SDG TARGET 5.2: ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS,
TARGET 5.3: ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES

Emma Fulu
Violence against women and girls

- Overall 35% of women globally have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime.
- VAWG includes multiple forms including sexual harassment, FGM, so called honour crimes, femicide etc. However, intimate partner violence is most common.
- It’s likely that the indicator for target 5.3 will be IPV incidence in the last 12 months.
- Eliminating VAWG needs to be integrated into other goals and targets.

Source: WHO, LSHTM, MRC 2013
Factors that increase women’s risk of violence

- Women’s experiences of violence emerge from multiple interacting factors at different levels of the social ‘ecology’.
- Some key factors that elevate risk of partner violence:
  - gender inequality in society
  - harmful notions of masculinity and rigid gender roles
  - presence of community norms that support wife abuse
  - violence in childhood
  - alcohol abuse
  - economic disempowerment and social isolation
- Harmful practices are more varied and cultural normative, may need different prevention strategies
  - Also driven by similar factors including gender inequality and men’s control over women’s bodies
  - Intersect with other forms of VAWG
THE PROBLEM: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-PARTNERED MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, BY SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Violence Type</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Physical only</td>
<td>Bougainville</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Physical only</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Physical only</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Urban/Rural</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patterns of partner violence also varied across sites.
THE PROBLEM: RAPE

PERCENTAGE OF MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A WOMAN OR GIRL, BY TYPE AND SITE

- Rape of a non-partner
- Any rape of a partner or non-partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rape of Non-Partner</th>
<th>Any Rape of Partner or Non-Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Urban</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Rural</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka National</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Rural</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia National</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Urban/Rural</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Urban</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Papua</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea Bougainville</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Half of all men who had perpetrated rape did so for the first time when they were teenagers (younger than 20 years).

**AGE OF FIRST RAPE PERPETRATION AMONG MEN WHO REPORTED EVER PERPETRATING RAPE AGAINST A WOMAN OR GIRL (PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER)**

- 15-19 YEARS: 38%
- UNDER 15: 12%
- 40+ YEARS: 2%
- 30-39 YEARS: 6%
- 20-29 YEARS: 42%
WHY DO SOME MEN PERPETRATE RAPE?

MOTIVATIONS FOR RAPE, BY MEN WHO REPORTED EVER RAPING ANY WOMAN OR GIRL, INCLUDING PARTNERS AND NON-PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivation</th>
<th>% of Men Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Entitlement</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun/Bored</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger/Punishment</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most commonly reported motivation for perpetrating rape across sites was related to men’s sense of sexual entitlement.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S
PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Frequent quarreling with partner
- Dependent or controlling behavior
- Low centers-equitable attitudes
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Intimate partner violence
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Childhood physical abuse
- Witness abuse of mother
- Alcohol abuse
- No high school education
- Current food insecurity
- Gang involvement
- Fights
VAC and VAW are linked – need to work together

- Men’s perpetration of VAWG
- Boys/girls experiences of abuse
- Harsh patenting
- Women’s experiences of VAW

Violent context of society – conflict, gangs, gun culture, male-on-male violence etc
VIOLENCE IS PREVENTABLE

Make violence against women unacceptable and address the subordination of women
- community mobilization and engagement with cultural influencers

Address child abuse and promote healthy families
- parenting programmes, comprehensive child protection systems

End impunity for men who use violence against women, particularly marital rape
- criminalization of all forms of violence against women, access to justice

Promote non-violent and caring ways to be a man
- sustained school-based or sports-based education programmes

Educate young people to understand consent, healthy sexuality and respectful relationships
- sexual and reproductive health information and services
Current evidence on effectiveness of different prevention interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of Intervention</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microfinance and gender transformative approaches</td>
<td>Parenting programmes</td>
<td>Bystander interventions</td>
<td>Single component communication campaigns</td>
<td>WASH interventions in schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 key steps to move forward

1. **Enforce laws and implement national action plans** – holistic, evidence-based, multi-sectoral, include operational actions, budgets, measurable targets, capacity-building and system-strengthening strategies
   - *Span health, social welfare, police, justice, education, child protection, gender equality*

2. **Invest in prevention and integrate efforts across sectors**: address gender inequality, normalization of violence and dominant models of masculinity and other drivers.
   - *Integrate prevention programming in different sectors, including health, microfinance, agriculture, water and sanitation etc*

3. **Strengthen the role of health sector**: training, institutional strengthening
   - *Include in other health initiatives - sexual and reproductive, adolescent, maternal, neonatal, and child health, mental health, HIV prevention, and substance abuse*

4. **Invest in research and data collection including scale-up**: National surveys to measure magnitude, consequences, and build evidence of what programmes and policies are effective and how to scale-up
Thank you

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