Learning from Partners for Prevention Phase One
THE STUDY

STUDY AIM: to deepen the understanding of men’s use of violence against women in order to prevent it

6 COUNTRIES
Bangladesh
Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
Sri Lanka

9 SITES

10,178 MEN AGED 18–49
3,106 WOMEN FOR VALIDATION

Largest cross-country comparable dataset on male perpetration of violence against women in Asia-Pacific
Know your epidemic

Patterns of partner violence also varied across sites
The main motivation for rape is sexual entitlement.
Age when first raped woman/girl, among men who reported committing rape (n=210)

- Under 15 yrs: 53%
- 15-19 yrs: 31%
- 20-29 yrs: 7%
- 30-39 yrs: 9%
- 40+ yrs: 37%

53% were 19 or under when first raped.
Men’s childhood experiences of violence

- Men’s experiences of abuse during childhood are common
- Men’s experiences of abuse are significantly associated with perpetration
- Need to end VAC and nurture health family environments
## 5 Steps for evidence- and theory-based programme planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP 1</th>
<th>STEP 2</th>
<th>STEP 3</th>
<th>STEP 4</th>
<th>STEP 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apply Research Findings</td>
<td>Review the Evidence</td>
<td>Apply Theory of Change</td>
<td>Contextualize &amp; Localize</td>
<td>Monitor &amp; Evaluate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use localized research findings to identify priority changes needed to respond to and prevent future violence.</td>
<td>Use the evidence base of effective programming to choose the intervention models appropriate to your setting and change objectives.</td>
<td>Understand what the programme seeks to change, how this change will be achieved and how long the change can be sustained.</td>
<td>Adapt intervention models to your local context and the on the ground realities to shape the programme design and implementation plan.</td>
<td>Choose an appropriate M&amp;E approach. Take into account your target group, intended outputs and outcome, staff capacity and financial resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applying the 5 steps approach

- Low age of rape perpetration
- Motivations: Sexual entitlement & fun
- Perpetration associated with child abuse
- Prevalence of gang rape

Target Population:
- Young men and women (younger than usually targeted) & parents
- Key influencers of young men and women (parents, teachers, etc.)

Change Objectives:
- Child protection
- Attitudes related to sexual consent
- Youth empowerment, employment
- Social norms for manhood & women’s roles and choice
Transforming social norms

Evidence of effective projects:

**Gender-transformative interventions are promising:**

- address masculinities
- sustained intensity
- combined approaches
- work with different groups
Transforming masculinities

- Social marketing & media
- Changing institutional cultures
- Laws and policies related to gender and violence
- Social norm change approaches
- Parenting and couples programmes
- Therapeutic interventions with boys & men
- Youth education programs
- Knowledge and attitude change approaches

Societal
Institutional
Interpersonal
Internal
Violence is Preventable, and this is how...

- **Know what needs to change:** Address the multiple factors behind violence in different settings
- **Promote projects that work:** Adapt evidence-based models
- **Coordinate with others:** Prevention requires work by many from across the society
- **Make a long term commitment:** Social change required for prevention takes time
Thank you!

www.partners4prevention.org