies of violence

- gang-rape
- sexual abuse
- domestic-violence
- honor-killing
- female-infanticide
- verbal abuse
- physical violence
- child-abuse
- kidnaping
- acid attacks
- bullying
- early-marriage
- sex-selection
- trafficking
Types of violence
Approaches to Understanding Violence

- Gender perspective
- Human rights approach
- Criminal justice approach
- Public health approach
Applying a gender and power perspective

A working definition of GBV:

Any form of violence used to establish, enforce and/or perpetuate gender inequalities and unequal gendered power relations…

In other words, gender-based violence is a consequence of and policing mechanism for patriarchy.
The Ecological Model

Causes and solutions to violence unfold across levels of society
Using a Public Health Approach

Systematic, evidence-based approach with 4 steps:

1. Define & describe
   What is the Problem?

2. Identify risk
   What are the risk factors and causes?

3. Develop and evaluate interventions
   What works & for whom?

4. Scaling up and cost-effectiveness
   Implement on large scale & cost
Effective support from a regional level:

- Combine and draw from different approaches
- Understand the nuances and intersections of different types of violence
- Focus on critical elements driving change and their adaptability
- Coordinate efforts that influence changes across the spectrum of work
Evidence and theory-based programming

**Data:** Prevalence, causes, risk and protective factors and consequences

**Evidence:** What solutions work? What interventions are promising or effective in Asia?

**Theories of change:** What, Why and How?

What is the interventions trying to change, and why? How do we know that change will help end violence and improve the lives of women and men?
Review of global evidence

Promising prevention work

- Community based empowerment/group education projects
- Social change communications – campaigns and social marketing
- Work with children, parents, families
- Youth and schools based interventions
- Engaging boys and men as part of above approaches
Promising and adaptable?

What changed and why? Can we replicated those changes?

There are many types of prevention interventions but very few have been rigorously evaluated.

A goal of more evidence is to identify effective program strategies or best practices that may have universal application.
Enhancing Programme Quality

Implementation → Monitoring

Design → Theories of Change

Impact Evaluation → Scale-up and Enhancement

Evidence & Data → Implementation

Monitoring → Evidence & Data

Design → Monitoring
A Continuum of Work

COORDINATION AND SYNERGY

‘Deep’ – Effective Programme Cycle

‘Wide’ – Spectrum of GBV Programming

Programme Design Cycle

Primary Prevention
Evidence and Data
Policies/legal Frameworks
Emergency Response
Service Provision
Security & Justice
Empowerment & Rights

partners
for prevention
The way forward

Multi-component, coordinated and longer-term responses:

quality, coordination & continuity as our collective mantra
Coordination for change

- Policies and laws
- Social Norms
- Knowledge
- Institutions
- Attitudes
- Relationships
- Behavior
For further discussion….

• Multiple understandings of violence and prevention lead to different responses and priorities

• Project quality issues – many primary prevention interventions are not evidence and theory based

• Scale and duration of interventions in limited – how to influence broader change beyond small groups of individuals?

• Small projects often do not tackle the difficult issues: changing power relations, institutional cultures, social norms
Thank you!

For more information, see www.partners4prevention.org