

## Five Steps for Effective Gender-based Violence Primary Prevention Programming

Primary prevention approaches that aim to stop violence before it starts are critical to decreasing the overall prevalence of violence and minimizing long-term human, economic and public health costs. The following five steps aim to guide practitioners through the formulation of effective gender-based violence (GBV) prevention programming.

STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5
<b>Apply Research Findings</b>	<b>Review Programme Evidence</b>	<b>Apply Theory of Change</b>	<b>Contextualize &amp; Localize</b>	<b>Monitor and Evaluate</b>
Use research findings on <b>GBV</b> from your country to: (1) identify priority changes needed to prevent future violence based on local risk/protective factors, and (2) identify priority target groups.	Examine the global evidence base on primary prevention programming and choose the intervention that is most appropriate to your selected target group and change objectives.	Assess and apply a theory of change to articulate: (1) the drivers of the problem (2) what the programme seeks to change (3) how this change will be achieved (4) how long will change be sustained?	Adapt the intervention to your local context by using on-the-ground realities to shape the programme design and implementation plan. Plan interventions to complement other activities taking place in the same setting.	Choose an M&E approach that is appropriate to your context. Your selection of M&E approach should take into account your target group and intended outcomes of the project, as well as staff capacity and financial resources.
Frequently asked Questions				
<b>What research should you consult?</b> Look for local sources of rigorous research on gender-based violence. Sources include findings from the WHO Multi-country Survey, DHS surveys with GBV components, research with men supported by P4P, or qualitative research on GBV, gender inequality, social gender norms, etc.	<b>What is the global evidence base?</b> The global evidence base continues to evolve, but existing summaries include: WHO's "Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence against Women: Taking action and generating evidence" (2010), and DFID's "What works to prevent partner violence: An evidence review" (2011). The evidence base is also consolidated online: <a href="http://www.preventviolence.info/evidence_base.aspx">www.preventviolence.info/evidence_base.aspx</a>	<b>What is a theory of change?</b> A theory of change can be thought of as a theoretical road map for your programme. The theory of change clarifies how your project envisions and works towards change for violence prevention, in other words, what specific factors associated with GBV the programme seeks to change, and how.	<b>Who can help with adaptation?</b> Local NGOs, community leaders, researchers and others who are familiar with the context of your programme can assist you in adapting the programme design to the specific environment and identifying opportunities for coordination and partnership.	<b>How to should I choose an M&amp;E strategy?</b> There are a spectrum of options for frameworks to monitor and evaluate violence prevention interventions, from RCTs to participatory methods and qualitative evaluations. Be clear on the reasons for your monitoring and evaluation, what changes you are trying to capture, and the design will follow.