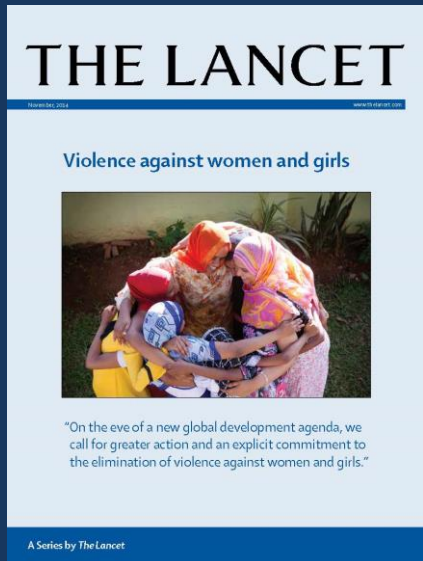


LANCET SERIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS



THE LANCET



World Health
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MEDICINE



Violence against women and girls 1

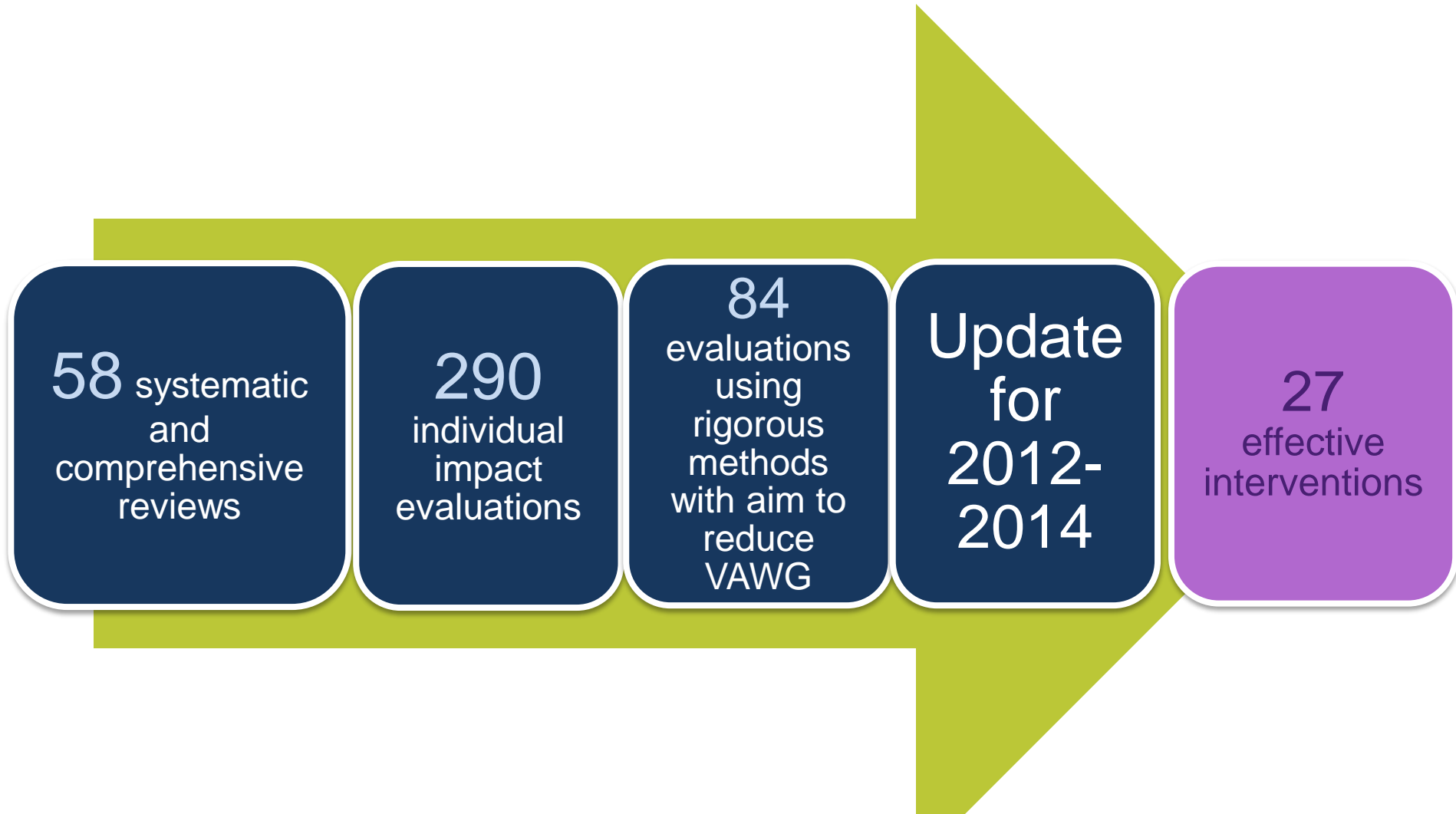


Prevention of violence against women and girls: what does the evidence say?

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Systematic Review of Reviews of effective interventions to prevent violence against women and girls



Current evidence is skewed towards:



- High-income countries
- Response vs. prevention
- Focus on IPV

In low and middle income countries:

- Greater focus on prevention
- More forms of VAWG – child marriage, FGM, sexual assault
- Address gender equality and social norms
- Engagement of men and boys



Characteristics of promising approaches for violence prevention



- Involve multiple sectors (health, education, justice, etc.) at multiple levels (national, local)
- Challenge acceptability of violence, while also addressing underlying risk factors, such as poverty, gender norms
- Support the development of new skills (communication and conflict resolution)
- Integrate violence prevention into existing development platforms
- Promote engagement of all members of communities

Examples of effective approaches in low-middle income countries



Tostan

IMAGE project

SASA!



Photo credit: Heidi Brady/Raising Voices

Recommendations for the Call to Action



More interventions addressing primary prevention of violence

More rigorous evidence on all types of VAWG, particularly from the global south, exploring issues of intervention cost, sustainability, and scalability

More evaluations looking at VAWG in diverse populations

Standardized data and indicators