



Forschung Evaluation Beratung

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Community Matters: A Metastudy on the Prevention of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

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Community Matters?!

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Translation: Sinead Crowe

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Foreword

I am very pleased that the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) decided, within the framework of the Federal Innovation Programme, to fund this *Community Matters* study on community-based approaches to preventing violence against women and to assign responsibility for it to Hamburg University of Applied Sciences (HAW).¹ The study makes a wide range of ideas, experiences, methods and results visible and usable, offering suggestions and insights to help *develop a national strategy* against gender-based violence as well as innovative local practices in states and municipalities.

The international research, which was conducted by the Swiss institute Social Insight, provides insights into *more than 50 projects*, with well over 100 documents compiled and analysed for the study. It reveals that a great deal is happening in local communities, urban districts and neighbourhoods, especially in the Global South. Prevention strategies stressing the importance of involving and mobilising communities are now an integral part of many national action plans (for example, in Canada, Cambodia, New Zealand, Wales and Australia).

The HAW Hamburg's Department of Social Work has been researching and developing new community-based approaches to preventing gender-based violence for twenty years now. It developed the StoP initiative (**Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt** – Neighbourhoods with No Intimate Partner Violence), and in 2009 it organised the first international conference on New Approaches to Preventing Violence against Women, which included contributions from the US, Turkey and Austria. A second conference took place in 2015, with speakers from Uganda, India, the US, South Africa, New Zealand and Germany. Right from the start, the focus has been on the important role played by communities in preventing violence against women.

Since 2009, HAW has been successfully promoting the transfer of the community-based model into practice. More than 140 people have been trained in this approach. In 2010, the first StoP pilot project was implemented in the Hamburg district of Steilshoop with the support of the Hamburg Social Services Authority. Currently, thirty-six neighbourhood projects are running in Germany and Austria.

About the Metastudy

In seven chapters and an extensive appendix, you will find *information on the study's starting point* (1) and the study design (2), on features and characteristics of community mobilisation (3), selected *examples of practice* from five continents are described (4), *experiences and research* are summarised (5) and the *Community Toolbox* presents vivid examples of activities and methods (6). The analyses and insights form the basis for *recommendations* for prevention (7).

¹ This study understands that (being a) woman and (being a) man are constructions as well as (changeable, fluid) realities that are structurally inscribed in societies, their norms and their cultures. The woman/man binary is exclusive and fails to reflect the gender diversity that is possible and a lived reality for some. The term "woman" is used here to refer to the female gender, whether this is assigned or self-identified. This use is in the tradition of feminist analyses and movements that have broken the silence surrounding violence in hierarchical gender relations and placed the issue on the social agenda. Violence against women generally involves violence in the close social environment; the perpetrators are mostly male partners, husbands and male relatives. However, all genders can be affected by violence, and every victim of violence is one too many.

Finally, the appendix (8) provides a well-structured collection of sources and information on the individual projects, organisations and studies – a treasure trove that has been created from this research.

It must be noted that this collection is by no means exhaustive – the time frame, languages and digital accessibility were limited. Broader and more in-depth research, both desk-based and in the form of interviews and personal collegial exchanges, would be valuable.

Summary of Key Insights

- **The central common building blocks of community projects are:** 1. creating a public conversation about violence and gender inequality in the first place; 2. involving and empowering civil society; 3. promoting engagement with the people affected; 4. bringing key stakeholders and project ambassadors on board; 5. collaborating with local networks; and 6. using theories of social change, participation, etc., as a basis for action.
- **The community projects are diverse in terms of target groups and approaches:** There are projects working with entire villages in rural Africa, some of which tackle HIV within the issue of gender-based violence; projects that specifically work towards preventing violence against women and girls with disabilities; projects that explicitly and primarily target men; projects that build lasting, activist neighbourhood groups; projects that mainly target bystanders or witnesses, providing them with the appropriate training; and projects that promote both accountability and collective processes of transformation and healing by exploring low-threshold, everyday interventions and the transformative justice approach.
- **The community projects deploy a wide array of creative methods:** These include *Story Shoes* in Finnish spaces; a public *Talk Sofa* in Boston and *park benches* in Vienna with the slogan “There’s no room for violence against women here”; *Serious Games*, a project that develops digital games and distributes them in rural communities in the German state of Hesse; *Ask Me* key rings; *digital storytelling*; collaborations with *property management companies*; *action research* of and conducted by hundreds of neighbours at front doors and in parks and shopping centres; and *performances* in allotments. There is no shortage of inspiring interventions.
- **The impact** is in some cases evident in the plausible, convincing descriptions provided by the projects, while in other cases, extensive, randomised control studies have been used to measure effects. For example, a study of the community work of SASA! found that *physical violence against women had decreased by 52%*, and that 76% of women and men believed that physical violence against an intimate partner is never acceptable, compared with 26% of the control communities. It also found that 86% of men stated that they make decisions together with women, compared with just 46% in the control communities (see appendix: Africa 1: 2014, 2016, <https://raisingvoices.org/women/sasa-approach/sasa-study/>). In a community project aiming to prevent violence against women and girls with disabilities, the percentage of women with disabilities who experience violence in their daily lives sank from 70% to 27% (see appendix: Asia 7, 2021:29). And a study by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia found that consistent community work can reduce the prevalence of domestic violence, potentially achieving net savings of between

15.5 and 33.5 million Australian dollars over a period of ten years (see appendix: Oceania 2, 2015:23f.)

→ **The Study's Recommendations:**

1. *Place a strong emphasis* on neighbourhood-/community-based prevention: community projects are a major missing link in the social and institutional picture that emerges of violence against women today.
2. *Invest* in civil society engagement to prevent violence against women and domestic violence; reduce the imbalance between investment in prevention and investment in follow-up – prevention lowers costs.
3. Continue to promote access to and sharing of *international expertise* on community mobilisation: translations, international conferences, and bringing together action in the fields of urban and neighbourhood development, civil courage and local prevention of violence, and violence against women.
4. Initiate *sharing of research* between the Global South and the Global North: over the past twenty years, hundreds of millions of euros have been invested (by the UN and the World Bank, for example) in implementing and researching community projects in the global south. Centres of expertise have emerged that combine theoretical knowledge with practical and methodological know-how.
5. *Evaluate* community projects in high-income countries: close gaps in research, for example by thoroughly evaluating the more than 30 urban and neighbourhood projects in Germany and Austria.

Outlook

The results of the study dovetail with several articles of the *Istanbul Convention* and provide qualitative suggestions for its potential implementation – a task the German government has signed up to.

There are connections, for example, to:

Chapter II, Article 9, which states that “parties shall recognise, encourage and support, at all levels, the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating violence against women,” and to

Chapter III, Prevention – Article 12, which states that “parties shall take the necessary measures to promote changes in the social and cultural patterns of behaviour of women and men with a view to eradicating prejudices, customs, traditions and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women or on stereotyped roles for women and men.” Also highly relevant is *Chapter III, Article 13*, which calls for the promotion “at all levels” of “awareness-raising campaigns or programmes, including in cooperation with [...] civil society and non-governmental organisations.” While general campaigns quickly fizzle out, local community work has a lasting impact because, as the projects studied here show, it reaches key individuals and target groups personally and directly. Finally, I wish to highlight the relevance of *Chapter III*,

Article 16, “Preventive Intervention and Treatment Programmes”. The programmes discussed here that aim to induce behavioural change should – again with a view to the study’s results – be thought of less as “measures” than as (learning) processes that must take place in the individual’s own social environment as well as in external institutions.

I am heartened by this opportunity to learn from so many organisations and projects around the world and to share experiences that instil hope. Given the global pervasiveness of violence against women and the difficult times we are experiencing more generally, this gives us reason to feel positive about the future.

Prof. Sabine Stövesand

(Project Director, Community Matters, HAW Hamburg)

1 Starting Point and Research Questions

Despite legal changes and the establishment of appropriate support services and a range of interventions, the incidence of violence against women remains high. Furthermore, help is not accessible everywhere, and not all victims of violence are sufficiently aware of the support that is available. This raises the question of what other approaches might have potential in preventing and intervening against violence against women and domestic violence. There are indications that civic engagement, and in particular local community work, can make a critical and valuable contribution to tackling the problem. Up until now, however, no overview has been produced of existing knowledge in this area.

In this metastudy, we aim to fill this gap. We researched and reviewed current approaches in community projects (informal, social networks) around the world, how they work, and what they can achieve and change.

The study provides information on:

- the community-based projects and approaches to combating violence against women and domestic violence that have been carried out and are still running around the world. The metastudy shares experiences and findings from projects and evaluations.
- the important elements of community mobilisation projects (chapter 3) and noteworthy examples and approaches from around the globe (chapter 4).
- the successes, benefits and impact of these projects and the success factors and challenges that have been critical for community projects tackling violence against women and domestic violence (chapter 5).
- the forms, methods and interventions from across six continents that have proven to be effective and innovative (chapter 6).

In addition, the metastudy provides recommendations (chapter 7) for the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence.

The appendix provides a wealth of material from the entire study (chapter 8). All of the material is from recent years and is categorised by continent. More than 50 projects and well over 100 documents are presented. Key documents with hyperlinks are provided for each community activity, along with brief information on the responsible organisations and evaluating institutions.

2 How the Metastudy was Conducted

The work for this metastudy was divided into three stages: research; evaluation and analysis; and synthesis and reporting. The work was carried out between 15 September and 21 December 2022.

Research Phase

To tap into existing knowledge and contacts in the subject area, the research phase began with a short survey of selected key stakeholders. This was followed by intensive internet research, detailed email inquiries and telephone interviews. Project reports, evaluations, studies, manuals, field reports and

other project materials in the field of community mobilisation tackling violence against women and domestic violence were collected. The research was mainly conducted in English and German, but also partly in Spanish, French and Italian. For the in-depth, face-to-face survey, a two-page flyer providing information about the metastudy, its objective, and its research questions was designed.

Despite the short time frame, a large amount of material was gathered, with information on more than 50 projects and well over 100 documents. Every continent is represented: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America. Surprisingly, and contrary to expectations, extensive project and programme evaluations were also available, predominantly in the Global South. Presumably, more initiatives exist in the field of community approaches to violence against women and domestic violence than have been researched here. Activities that are not documented on the internet could not be included. Furthermore, research in other languages would presumably yield more results.

Review and Analysis Phase

The researched material was reviewed in detail and then analysed with regard to various dimensions and questions.

Steps of the review and analysis:

- The key characteristics of community anti-violence initiatives were identified.
A variety of projects from all continents were compiled to provide deeper insights into the breadth and diversity of approaches.
- The experiences described in the projects and accompanying reports were analysed: successes, challenges, dos and don'ts, and criteria for effectiveness.
- During the review, innovative, inspiring actions and methods stood out repeatedly. These were noted as examples.
- Based on the review and analysis of all the material, recommendations for the future were developed.

Report and Meeting on the Results and Findings

The results and findings were written up in this report and presented and discussed, simultaneously online and in person, at a meeting held on 12 December 2022 in Hamburg.

3 Features and Characteristics of Community Mobilisation

The review of conceptual work on community mobilisation tackling violence against women and domestic violence indicates that activities across the six continents generally share a number of characteristic elements. Of course, the specific forms the activities take vary significantly from country to country, and the projects' focus varies too: violence against women; violence against women and children; domestic violence; intimate partner violence; sexual violence; gender-based violence; etc. Nevertheless, some underlying conceptual commonalities and roughly similar approaches connect and characterise these community approaches.

This chapter aims (A) to describe the key elements of the content of community projects, capturing the overarching characteristics of community projects from around the globe tackling violence against women and domestic violence. We also address (B) the phases the initiatives studied pass through. And finally, we examine (C) the relationship between traditional intervention approaches to violence against women and the activities of community approaches.

The Objectives of Community Mobilisation Work in the Field of Violence against Women

The objectives identified and pursued by the programmes and projects studied here correspond in many respects or are at least comparable to a certain extent. The main aim is to raise awareness of and promote change in gender-specific attitudes and norms surrounding violence and to question the acceptance of violence.

The programmes and projects seek to prompt members of the community to recognise and change harmful attitudes and norms. The projects' practice – in other words, the practical prevention work combating violence in the communities – aims to protect and support victims of violence as well as to create new insights and attitudes, promote egalitarian gender relations and ultimately contribute to freedom from violence.

A. The Content of Community Projects: Six Key Elements

1. Talking about Violence and Gender Inequality

“Talking about it” is crucial for community mobilisation projects. The aim is to make violence and gender inequality a topic of open conversation in the community. The aim is to encourage members of the community to speak up and speak out against violence against women and in favour of gender equality in both informal and public contexts. The aim is to question the legitimacy of violence against women and turning a blind eye to violence, and to promote positive images of masculinity. The community mobilisation projects seek to bring the issue home, to make people aware of it in their everyday lives, and to cultivate an anti-violence stance in the community.

Community initiatives place particular emphasis on prevention. “Talking about it” involves raising awareness, drawing attention to the predicament of victims of violence, and advocating for these victims. Participants identify problems by talking to members of the community.

Community projects work preventively against violence against women and domestic violence. This involves addressing the risk factors underlying violence against women, such as power imbalances, unequal attitudes, patriarchal and harmful ideas of masculinity, and strict parenting styles. “Talking about it” therefore means addressing and involving various stakeholders – men, women, boys and girls as well as representatives of the community, schools, clubs, businesses, religious groups, etc.

2. Involving and Training Community Members

Community project activities seek to appeal to the entire population – whether this is the community of a neighbourhood, a region or a specific (geographical) area – and to involve these people in a

participatory way. Some projects also target identity-based communities, such as faith-based groups, which are less defined by geographical location.

The road to including the wider population passes through several distinct stages. First, the initial community members are recruited and trained. These participants are recruited via information campaigns, for example, or else key groups in the relevant neighbourhoods are targeted. Access to the wider population can also be gained via individuals who are open to the issue. In some projects, representatives go from door to door in the chosen neighbourhoods to provide information and find people interested in becoming involved. These people can then undergo more extensive training before playing an active role in the project themselves. In other projects, people are recruited at neighbourhood and district events that are well known in the communities. Examples include summer fêtes, neighbourhood anniversaries, autumn harvest markets, and city events at which sports and cultural clubs, charities and other organisations introduce themselves.

By means of the strategies described above, the circle of active individuals gradually expands, and as a result, the number of ambassadors for the cause of ending violence against women continues to grow. Ideally, the projects work with a large number of people from the community over the course of several years. These people either come forward of their own accord or are approached and selected. They then receive training and support so that they themselves can organise and lead behaviour change activities in the sphere of violence against women and gender inequality. The methods of community work² and community organising³ are used to recruit active participants from the local neighbourhood.

Many projects offer community members training in the form of workshops and courses on domestic violence and its consequences. They also provide training in non-violence, specific communication skills, civil courage, empathy and critical reflection. As well as equipping and empowering the trainees, this creates a network of knowledge that can and should be passed on in the community.

Participatory work in the communities has another important advantage that is often mentioned by the projects themselves: the volunteers are experts on the ground. As they are familiar with the local circumstances, they are well positioned to build trust and new relationships.

3. Supporting People Affected by Violence

The projects often involve direct engagement and support for both victims and perpetrators of violence. If a community member notices something suspicious in their locality or neighbourhood, it is important that they ask questions and make it clear that they will not turn a blind eye. Instead, they must show that they intend to observe what is going on and provide support.

Where professional domestic violence support services are available, community projects are committed to using their activities to improve access to such government and private assistance. Community projects repeatedly point out in their descriptions that finding and using existing, formal

² Stövesand S. (2019): Gemeinwesenarbeit [online]. *socialnet Lexikon*. Bonn: socialnet (<https://www.socialnet.de/lexikon/Gemeinwesenarbeit>).

³ Stiftung Mitarbeit (2014, 2nd edition, ed.): *Handbuch Community Organizing*. Verlag Stiftung Mitarbeit, Bonn.

support services is not always easy or self-evident for various individuals and groups affected by violence. There are multiple reasons for this: shame, language barriers, physical distance, lack of knowledge about the existence of such aid organisations, scepticism towards institutions, etc.

In providing support for people affected by violence (a form of secondary prevention), the community approaches studied here aim to ensure that people who have been galvanised into action by the projects can make useful information accessible. This means, for example, that neighbours know where help is available and that they assist people affected by violence in finding help, whether by phoning a support service or accompanying someone to an aid organisation. Such engagement helps prevent people affected by violence from becoming socially isolated, provides moral support and thus facilitates better, faster access to help. The aim in making useful information available is to improve care and access to help. In addition, community projects promote a willingness to offer on-the-spot help. This could take the form of an enquiry, an invitation to chat, an offer of practical assistance such as changing a lock, or an offer to get in touch or drop by if a threatening situation has arisen. It means signalling to victims of violence that one is present and on alert, that one is keeping one's ears and eyes open, and that rather than ignoring the problem, one is prepared to assist victims or indeed talk to the perpetrators of violence about their actions.

In pursuing transformative justice, some of the community mobilisation projects studied here take a somewhat different approach to providing support. Rather than relying on assistance from official agencies and domestic violence support services, transformative justice seeks to provide immediate safety for people experiencing violence, as well as long-term healing and reparative processes. This involves the community encouraging the perpetrators of violence to take responsibility for their actions.

In regions where there are few or no professional aid services, as is often the case in the Global South, community projects tend to empower participants to directly help people affected by violence. These projects offer communication training, for example, to enable participants to facilitate dialogue with couples or perpetrators of violence. Many projects also build relationships with perpetrators by encouraging members of their social environment to support them.

These examples of engagement from members of the social environment – be they family members, relatives, neighbours, friends or colleagues – once again highlight the importance of training for these people (see point 2 above). The projects studied here in no way encourage people from the close social environment to simply contact and attempt to help victims of violence without preparation. Before intervening, people must engage with the issue in depth, learning about the potential but also the limits and risks of such interventions. In the long term, it is important that, beyond formal training, they are given opportunities to have their questions answered, talk to, and receive advice and support from project leaders.

4. Involving Local Leaders

A recurring element in community projects is the involvement of local leaders. Community mobilisation works with existing local social structures. Thus an important task when starting a project is to become familiar with conditions in the community, in particular the socio-spatial structure. This

means learning how the community “works” at formal and informal levels. Most projects therefore work closely right from the start with actors strongly rooted in the locality. These can come from a wide range of organisations that are based and active in the district or neighbourhood (such as community centres, local councils, social services, youth services, parent and family support groups, faith communities, clubs, and municipal committees). Such actors are often involved in managing the projects to ensure that leadership is not external.

The term “local leaders” is used in a broad sense. It does not refer exclusively to leaders or managers with formal functions, but also to people who are looked up to locally, considered trustworthy, and who speak and act prudently. These are people with integrity who are informally respected. Examples from the projects discussed here include a café owner in whose establishment certain groups meet regularly; a respected member of a sports club; and people from local meeting places (e.g. a kiosk or hair salon) who are generally liked and well regarded. Community mobilisation projects involve such local leaders from the very beginning and try to get these individuals interested in the issue of violence against women and how such violence can be combated.

Conversations, information sharing and workshops with formal and informal local leaders are important steps in the project process, as they encourage these leaders to adopt, better understand and engage with the issue of violence against women. Local leaders are also encouraged and empowered to promote measures to prevent violence against women. These measures can encompass a wide range of activities, such as actively raising the issue, handing out information, providing a space for meetings and discussions, promoting community project events and offering mini-workshops.

Local leaders play a key role in the success of the projects discussed here. They boost projects’ potential, widening the radius of action by providing informal supporting and assistance.

5. Working with Institutional Networks

As well as cultivating local, grassroots networks, community mobilisation projects maintain contact with formal aid networks, from victim support services through perpetrator programmes to the police, healthcare and justice systems. However, some projects place less emphasis on this, instead maintaining (as mentioned in point 3) a more developed transformative justice system.

Community mobilisation projects aim to improve local institutional support systems. This may mean that general agencies and bodies in the community, such as social services or healthcare, place a greater focus on appropriately addressing the problem of domestic violence, or that specialised support services become more easily accessible for victims, for example by setting up branches or mobile services in the locality. As a rule, in countries and areas where the aid system is underdeveloped, community projects often develop new, local advice and support services delivered by active, empowered community members themselves. However, when a support system is already in place, the projects focus on easing and speeding up access for victims of violence. Neighbourhood work and broad local engagement is better and quicker at reaching victims who have little or very late contact with the professional aid and support system.

6. A Grounding in Theoretical and Methodological Approaches

Another feature the community projects studied here have in common is that they view their work and activities as being for society's benefit and they want to bring about more far-reaching social changes. This recalls the 1980s, when the first women's refuges and facilities for victims were established. In their goals, activities and strategies, the active initiators of the women's refuge movement always stressed the socially transformative aspects of their work. The same applies to the community projects tackling violence against women and domestic violence discussed here.

This study finds that theories of social transformation play a major role in and underpin the work of community mobilisation projects. These theories include Freire's steps of conscientisation (1973) and Rifkin and Pridmor's continuum of participation (2001). Community mobilisation aims to foster a critical consciousness that helps prevent violence and encourages early intervention. The local initiatives seek to empower participants. The projects' content is not determined externally; instead, it is developed in a participatory manner and tailored to the local context. Community organising, as pioneered by Alinsky (1946/1971), is also central to community projects. Community organising is a method or set of measures aiming to spur people into action and involve them in initiatives. Participatory action research (Brydon-Miller, 1997; O'Grady, 2013) is also used to truly engage community members, enabling them to find their own approaches and solutions to the identified problems and make the necessary changes.⁴

B. Processes: Phases of Community Mobilisation

Community projects seeking to prevent violence against women see themselves as catalysts of processes of development and transformation in a local or social community. Such processes are rarely up and running overnight; they tend to move in waves and seldom follow a linear path. Activities vary according to the course and status of a project. Nevertheless, certain phases can be identified. Below we outline the four phases of the Close to Home approach (see appendix: North America 1), which is evident in the following or a similar form in many of the community projects studied here.

Assess Phase: The primary aim at a project's outset is to get to know the community better and to understand its concerns, how it works, the individuals and groups who make up the community, urban district or neighbourhood, and what violence against women means to people in the locality. This could be summarised by the motto "Gather, Learn, Understand". In this initial phase, it is also important to attract the first local stakeholders and leaders and involve them in the process.

Talk Phase: The next phase is the debate and discussion phase. Community members are encouraged to participate in an open, engaged and creative conversation about domestic violence, their experiences and their wishes. The focus is on identifying the changes that are needed or desired and should be included in the planning. The motto is: "Share, Define, Invite". The project seeks to attract more community members and groups and involve them in activities.

⁴ Brydon-Miller M. (1997): Participatory Action Research: Psychology and Social Change. *J Soc Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-4560.1997.tb02454.x>.

79. O'Grady M. (2013): *The Sage Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice*. *Action Learning: Research and Practice*. 10(2):195–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767333.2013.799394>.

Build Phase: In the Build phase, preparations for the planned activities take more concrete form. The local network grows larger and stronger. As a result, it is able to develop strategies and initiatives that are tailored to the local community and that promote the transformation of social norms and attitudes towards domestic violence. The motto of this phase is: “Suggest, Experiment, Develop a Vision and Create Plans to Implement It”. Appropriate actions, interventions and measures are developed.

Act Phase: The actual implementation and action phase, which seeks to involve the entire community, harnesses the community knowledge gathered during the communication and networking done in the preceding phase. Public workshops, actions and campaigns are organised. These activities raise public awareness of violence against women, stimulate deeper conversations and aim to change social norms. The motto is now: “Consolidate, Spread, Move Ahead”. Each action opens up new perspectives on the lives of people living in the community, new attitudes and behaviours emerge, and confidence grows about what can be done as a community to bring about change. The variety of activities, the new experiences and contacts, and the increasing awareness and prominence of the issue of domestic violence help create a lasting culture of violence prevention in the community.

When we consider the various phases and tasks involved, it becomes clear that community interventions are not short-term projects. Regardless of the country or continent, community projects generally factor into their plans at least three to five years of intensive work. Some evaluations indicate that projects with shorter time frames have not yet yielded the desired results. It should be noted that evaluations and programme reviews are also among the basic instruments; reflection is sometimes referred to as a separate fifth phase in the projects studied (see appendix: Oceania 4, 2021:8).

C. Community Projects Draw on *Whānau* (Members of Victims’ Social Environment) Bolster the Institutional Support System

Whānau is the Māori word for “extended family”, which includes family members, friends, neighbours, colleagues, caregivers, etc. Traditionally an important unit and structure in Māori society, *whānau* involves mutual duties and responsibilities for individuals and the collective. Community mobilisation projects in New Zealand have embraced the term, as in appealing to *whānau* members, their activation and engagement strategies aim to build community responsibility and build support systems (see appendix: Oceania 1, 2021).

Current Intervention and Support System – Without *Whānau*

In most European countries, intervention measures and institutional support services for people affected by domestic violence have been expanded in recent decades, but community mobilisation activities are still very underdeveloped.

The support system therefore resembles figure 1 below. On one side, there are the victims of violence (usually women and children, less often men) and the perpetrators of violence (usually men, less often women). On the opposite side is the support system: private and state agencies offering assistance

and intervention when domestic violence occurs. Depending on the country, this system can be rudimentary, mediocre or well developed. Experience suggests that the task of ensuring that the two sides find each tends to be a challenge, even if the system is well developed.



Figure 1

With Whānau: The Situation When Community Mobilisation Projects Exist

The existence of community projects dramatically transforms the situation (see figure 2). As well as showing the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence along with aid, support and intervening institutions, the second figure includes members of the entire local society, whether this be inhabitants of a city, a region or a rural area.

The figure with *whānau* illustrates that the two actors – affected individuals on one hand and intervening professional institutions on the other – are greatly expanded and supplemented by the community projects. With neighbours, family, friends, relatives, colleagues and others providing active care and support, *whānau* form a third, very promising actor.

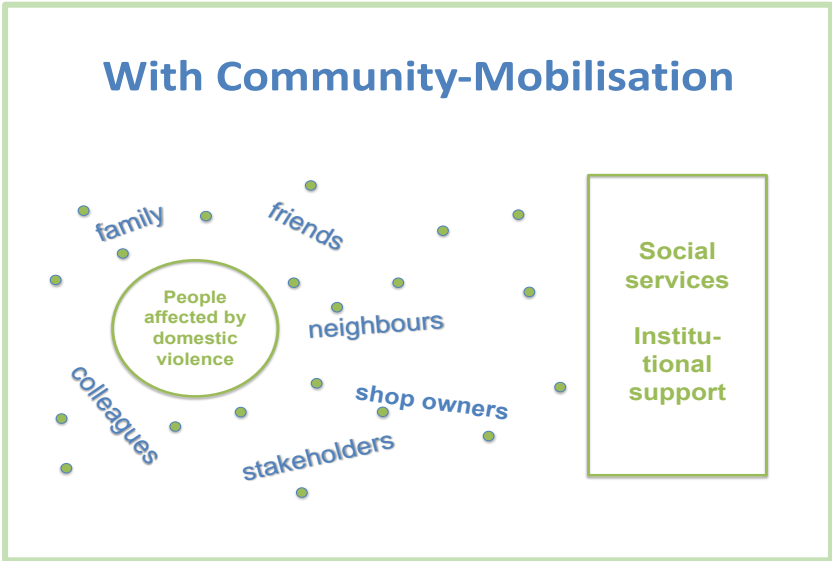


Figure 2

4. Good Practice Examples

A. Africa SASA! Together Project in Uganda⁵

SASA Project: A Successful, Widely Used Approach Launched in 2008

Lori Michau and Dipak Naker are the founders of the organisation Raising Voices. When working in Tanzania more than 20 years ago, they observed the profound impact that violence against women and children has on the latter's living conditions and safety. They also recognised that interventions after violence had occurred was ineffective in resolving stress and trauma. In response, Michau and Naker established Raising Voices in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, in 1999. Between then and 2008, the organisation developed a pilot programme entitled Mobilising Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence.

SASA! Together: Designed to Be a Process of Transformation and Development

SASA! Together, which sees itself as a process of transformation, comprises four phases:

- **Start Phase:** In the Start phase, the community moves through the pre-contemplation stage of change, in which it may not yet have occurred to members that violence against women is a problem.
- **Awareness Phase:** During the Awareness phase, the community moves through a phase of thinking about change. Here, community members begin to see violence against women as a problem.
- **Support Phase:** In the Support phase, the community prepares for transformation, beginning to consider alternatives to violence and to support each other in making changes.
- **Action Phase:** In the Action phase, all the actions taken by community members since the Start phase culminate in a new normal, in changed values and norms, both individually and across the community as a whole. This involves a wide variety of actions that sustain change over the long term.

SASA! Together Is Grounded in Theory

One of the project's key objectives is to question and change norms. The SASA approach draws on ideas from Cristina Bicchieri's theory of social norms and Everett Rogers's diffusion of innovations theory to generate long-term changes. Members of a community must want to make changes, and lasting transformation occurs when people feel inspired rather than ashamed and negative.

It follows from these theories that norms – shared beliefs about expected or acceptable behaviours – are more likely to change when the focus is on constructive ideas and actions rather than negative behaviours. In other words, change is most likely when people are hopeful and inspired; when they see multiple benefits in the planned changes; and when they have an empowering sense of being able to achieve such changes and sustain them in the future.

⁵ Source: *SASA! Together Set-Up Guide*, 2008/2020, 160 pages; for link, see Appendix: Africa 1.

To bring about change, the SASA project implements the theories mentioned above by emphasising the benefits of non-violence over the consequences of domestic violence and violence against women. The central goal is to create healthy, happy relationships and communities for everyone. SASA! Together actively involves participants while offering them the support they need to imagine and create new ways forward.

SASA! Together Involves a Range of Community Groups

SASA! Together uses three strategies to build and consolidate support for the project. These three strategies combine to create a holistic approach to community engagement:

- Local support in the community: members of the community become active in their locality on informal, enjoyable occasions, e.g. events with family, friends, neighbours and others.
- Active members of the community: leading figures in the community use their role to encourage and inspire other members of the community and support them in making positive changes
- Institutional support: engaged individuals from institutions and community organisations lead processes that support a positive project culture. They also create or revise procedures and policies to prevent and/or respond to violence against women.

The SASA approach aims to change power imbalances between the genders by promoting equal, respectful relationships between the genders and in communities that reject male violence.

The Results and Achievements of SASA! Together Are Impressive and Manifold

- Since 2008, the SASA approach has spread to more than thirty countries, primarily (but not exclusively) in the Global South.
- The SASA approach demonstrates that effective prevention is possible. The co-founder, Michau, states: “We are cautiously optimistic that these projects are making communities safer for women” (Michau/Namy, 2021).
- Relationships, not information, are what drive social transformation.
- Studies on the impact of SASA! Together projects show that a long-term decrease in intimate partner violence against women has taken place over the course of the projects and that attitudes have changed (see also chapter 5A, “Success, Benefits, Impact”).
- According to SASA evaluations, support for women experiencing violence has grown.

B. Asia

Preventing Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Cambodia: A Community Mobilisation Model Project⁶

Starting Point of the Community Mobilisation Project

This project originated in the observation that women and girls with disabilities frequently experience sexual, physical and psychological violence in their relationships with intimate partners and – to an even greater extent – other family members. The prevention project was funded by the UN Trust Fund and led by ADD International in partnership with five women-led organisations of people with

⁶ Source: Strickler, Carol, et al.: *Preventing Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Cambodia: A Community Mobilization Model Project*; for link, see Appendix: Asia 7.

disabilities and two local NGOs in Cambodia. It ran for three years, from September 2018 to August 2021. The activities were held in eight communities located in five of Cambodia's twenty-one provinces.

Project Objective and Strategies

The project's objective was to reduce violence perpetrated against women and girls with disabilities by family members and caregivers. The strategies included: (a) focusing on women and girls with disabilities in the project activities; (b) using a community mobilisation approach to change existing damaging social norms; (c) incorporating positive role models; and (d) using the action learning approach. The project took insights from the SASA! project approach and adapted these to the issue of violence against women and girls with disabilities.

Target Groups Reached

The project reached more than 6,000 people in total. The main target group was 900 women and girls with disabilities. Others involved were: five women-led networks for women with disabilities; 680 members of self-help groups for people with disabilities; 1,500 family members and caregivers; 120 people from local governments; and 1,800 other community members.

Results and Learnings

- **Results:** The project has made a significant contribution to reducing violence against women and girls with disabilities (while 70% were experiencing violence when the project began, this had decreased to 27% by the time the project concluded). In addition, the project made a significant contribution to strengthening women-led organisations for people with disabilities. Knowledge about physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence increased, while acceptance of violence against both oneself and other women and girls with disabilities decreased. Half of the women and girls with disabilities stated in the final evaluation that they would now actively speak out against violence (52%; twice as many as at the beginning of the project). The project concluded that the use of less formal activities (among others) to address disability rights and violence against women with disabilities had been successful and innovative. For example, trained volunteers visited community members (women and families) at home to share information. This proved to be a critical strategy in changing attitudes and behaviours with regard to violence against women. The people visited felt informed and encouraged by the opportunities to receive information and engage in dialogue. The project recommends that such informal activities be expanded and clearly documented.
- **Efficacy:** The project was effective in bringing together women-led disability organisations with local NGOs tackling violence against women. Strong partnerships were created by bringing organisations with expertise in disabilities together with organisations with expertise in women's issues and gender-based violence. Discussions about gender power relations were particularly effective, providing women with new knowledge to enable them to effect change in their communities. Stronger links between the various NGOs, community members, and local authorities also played an important role. All of the above improved prevention while promoting faster, better responses to incidents of violence against women, which in turn had a positive impact on the lives of women and girls with disabilities. However, the project had limited success in involving men. It

also became apparent that disability is still seen from a charitable rather than a legal rights perspective, although some first steps and changes were made in this regard.

- **Relevance:** The project led to a culture of mutual respect and fostered an environment in which participants actively listened to each other and treated each other with integrity and dignity. The project results are highly relevant for women and girls with disabilities as well as for the communities. This is reflected, among other things, in Cambodia's new National Action Plan (2020) to Prevent Violence against Women 2019–2023 (see appendix: Asia 7). Prevention is the top priority in the country's future strategies.
- **Impact:** The project was successful in contributing to a reduction in observed incidents of violence against women with disabilities and in providing women with knowledge of their rights, strategies to assert their rights, and the confidence to take action to live free from violence. By the end of the project, there were fewer reported incidents of violence in families and communities. Women who experienced violence felt less stigmatised, were more confident in addressing and resolving domestic violence issues, were more active in supporting other women experiencing violence, and felt they were treated more respectfully by others. Both community members and local authorities improved their skills and attitudes, and they pursued measures that led to more gender-sensitive treatment of women experiencing violence.

The Project's Recommendations:

- Projects tackling violence against women and girls with disabilities should also include men and boys as active participants. Self-help groups and organisations for people with disabilities should also be included, as they were in this project.
- The restriction of the project's duration to a maximum of three years should be reconsidered. The project's experience and the evaluation indicate that the project development, dynamics and successes require at least three years. The project found a short time frame to be disadvantageous and recommends a duration of five years or that no strict time frames be stipulated so that projects can be extended if necessary.
- The project is described as a model for other projects working to end violence against women and girls with disabilities.
- The model project should be extended to other regions of Cambodia.

C. Europe: StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt (Neighbourhoods with No Intimate Partner Violence) in Germany and Austria⁷

StoP Projects in Germany and Austria

There are currently more than 30 StoP projects – urban district projects with the long-term goal of ending intimate partner violence – in Germany and Austria. The project's initiator, Sabine Stövesand (Hamburg University of Applied Sciences), developed the original concept in 2006, and the first pilot project was launched in 2010. StoP offers regular training on the StoP concept and related issues such

⁷ Source: For documents and links on StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt, see Appendix: Europe 1a/1b.

as intimate partner violence, neighbourhood empowerment, gender-sensitive education with groups, public relations and self-care/defence. This training aims to enable interested parties to implement the concept and to promote dialogue and learning among participants.

Project Objectives of the StoP Community Initiatives

In the neighbourhoods in which they run, StoP projects seek to contribute to prevention and support and to help break down the taboo surrounding intimate partner violence by encouraging community members to talk about it. Neighbours of those affected, as well as acquaintances, relatives and colleagues hear, know or have suspicions about intimate partner violence. However, fear, uncertainty and ignorance are prevalent, and due to such qualms, often nothing is done and no intervention is made. This is what StoP wants to change. StoP projects aim to show how victims and members of their social environment can set in motion positive changes to end domestic violence in their neighbourhood or district. They seek to enable victims to talk about the violence and take appropriate steps, and to increase local communities' civil courage and willingness to act. Victims of violence and social networks in neighbourhoods are empowered so that they no longer tolerate, conceal or ignore intimate partner violence and the violence ultimately stops.

StoP: A Process Consisting of Eight Steps

StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt takes the form of eight steps, each of which builds upon the previous one. Their core elements are described below:

- **The urban district becomes active:** A local institution (e.g. a local council, a community centre or a family centre) decides to tackle the issue and to provide the staff, premises and funding for a community mobilisation project. This institution must be well established in the district and integrated into the local networks. An understanding of gender issues and violence against women must also be in place.
- **Exploring and activating the district:** During this important step at the beginning of a project, activities include surveying the local population, which itself has an activating effect (action research), and examining the social environment and various actors. The aim is to gain important information about the social structure of the district, to inform neighbourhood residents about the planned activities, and to get them interested.
- **Forming local action groups:** PR activities and word-of-mouth are used to recruit the project's first members. Interest and a desire to participate are essential. Even at this early stage, local people assume responsibility and help develop the StoP project; a participatory approach is key.
- **Building local networks and working for change:** The focus is on expanding the network of people involved in the community project; relationships are actively fostered at informal get-togethers in the locality such as flea markets, neighbourhood fêtes and film nights. Work begins on changing cultural norms among the participants in order to set processes of awareness and transformation in motion. The objective is to make people aware that even so-called "outsiders" have a responsibility and can offer support when intimate partner violence occurs.
- **Expanding links and partnerships in the district:** Strong links with local institutions is an important component of community work in general, and they should be harnessed for community projects. The issue of violence offers great potential for linkups with local institutions working on youth protection, victim support, school violence prevention, etc.

- **Providing individual support and support networks:** Addressing the issue of violence against women creates a need for support for both victims and perpetrators as well as other affected people from the immediate social environment. Domestic violence counselling becomes an important focus. This may involve providing contact details of other institutions and building partnerships with existing counselling services so that they visit the district, for example, or establish a new centre there.
- **Maintaining relationships and contacts:** Maintaining and strengthening existing contacts and engagement is of critical importance. The goal is to enable the community project to get things done and become a major, well-known actor in the district. This in turn can lead to the project participating in political and strategic bodies in the locality. Care must be taken here to support the empowerment of women and avoid reproducing traditional roles.
- **Political networking:** To make progress in preventing and reducing gender-based violence, gender equality must be effectively promoted at the sociocultural, political, legal and financial levels. Both residents of the district and official representatives of various organisations and structures must be involved in activities.

Results, Achievement and Successes

StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt is Germany’s most extensive community mobilisation project working towards the prevention of violence against women. It has been running continuously and successfully for 12 years, and since its inception, the approach has been spreading slowly but steadily. Today, StoP comprises 12 local projects active in five major German cities and their surrounding areas. More recently, the approach has also spread throughout Austria, with 25 projects funded by the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection of Austria currently running in nine cities or regions.

The approach has proven successful in Germany and Austria, where it has already reached thousands of people – women and men from young to old – in their neighbourhoods. It has actively involved hundreds of people in the projects and motivated them to join neighbourhood groups combating violence against women. In addition, StoP offers certified training courses on its concept, actions and experiences, which empower and inspire participants to implement the approach.

D. Europe: ABC – Active Bystander Communities in England⁸

Starting Point

This project, which ran as a pilot study in England, was based on experiences on American university campuses. Bystander programmes for the primary prevention of sexual violence have been running at many universities in the US for some time now, and they have proven to be effective. A bystander is defined as a person who happens to be present at an event, at least initially – in other words, a passer-

⁸ Source: Gainsbury, Alexa N., et al. (2020): From Campus to Communities: Evaluation of the First UK-Based Bystander Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Abuse in General Communities. In: *MBC Public Health*, 20:674. See also Gainsbury Alexa (no year given): *Active Bystander Communities: Findings from the South West DVA Prevention Pilot*. University of Exeter. For link, see Appendix: Europe 8.

by, an uninvolved third party – and may become a witness, an observer or an onlooker. Such situations offer opportunities to intervene and take action, but the question of how is often unclear. This is where bystander programmes and their prevention work come in.

The ABC (Active Bystander Communities) Project

For the pilot in England, the first task was to adapt the sexual violence programme originally used in university settings to local communities and domestic violence in order to facilitate active, prosocial bystander activities in the community. The project's goal was to involve in domestic violence prevention people who are outside the victim-perpetrator relationship – and this is a high number of people. Researchers collaborated with practitioners from the fields of domestic violence and abuse and public health to develop a detailed, theoretically and methodologically sound adaptation.

ABC is a community project with a very specific focus and a narrow but powerful agenda: (a) The activities start with a single central problem, namely specific violent situations, be they in public or (semi-)private spaces; (b) the project aims to give participants both more knowledge about domestic violence (where and how it occurs, its impact, myths and laws) and, when confronted with incidents of domestic violence, have more confidence and be more aware of their scope for action; and finally, (c) the intervention should achieve a change in norms for socially acceptable behaviour. The project distinguishes between four stages of intervention leading to bystander action: (1) noticing that something is happening; (2) realising that this is wrong or you do not like it; (3) wanting to do something; and (4) being able to do something.

The project ran in three locations in England: Cheltenham, Exeter and Torquay. Each course was advertised by the community council and led by two people (one woman and one man), one of whom was a specialist in domestic violence. In total, five courses were held with 70 participants (9-20 participants per course). A quarter of these were men and three-quarters were women, and the ages ranged from 16 to 72. The ABC bystander programme comprised six workshop hours spread over three weeks.

Results

Participation in the courses was very high, with only a few people failing to take part entirely or failing to attend every session. Participants rated the programme positively and would recommend it to others. The vast majority of the qualitative and quantitative evaluation feedback was positive. Participants said that their knowledge about domestic violence had grown, that they now saw it as a more serious social problem, and that they had learned a great deal about support services. In addition, they said they now understood their own options for action and that they had more confidence in themselves to apply such interventions in everyday life.

Learnings

ABC was the first project in the UK to harness and test the potential of bystanders in domestic violence at the community level. The evaluation revealed promising results and showed that the bystander approach is transferable to domestic violence and abuse prevention in community contexts. Bystander strategies could thus be integrated into broader community projects and become a recommended component of community-based interventions in the future.

E. North America The Creative Interventions Project and Resource Centre in the US⁹
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The Beginnings of the Creative Interventions Resource Centre

Mimi Kim, founder of Creative Interventions, a web-based resource centre, worked for many years as a crisis counsellor for victims of domestic and sexual violence. In the course of her work, she noticed that many victims were unable or unwilling to use the support network options she suggested.

This led Kim to wonder why the only options available centred on support from professional counsellors and organisations. And most importantly, why was there no support for people close to the victims and perpetrators of violence? Why were there no strategies and resources for neighbours, family members, relatives, friends and colleagues to help them develop skills and support them in stopping violence in their social environment? Why, Kim asked, were communities being taught how to recognise intimate partner violence but not how to stop and help prevent such violence?

Following these experiences and observations, Kim founded the Creative Interventions project in 2004 in Oakland, California, with the goal of developing appropriate resources for family and community members. She wanted to place options for action in the hands of those also clearly affected by domestic violence – members of the social environment and the communities in which those experiencing violence live.

The Community-Based Interventions Project

In a three-year development phase from 2006 to 2009, the project explored potential creative intervention approaches in a practical setting with those directly affected in the San Francisco area. Around 25 violent incidents were investigated in detail, and more than 100 people searched for solutions in these specific cases. *The Creative Interventions Toolkit: A Practical Guide to Stop Interpersonal Violence*, a wide-ranging and detailed handbook, emerged from this project. First published in 2012, the guide was republished in 2020 and is now available free of charge on the Creative Interventions website.

Features of the Community Approach

The guide, which focuses on domestic and sexual violence, assumes that the first responders to such violence tend to be people from the close social environment, friends, family members and community members. The Creative Interventions approach is therefore based on the following principles:

- Collective: Interventions involve the coordinated efforts of a group rather than a single individual acting alone.
- Action-oriented: The community takes action to address, reduce, end, or prevent interpersonal violence.
- Community-based and coordinated: Members of victims' social environment, and not official support networks, organise and carry out interventions. Individual interventions work towards a

⁹ Source: *The Creative Interventions Toolkit* (2020; first edition: 2012). *A Practical Guide to Stop Interpersonal Violence*. Creative Interventions. For link, see Appendix: North America 2.

common goal, and team dialogue fosters a coordinated approach. Everyone is informed about what others are doing; lone heroes and rescuers are discouraged.

- Holistic: Ideally, people who are part of the problem should also be part of the solution. Thus the victims of violence, the community members and the perpetrators of violence – in other words, all those who are involved in or affected by the problem – should play a role in the interventions.
- Facilitated: The intervention process should be supported by a group that feels responsible. This group guides participants through the process, adapts the tools explained in the guide to specific situations, and works with participants to implement these tools.

The Creative Interventions approach emphasises that such projects are complex and time-consuming. Changing violence, overcoming violence and creating new ways to be free from violence – this does not happen overnight. Community interventions look for ways to break victims’ isolation; to address, reduce and stop the violence; and to prevent new violence. There is an emphasis on not blaming the victim and supporting their choices. Meanwhile community interventions try to find a way for perpetrators to recognise, stop and take responsibility for their violent acts. The emphasis here is on neither making excuses nor demonising perpetrators.

Target Groups for Community Work to Prevent Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

The comprehensive guide was created for anyone interested in using a community-based approach to intervening against domestic violence: reducing it, ending it and preventing it. The guide is addressed to anyone who is in some way affected by, interested in or committed to the issue: “persons harmed: survivors or victims”; people from victims’ community or social environment (“community allies”), perpetrators of violence (“persons doing harm”); and people who wish to get a community process underway (“facilitators”). The guide is also designed and useful for organisations specialising in the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, as well as other interested organisations from a range of areas: social services, community work, clubs, schools, religious organisations, political organisations, companies, etc.

F. Oceania

Our Watch: Examples and Guidelines on “Working with Men in the Prevention of Men’s Violence against Women” in Australia¹⁰

The Our Watch Organisation

Our Watch, a leader in the primary prevention of violence against women and children in Australia, provides information, advice and resources for various stakeholders. Established in 2013, the organisation receives most of its funding from the national and state governments. Our Watch provides extensive up-to-date information on its website and offers online courses. Strategies include facilitating informed public debate; providing innovative programmes for individuals and communities; empowering organisations, networks and communities to bring about change; and shaping policy and institutions (2013/14 Annual Report).

¹⁰ Source: Our Watch (2022): *Men in Focus Practice Guide: Addressing Masculinities and Working with Men in the Prevention of Men’s Violence against Women*. Melbourne, Australia. For link, see Appendix: Oceania 2.

The publication *Change the Story* (2021) notes the importance of mobilising and empowering communities.¹¹ Our Watch aims to empower communities to address violence against women and to challenge and change social norms that normalise and accept such violence. It provides resources to communities so that they can take action faster, more easily and more effectively, and so that they can better identify what factors may be contributing to violence against women in their community.

Working to Prevent Men’s Violence against Women

Our Watch focuses on working with men on the prevention of men’s violence against women. Its starting point is the recognition that long-term collective efforts are required to challenge and change the norms, structures and practices that reinforce gender inequalities and lead to men’s violence against women. A practice guide (see footnote 10) identifies opportunities for concrete implementation of primary prevention activities. The guide is for experienced and emerging practitioners as well as anyone who wishes to tackle the problem within a community, which could take the form of a neighbourhood, a district, a sports club, a religious community, etc.

The guide describes (a) key principles for working with men: incorporating intersectionality; using empowerment-oriented and gender-transformative approaches; maintaining accountability to women; and seeking solutions across all levels of society. It also examines (b) what gender inequality means and the major drivers of men’s violence against women. Finally, the guide discusses (c) how to develop concrete activities and establish contact with the target group. The experiences described in the guide indicate that when developing initiatives, emphasis should be placed on working with the community and taking local conditions into account.

Examples of Community Projects for Men

- **The MoRE (Modelling Respect and Equality) programme:** MoRE is an innovative free programme on respect and equality, focusing on young men aged 18 and over. It is aimed at educators, social workers, sports trainers, religious leaders and others who may go on to have a positive influence on boys and men in their community. The programme runs for several months and is followed by ongoing tailored support when the participants return to their fields.¹²
Starting point: Since gender inequality and rigid gender norms lead to violence, a positive counter-model based on respect and equality needs to be developed. The programme starts with each participant’s personal life story and development before helping them reach an understanding of how positive social change can occur and how to promote such change in their community. Engaging head, heart and hands, MoRE deals with emotional intelligence; gender roles, norms and practices; recognising different forms of violence; and, most importantly, how more boys and men in the community can be engaged by the local leaders who complete the programme. MoRE is designed to empower participants so that can actively work for change in their community.
- **The Sons of the West programme:** Sons of the West (SOTW) is a free 10-week health programme for men facilitated by the Western Bulldogs Community Foundation (WBCF) and local partners.

¹¹ See Appendix: Oceania 2, 84f.

¹²For information on the MoRE programme, see <https://www.hobsonsbay.vic.gov.au/Community/Community-services/Gender-equity/Modelling-Respect-and-Equality-MoRE-Program>.

WBCF is part of the well-known Western Bulldogs Football Club, which also runs several other community programmes.

The programme is open to men aged 18 and above who live in western Melbourne and Victoria. Each year, at least 600 men complete SOTW, one of Australia's largest men's health programmes. Participants range in age from 18 to 90, with an average age of 51. In leveraging the football club's brand and harnessing the unifying nature of the sport, the programme attracts a very diverse mix of participants. It is advertised as an opportunity to get together, talk, meet new friends, learn more about health and get active, and the core topics it covers are men and masculinity as well as the prevention of violence against women. The topic of violence against women, which is not explicitly mentioned in the advertisement, is not covered until week six. This allows the participants time to get to know each other, to become familiar with the programme structure and to get used to asking questions and learning from the speakers and other participants.¹³

- **The Rural Challenge Project Gender Equality Leadership Programme:** This programme is designed for male and female leaders of fire brigades and community sports clubs – traditionally male-dominated organisations that are important stakeholders in Australian culture, especially in rural areas. It aims to enable participants to promote gender equality and a culture of respect in their organisations, and in so doing to contribute to the primary prevention of violence against women. The brochures describe the programme's basic structure, which is designed to be adapted to specific local contexts.¹⁴

The programme includes discussion-based workshops and supervised development of action plans aimed at changing norms, structures and practices in participants' organisations in order to prevent violence against women. As key players in rural areas, leaders of fire brigades and sports clubs are well placed to promote equality and positive images of relationships in the wider community. In 2018, the programme received a national award for community safety.

5 Community Projects: Experiences, Research and Evaluation Findings

A. Successes, Benefits and Impact

What successes have emerged, what are the benefits of community-based projects, and what impact do they have on preventing violence against women? Below, we provide answers to these questions.

We first highlight findings from a new evidence assessment from Wales, and then we take a wider look at qualitative and quantitative findings on the successes, benefits and impact of community projects. These findings come from both metastudies and individual evaluations.

¹³ Programme advertisement: <https://www.westernbulldogs.com.au/foundation/programs/sons-of-the-west>.

¹⁴ Latest version: <https://whlm.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/WHLM-Rural-Challenge-Manual.pdf>.
Previous version: <https://www.mrsc.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/live-amp-work/healthy-living/rural-challenge-toolkit-booklet.pdf>

- After discussing the evidence assessment from Wales, we provide findings from robust, comprehensive evaluations that provide information about impacts at various levels. These evaluations include studies of the SASA! community mobilisation project and the British What Works programme, which runs in numerous countries around the world. International studies have also been produced by the Partners for Prevention programme, along with a study on community work with men.
- We then present noteworthy evaluation results from academic research on individual community projects. These provide information on the success, implementation and impact of various approaches and projects: a model project for the specific target group of women and girls with disabilities; the Ask Me empowerment programme; the Active Bystander Communities programme; and the community mobilisation projects StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt in Germany and Austria and Bürgermut in Germany.
- Finally, we present the results of an economic assessment of community approaches conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers, which examined the costs and benefits of community projects.

Evidence Assessment from Wales: A systematic review of the effectiveness of various prevention approaches was recently conducted on behalf of the Welsh Government by the Welsh Violence Prevention Unit (see appendix: Europe 7, 2021). The assessment identifies effective activities and strategies for the prevention of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV), and the findings will be used in Wales to renew the national strategy and prevention plan. The assessment finds community-level interventions to be an important approach for prevention, but until recently, programmes and interventions focused on school- and university-based communities. However, the assessment notes that prevention programmes and services are increasingly being initiated in municipalities and local, neighbourhood communities as well, and that these are proving to be effective and promising (p. 67).

Robust, Comprehensive Evaluations of Successes, Benefits and Impact

SASA!: As early as 2014, a randomised controlled study of the broad community approach taken by SASA! (see appendix: Africa 1) showed that the project interventions had led to a significant decrease in the social acceptance of violence against women among both male and female members of the communities involved. The evaluation also found that at the behavioural level, there had been a significant reduction in intimate partner violence against women in these communities: physical violence against women had decreased by 52% and the levels of sexual violence within intimate partnerships had also fallen (see appendix: Africa 1, 2014:1). Furthermore, women experiencing violence in the intervention communities were now considerably more likely to receive supportive interventions from community members. These findings were confirmed in subsequent studies, e.g. in 2016 (see appendix: Africa 1, 2016:1).

What Works: Academic studies and evaluations of community projects in 15 countries in Africa and Asia, conducted as part of the British multi-country study What Works, reveal concrete benefits and tangible impacts at various levels (see appendix: Africa 7, 2019). In most of the locations studied, the community interventions have been effective in demonstrably reducing the acceptance of violence against women in the population and measurably increasing awareness of the problem. They have also increased a refusal to ignore or trivialise forms of intimate partner violence and a willingness to support

victims. According to the studies, the primary prevention approach of community mobilisation, which focuses on involving civil society and aims to change social norms and attitudes, is proving to be effective. Firstly, the situation facing women affected by violence is improving because their problem is being recognised and they are receiving more and better support. Secondly, evaluations of several of the projects based on control group and before-and-after comparisons show that these project made a substantial contribution to reducing domestic violence and controlling behaviour. Building on the success of the What Works program, which received £25 million in funding from the British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, What Works 2 is now running with more than double the funding: £67.5 million.

Partners for Prevention (P4P): Community mobilisation projects regularly target men as well as women, involving the former in awareness-raising and change processes. As multiple studies show, this is a promising approach. For example, the evaluation of the Partners for Prevention (P4P) programme notes: “It was encouraging to see that men did participate in various interventions across the countries, although in lower numbers than women. The evaluations indicated that men changed in positive ways, including being less violent, more involved in childcare, housework and less prone to drinking” (see appendix: Asia 2, 2018:32).

Male Advocate Club – A Partners for Partners for Prevention (P4P) Project: A young participant in a Vietnamese community project specifically aimed at men summarised his experiences with the participatory project and the processes of change he underwent as follows: “Since joining the Male Advocate Club, I have become more aware of inequalities between men and women. I understand how to treat my female family members, friends and colleagues with respect. I have shared what I learned from the club with my family and friends. I have even given suggestions to my father on how to treat my mother better” (see appendix: Asia 3, 2017:3).

Academic Research on Individual Community Projects: Successes, Benefits and Impact

Preventing Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Cambodia Model Project: The evaluation of this Cambodian community project tackling violence against women and girls with disabilities indicates a clear success rate in terms of reducing violence. While 70% of women with disabilities had experienced violence in their daily lives prior to the project, this dropped to 27% over the course of the project, a 43% decrease in violence. Furthermore, there was a remarkable decrease in experiences of exclusion and marginalisation among the women and girls: in the community (-25%), in the family (-26%) and by institutions (-43%; Asia 7, 2021:29).

Ask Me: In empowering active community members, the Ask Me programme increased their awareness of the problem, their self-confidence and their knowledge of ways to take action. It also clearly contributed to the fact that three out of four (78%) had brought up the topic of intimate partner violence in conversations with other members of their community. This prompted many of their interlocutors to talk about their experiences of violence for the first time in their lives. Many who attended training subsequently initiated a wide variety of activities at both the individual and community levels to keep the issue on the agenda and to make it easier for community members – victims and perpetrators – to disclose intimate partner violence in private conversations (Europe 6, 2021: 21–32).

Active Bystander Communities: The evaluation of the Active Bystander Communities project shows that civil society is responsive to the issue of violence against women and is willing to tackle it. There is a high demand for bystander training for communities, and a wide range of people have taken part: women and men aged anywhere between 16 and 73 years old from a range of backgrounds. After completing the training, participants feel a greater sense of responsibility, better able to address the issue and more equipped to approach the people affected in a supportive way. They have a wider range of options for taking action and better knowledge of the aid and support systems. The qualitative results – statements from active community members on the project’s impact – are also encouraging: “I feel significantly more empowered to intervene, now, and to change the culture” (female, 54). “I’m more determined and thoughtful about how to intervene rather than just pushing it off, saying ‘it’s just one of those things’, I would like to say I’m more confident, I’ve got a good rationale, it made me more diligent, more reflective” (male, 65). “I have felt empowered by the bystander intervention to feel confident to intervene and show my disapproval at sexist and toxic behaviours towards women, potentially within a male dominated environment in which I work” (female, 37; see appendix: Europe 8, no year given: 12, 16).

StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt: Two evaluations are now available on the StoP projects, which carry out community-based prevention work against intimate partner violence in Germany and Austria. One focuses on work in Hamburg (2020), while the other focuses Vienna (2022). The reports indicate that the community approach has been successfully implemented in both countries. At “Kitchen Tables” and “Men’s Tables”, active project participants come together to talk. These have proven to be useful tools for activation, reflection and training. They are valued and used regularly, and they are an important starting point for activities in the area. Further evaluations, e.g. on the outcomes and impact of neighbourhood projects tackling intimate partner violence, are not yet available (see appendix: Europe 1a and 1b).

Bürgermut: The evaluation of the Bürgermut (Civil Courage) project, which applies the StoP concept to rural Germany, reveals that the community approach was very well received: Bürgermut created a high level of awareness both for the project itself and for the issue of intimate partner violence more generally, and the training for project ambassadors and participants proved to be successful and activating. According to the report, “Overall, the evaluation findings confirm not only that the project realised many of its objectives, but also that the chosen approach – which combined intervention, evaluation and the targeted use of the structures available in rural areas – was highly effective” (see appendix: Europe 2, 2013: 46).

Economic Assessment of Community Mobilisation

PricewaterhouseCoopers study: In 2015, PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia was commissioned by the anti-violence organisation Our Watch and the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation to conduct a study examining the economic case for preventing violence against women. The purpose of the study was to calculate and evaluate the costs and benefits of various prevention strategies. The economists come to the conclusion that quantifiable reductions in the prevalence of violence against women can be found in two main areas of prevention work: community mobilisation and individual participation programmes.

The calculations demonstrate that consistent community work would reduce the prevalence of domestic violence in Australia. If this reduction were sustained for 10 years by maintaining community mobilisation, the study anticipates a benefit – in other words, savings – of between A\$18 million and A\$36 million. The costs for community mobilisation programmes, which amount to A\$2.5 million over 10 years (i.e. A\$250,000 per year), must be deducted from these savings. The study concludes that firstly, community mobilisation projects would reduce violence, and secondly, net savings of between A\$15.5 million and A\$33.5 million could be achieved over a period of 10 years. Thus a very good benefit-cost ratio could be expected (see appendix: Oceania 2, 2015:23f.).

B. Success Factors and Challenges

What do community projects need in order for them to work? What boosts effectiveness, and what difficulties have become evident in the projects and research? Below, we provide answers to these questions.

For our analysis of success factors and challenges – an analysis that may be useful for developing and realising future projects – we consulted in-depth reviews of several projects, programme evaluations, systematic evaluations, and what-works research, but also included other projects and materials (see appendix). The following four thematic points – participants; project framework and principles; content and approach; and evaluation – have emerged as the key success factors and challenges for community activities tackling violence against women.

Participants

Project initiators: The people who introduce and initiate a project must be approachable, credible and – whether directly or through other local stakeholders – known and firmly rooted in the community. The experiences of the projects studied here indicate that the creators of community projects tackling violence against women play a critical role in the projects' success (see appendix: North America 1).

Community members and facilitators: A primary goal for community initiatives is to find local people who are interested in the issue – community members who want to play an active role in the project. Involving such people is a fundamental success factor: active, interested people from the community are what make a project take off. As well as being committed (another important factor for effectiveness), these people need the right training (courses, workshops, etc.). Competent guidance and support from activists and facilitators are also important (see appendix: Africa 7), particularly as project participants tend to be volunteers and not experts. People from the community who want to become involved need opportunities to develop their skills and receive training (see appendix: Asia 2, 3).

Another success factor is collective agency (see appendix: Africa 9). Sufficient space and attention must be devoted to the development of collective agency. Experience has shown that an emphasis on action alone achieves little and rarely leads to success. According to the evaluations, external persons are unlikely to effectively foster community mobilisation on their own; local commitment is needed, and only shared agency can generate the mobilisation needed to get an initiative off the ground. In short,

experience shows that active community members and facilitators must be found, trained and supported.

Local leaders and structures: It is highly advantageous to involve local leaders in community initiatives tackling violence against women. Existing formal structures (e.g. health, police) and social institutions should also be considered and involved (see appendix: Africa 7). When partnerships with official structures already exist – as is the case in Europe – a good foundation is in place. Findings indicate that in all phases of a project, it is fruitful to deploy key organisations, recognised leaders and community members representing the diversity of the target groups (see appendix: Oceania 2).

Boys and men: Evaluation reports repeatedly state that it is crucial to involve men and boys in primary prevention projects (Asia 2). Recruiting men and boys is described as achievable but challenging. Involving men and boys from the outset can help project organisers to understand any hesitance and to identify ways of encouraging participation. It is important to point out the advantages – how men and boy can benefit from participating. However, male participation must not be allowed to jeopardise the project priorities of involving women and girls and ensuring their safety. The conclusions of two Australian publications (see appendix: Oceania 2), “Men in Focus” (2019, 2022), encourage the careful, considered inclusion of men and boys so that these can rethink dominant forms of masculinity. The publications state that this is an effective strategy.

Project Framework and Principles

Project framework: enough time, intensity and financial resources

Evaluations and research on community projects regularly point out how important the framework is to the success of interventions (Africa 7, Asia 2, 3). Both the initiation phase (getting to know the community) and the processes of change (making contact, involving activists, interventions, reflection, etc.) take time. Providing sufficient time (three to five years or more) is considered vital for projects’ success.

Furthermore, experience indicates that it is crucial to generate sufficient intensity. This entails ensuring the project, its activities and its participants are prominent: in different places, for different target groups, and using different means. This invests community projects with intensity and gets them noticed. As the evaluations show, interventions with little intensity and short programmes had little to no effect.

Finally, the studies show that to be effective, community initiatives require sufficient financial resources (see appendix: North America 1). Evaluations indicate that primary prevention projects are resource-intensive as well as time-intensive (see appendix: Asia 2). Many projects also experienced unexpected events and difficulties – staff turnover, changes in activities, additional training, additional monitoring – all of which impacted the budgets, which were already very tight. It is recommended that a comprehensive funding strategy be developed and that time be allocated for procuring resources.

Project principles: Many community projects incorporate theories of social change and reinforcement and are based on a social process. Evaluations indicate that such a conceptual framework is an

important element for effectiveness (see appendix: Africa 9). It is also fruitful not to take a rigid view of the social process, but to shape it in a way that is adapted to local conditions and needs.

Content and Approach

An approach tailored to the context: Experiences and project evaluations point to the high importance for effectiveness of tailored approaches. Effective interventions were appropriate for the context in terms of the ways they sought to change gender norms and the forms the activities took (see appendix: Africa 7). In the initial phase, in particular, it is critical to pay attention to local circumstances and respond to them appropriately in the processes that follow (see appendix: North America 1). Success is hampered when community members are not sufficiently involved in the development and evaluation processes. Similarly, experience shows that it is inadvisable to simply adopt an initiative that has proven successful elsewhere without tailoring it to the target group and context and without involving the community and key stakeholders (see appendix: Oceania 2).

Incorporate a range of interventions: The evaluations and experiences of the projects indicate that to be effective, a variety of interventions must be incorporated (see appendix: Africa 9). Simply sharing factual knowledge alone is not very beneficial and indeed can reinforce existing power structures. Instead, knowledge and expertise must be combined with awareness; by connecting knowledge with their own realities, community members come to the realisation that norm changes are needed in their own environment. Findings show that prescriptive knowledge transfer can have the opposite effect: defensiveness or even outright rejection. Fun, creative activities are also helpful.

A patchwork of different activities and ideas, all of them based on a shared theory of social change, can be effective. It is important to provide space for open, critical thinking and self-empowerment, for example, by holding question-and-answer sessions and discussion rounds on social realities in the community, and by encouraging participants to draw on personal experiences when reflecting together on lived experiences. When such activities are developed and implemented by community members themselves, it fosters a sense of ownership over interventions against domestic violence against women.

In addition to primary prevention, offer concrete support to people affected: Community initiatives tend to centre on the primary prevention of violence against women and girls and domestic violence. But evaluations also recommend including in community projects existing support networks and initiatives (see appendix: Africa 7) – in other words, secondary and tertiary prevention. By doing so, project can make it visible in the community that help is needed, can be provided and may be used, and thus improve access to help for people affected. In addition, the inclusion of the general and specialised support systems improves community projects' reach and, experience suggests, can offer mutual benefits.

Participatory approach: Participatory processes form a core element of community projects tackling violence against women (see appendix: Africa 9). To boost a sense of ownership over the project, it is important to empower participants to make decisions together (see appendix: Oceania 2). Project evaluations indicate that participatory methods are often unfamiliar at first but come to be seen as useful as projects progress (see appendix: Asia 2); participatory methods are described as a central

component of community activities. In encouraging open discussion, questioning and dialogue on complex issues, these methods foster the critical consciousness necessary to change social norms within a community. While this approach requires a good deal of time and effort, evaluations indicate that it can lead to the desired changes. Taking short cuts by skipping such participatory processes ultimately means that the goal of stopping violence will not be reached.

Evaluation

Monitoring, evaluation, reflection: The projects studied here recommend documenting (i.e. monitoring) projects and performing evaluations. Not only do such activities support projects' applications to funding agencies, they also promote self-reflection among project participants. Experience suggests that it is advisable to plan and implement monitoring systems from the outset. This provides an opportunity to record the initial situation in a community, which makes it easier to convincingly highlight changes and impact later on (see appendix: North America 1). Evaluations of community mobilisation projects should be context-specific and include participatory methods. Topics to be addressed include: the increase in participation and the degree of community involvement; the growth in awareness in the community; the increased commitment to preventing violence against women in the community; the decrease in violence; the contributions of key individuals; and resistance and counter-reactions (see appendix: Oceania 2).

6 Community Toolbox: Innovative, Tried-and-Tested Activities, Forms, Methods and Interventions from Six Continents

In researching this metastudy, we gained many insights into concrete activities, strategic approaches and targeted interventions in community mobilisation projects tackling intimate partner violence and violence against women. In the “toolbox” below, we present a selection of such interventions and ways of working and hope that these innovative, tried-and tested examples will serve as inspiration. The examples illustrate how collaborative processes in urban districts, neighbourhoods and other communities can be initiated, inspired, guided and supported.

As mentioned in chapter 3, community approaches combine primary prevention approaches, which aim to effect social change and to transform norms, attitudes and behaviours, with secondary prevention measures, which are intended to promote the earliest possible identification of problems and to provide interventions, support and easy access to professional help. Community projects are also often active at the tertiary prevention level, establishing networks to support and provide for the safety of those affected by violence or to confront and hold discussions with perpetrators. This broad, inclusive approach is reflected in the interventions and forms that aim to engage civil society – local, identity- and belief-based as well as formal communities – in tackling violence against women and intimate partner violence by examining their roots, questioning the norms and attitudes that foster this violence, and working for change and alternatives.

A range of examples of community activities and interventions are presented in the two blocks below; further information on the sources and materials referred to here can be found in the appendix (chap. 8).

Block 1 – examples of: Activating and getting to know communities; providing information and talking about violence and gender inequality; raising awareness; generating debate and sparking discussion; gaining allies.

Murals

Murals and graffiti take a stand against violence against women and sexual violence. The murals bring visibility to the issue by taking into the heart of neighbourhoods. As reports show, the pictures generate conversations and debate among residents, triggering approval or irritation. Murals can also be used to get specific conversations going, to provide further information or as material for workshops. **Examples: Africa 7, Europe 1b.**

Story Shoes

To create this mobile exhibition, a Finnish project worked with women affected by violence. A collection of women's shoes of all kinds was exhibited in public places. Inside each pair of shoes, a woman recorded her story: on a black sheet of paper, she described the violence, while on a white sheet, she described how she made her way out of it. In bringing women's subjective experiences to public places, the exhibition proved to be an effective way to reach members of the community and get them talking. **Example: Europe 12.**

The Purple Couch

When doing community work, it is crucial to get to know this community well: What are people's concerns? What is their attitude to domestic violence? What are their needs? How does the community work and who are the key partners, networks and relationships? By the same token, residents need to get to know the community project and have opportunities to share their questions and ideas. The Purple Couch facilitates both. Once a week, a member of the Close to Home project moved the office sofa out to a nearby vacant lot. The member sat on the sofa all afternoon with a strikingly large, colourful flask of lemonade and invited passersby to have a drink and talk about the neighbourhood and what was on people's minds. Sometimes she would conduct a survey on a pertinent issue, sometimes she would arrange a meeting with a local leader, or she would just see what was going on. The Purple Couch worked: residents stopped, talked about domestic violence and other issues, got involved, developed ideas about what the

community project could and should do, and even became active project members themselves. **Example: US 1.**

Activating Survey

StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt shows how “activating surveys” enable a project to publicise itself, get to know the local community better and galvanise members into action. Project staff interview key persons – such as representatives of religious communities, civil society groups, social and educational institutions and volunteers – about the neighbourhood and violence. This allows the project to gather information, introduce its topic, initiate discussion and reflection, and get to know other interested and active people by the snowball principle. The “activating survey” can also be used at later stages. In StoP, active residents conducted these surveys at locations such as information booths and shopping centres as well as in apartment blocks, where they called door-to-door. This allowed interviewers to meet members of the neighbourhood and enter into in-depth conversations with them. **Example: Europe 1a.**

Applied Theatre

Applied theatre – an interactive, participatory form of theatre – has proven to be a creative way of doing community work. When it takes place in public spaces, it can make participants aware of violence against women and spur them into action. Applied theatre can also be deployed for training and workshops, e.g. for in-depth examinations of gender norms and ways of changing these. It can also play an effective role in intervention and bystander training. **Example: Europe 7.**

Sports Programmes

Community projects combine sporting activities and programmes in various ways. To date, this activation strategy has mostly targeted young men. For example, the projects Sonke and Tsimba ran a street soccer tournament that addressed the issues of violence and gender inequality. By prompting discussion, this project raised awareness and opened the door to change. **Examples: Africa 8 and 9.**

Initiated and organised by an Australian football club, the successful Sons of the West is another noteworthy programme (see chapter 4: Example F, Our Watch). **Example: Oceania 2.**

Community Video for Social Change

The Community Video for Social Change project directly involves local people. Participation promotes critical consciousness and self-empowerment. The people involved in producing a video – which explores life in the community and the issues community

members care about – decide which topics are addressed. Only technological assistance is provided from outside; the community itself decides on the content, approach, locations, etc. These video productions also allow community participants to engage with the issue of violence. The method is effective: participants find strength in deciding what is important and how it should be represented. **Example: Africa 9.**

Ask Me Lanyards

The Ask Me project works with “Ask Me Lanyards”, eye-catching green lanyards with the project name “Ask Me – Domestic Abuse” written on them. Lapel pins, writing utensils, posters, etc., are also used. “Ask Me” key rings are worn by active project members; they serve as a good conversation starter about domestic violence in everyday situations in the neighbourhood. Ask Me reports that these gadgets prompt discussion in the community, enabling people to talk about experiences and incidents of domestic violence. **Example: Europe 6.**

Vaccination for a Life without Violence

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the project Vida Sin Violencia launched a spontaneous, creative “vaccination” campaign. On various community occasions, members were offered opportunities to be symbolically vaccinated against violence. The “vaccination” took the form an eye-catching orange ribbon with the inscription “por una vida libre de violencia”, which was ceremonially fastened around the wrist. This ribbon helped carry the message out into the community. **Example: South America 3.**

Block 2 – examples of: education for community engagement; training for active members; empowering active community members; promoting deeper engagement and reflection; networking; involving key actors.

In Her Shoes

The successful In Her Shoes project was developed as an interactive group activity in Washington State, US, in 2000. The organisation Raising Voices later launched the SASA! Project, which adapted the In Her Shoes approach to the Sub-Saharan African context. An educational and reflective tool, In Her Shoes is aimed at both men and women and invites them to reflect on what it means to experience violence as a woman. Input is provided in the form accounts from women who have experienced various forms of violence. This allows the listeners to experience the concrete reality first hand, standing “in her shoes”. At several points in the stories, the participants are

asked what they would do next if they were in the protagonist's shoes, and the responses are then discussed in the group. In this discussion, the violence becomes more tangible, and the limited choices and discrimination facing women become clear. As a result, participants gain insights into gender norms and expectations. This goes deeper than conventional awareness-raising approaches and tends to create emotional moments. By adopting different perspectives during the workshop, participants may experience a desire for change and a willingness to take action. **Example: Africa 1.**

Kitchen Tables, Women's* Tables, Men's* Tables, Femmes Tables, Men's Tables

These regular meeting points for active community members are an important element – indeed, they often form the core – of community projects. In the StoP projects in Germany, Kitchen Tables bring community members together to talk, learn and engage as neighbourhood groups; the word “table” points to the casual, easily accessible character of these get-togethers. In Austria, the meeting places are called “Women's* Tables” and “Men's* Tables”. In Switzerland, there are “Femmes Tables” and “Men's Tables” for people with migration backgrounds; in 2022/23, a new initiative focusing on gender-specific violence is being developed. At the table meetings in Germany and Austria, the aim is to talk about the community, experiences, violence against women and intimate partner violence, civil courage and possibilities for action, and to draft concrete actions and measures. **Examples: Europe 1a and 1b, Europe 2, Europe 5.**

Male Advocate Clubs

The Vietnamese community project Male Advocate Clubs organises meetings for men who wish to prevent violence. It sets up clubs for young and old, inviting community leaders, professionals, students and schoolchildren. In these moderated meetings – where participants discuss violence, gender roles and norms, family and parenthood – participatory learning methods play a major role. Over time, the men organise events centring on violence against women (such as film nights, football tournaments, quiz nights and role plays) and run them in their communities. **Example: Asia 3.**

MAC Participant Support Network

The MAC Make a Change programme, which works with male perpetrators of violence, is taking a new approach to community collaboration. To put a permanent end to violence, its innovative MAC Participant Support Network focuses on men's social environment. The network seeks to ensure that violence does not recur after the programme has ended, and to

take action if there are signs of crises and recidivism (programme start: approx. end of 2023). Participants are urged to identify people in their social environment whom they trust, whom they can contact if they need to, or indeed who would themselves notice problems. If the people identified agree to this role (the aim is one to five people per participant), they are invited to a MAC workshop that prepares them and in which the participants share their thoughts. Building this personal network is an official programme step. **Example: Europe 11.**

Social Clubs as Target Groups for Project Ambassadors

In rural areas, social clubs often play an important role as social networks. The Bürgermut (Civil Courage) project has consistently focused its community mobilisation efforts on these clubs and the life revolving around them. The numerous clubs were among the first points of contact at the start of the project. Many interviews were conducted with club members and interested members were recruited for more intensive involvement. Social clubs and their members – who have been very willing to take on roles project ambassadors – have proven to be an important and committed resource for community projects, especially in more rural areas, and. **Example: Europe 2.**

Active Bystander Communities

An innovative approach to community work is the adaptation of bystander programmes, which were originally developed as a prevention measure against sexual and dating violence at American universities. ABC (Active Bystander Communities), a training and empowerment programme newly developed and adapted in England for domestic violence in local communities, provides community members with basic knowledge about intimate partner violence, a repertoire of options for action and intervention, as well as the confidence and safety to apply them. **Example: Europe 8.**

Your Best Friend

Using social media, Your Best Friend targets young people aged between 13 and 24 who are worried about controlling, violent behaviour in a friend's relationship and want to help. Your Best Friend videos and articles present the warning signs of violence in a clear and modern way, provide information and suggest helpful, interactive possibilities for action. Links in the appendix lead to various insights into this project. **Example: Europe 9.**

Serious Games: AusWege

AusWege (Ways Out), a practical research project at the RheinMain University of Applied Sciences, is currently testing

methods that enable rural communities to recognise domestic violence, to speak out against this violence and to support victims – whether these be neighbours, friends, colleagues or relatives – to the best of their ability. The project is developing and testing “serious games” that incorporate innovative forms of learning. These prosocial, interactive digital games involve young people and adults in conversations that share knowledge about intimate partner violence. The approach aims to appeal to players’ hearts and minds. **Example: Europe 3.**

Programmes for Companies

The MAC Make a Change programme currently runs courses at the community level for perpetrators of violence. In this new initiative, MAC Make a Change will establish contact and partnerships with local companies and employers with a view to offering them workshops and further training on what to do if one knows someone who actually or possibly perpetrates violence. In addition, contact persons – or single points of contact (SPOC) – within the company will be trained. If employers and companies are increasingly involved, people who perpetrate domestic violence may also be addressed in this environment and encouraged to make changes. **Example: Europe 11.**

Huskurage

Landlords, property companies and apartment block maintenance technicians are obvious and important partners for community mobilisation against domestic violence. The Swedish project Huskurage (Domestic Courage) focuses on these actors. Landlords are encouraged to post information and policies on intimate partner violence in their properties and to make tenants aware that neighbours in the house will react if they have suspicions and notice signs that violence is taking place. **Example: Europe 13.**

This selection of examples from different projects demonstrates the diverse, creative ways of adapting to and working with communities. In the appendix, you will find detailed documentation on the initiatives mentioned as well as on other initiatives and projects that present their working methods and tools in manuals, workshop procedures, etc. Many of these initiatives offer their material free of charge.

7 Recommendations for Prevention

A. Recognise Community Mobilisation as a Useful Tool for Prevention

We recommend that community mobilisation projects for civilians be prioritised. As described at numerous points in this report, the experiences and results of projects from a range of countries and continents point to successes in achieving their goal of stopping domestic violence. The aspects summarised below speak in favour of raising awareness of community projects as an effective means of preventing violence against women and of regularly using this multifaceted instrument in urban districts, small towns and rural areas.

Community projects as a link between victims of violence and the support network: Community projects tackling domestic violence are enabling victims to find out earlier about options for help and the professional intervention system. They are also providing victims with moral support and information, concrete assistance, accompaniment to support services and more. Assistance is also being offered to the perpetrators of violence. Socially and institutionally, community projects are currently the major missing link between the people affected by violence and the professional support network.

Community projects enable civil society to participate: Community projects enable civil society to play a constructive role in tackling a pressing social problem. Participants feel helpful and effective (democracy from below), they learn new things, and they experience a meaningful activity in their locality. In addition, the projects strengthen social cohesion.

Community projects involve men as members of civil society: Community projects reach out to men as well as women. This gives men the opportunity to become actively involved in tackling violence against women, to change norms and to contribute to general and personal changes – not as perpetrators of violence, but as members of civil society.

Community projects for victims of violence: Community projects provide women (and men) who are victims of violence with a close social environment that refuses to turn a blind eye. As a result, victims no longer feel abandoned or guilty because of the way people react. Thanks to these projects, victims of violence experience active, tailored support. This may take the form of listening, asking questions, or providing information, assistance or accompaniment to professional help centres.

Community projects for perpetrators of violence: Community projects also ensure that men (and women) who are perpetrators of violence realise that their close social environment will no longer turn a blind eye, but instead stand by the victims. Thanks to the projects, violence is no longer accepted or implicitly tolerated, but instead clearly rejected. And by the same token, community projects provide perpetrators with aid and support to help them realise that violence can stop.

B. Invest in Civil Society Engagement to Prevent Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

It is now widely recognised that violence against women and children and domestic violence are problems of epidemic proportions. Thus, over the last 30 years, a support network has been created, laws have been changed and institutional procedures have been adapted. These positive changes are providing much more help and support to victims than in the past. However, violence has barely decreased over this time and investment in the prevention of such violence is still far too low.

There is great potential in Germany, now and in the future, for community projects devoted to preventing violence against women and children as well as domestic violence. Various initiatives have been running in Germany and Austria for several years now, and so the know-how and basic principles exist. Overall, however, the potential of involving the general population in preventing violence against women and domestic violence is still rarely harnessed.

A study conducted in Switzerland in 2021 showed that there was little awareness of support services for people affected by domestic violence. While 88% of the 3,500 respondents knew of the existence of women's shelters, only between 7% and 50% knew about the existence of other support services, such as victim counselling centres and programmes for perpetrators of violence, or the Istanbul Convention.¹⁵

But 88% of the respondents of the Swiss study were in favour of state investment in the prevention of domestic violence, and 95% welcomed measures to support the prevention of violence against women. Overall, there is a very high level of acceptance of violence prevention. Presumably, the situation is similar in Germany.

Civil society engagement in the form of community projects seeking to prevent domestic violence – the subject of this metastudy – is an approach that must be taken seriously, yet it has hardly been used in Germany and Europe, with a few exceptions. But this means that there is great potential for action and opportunities for change in the future.

Our recommendation is to invest in this kind of prevention. As this study shows, what is needed is perseverance; intensity; and sufficient financial resources to plan, implement and maintain projects.

C. Continue to Promote Access to and Sharing of International Expertise on Community Mobilisation

Our third recommendation is to create a broad national knowledge base for civil society engagement in the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, with the medium-term goal of promoting the practical implementation of broad civil society prevention. This involves publishing in German global experiences in this area; this report is a start. The next step is to disseminate the expertise from those regions and countries where there is already a good deal of experience in running projects and initiatives.

¹⁵ https://www.frauenhaeuser.ch/sites/default/files/2021-11/DAO_GewaltPaarbeziehungenSchweiz_DE_0.pdf

We recommend, first, that successful community projects from various countries and continents be presented in greater depth and detail, in the form of annotated reports on the processes, actors, implementation and evaluation results. More specifically, this means making reports from other countries easy to access, i.e. translating them into German and, if necessary, annotating them.¹⁶ This could prompt experts from institutions, members of grassroots organisations and researchers in the fields of violence against women and community work to develop new initiatives, partnerships and networks.

As soon as such reports on international projects are available, we recommend, second, to finance and organise a trinational interdisciplinary conference in the German-speaking countries – Germany, Austria and Switzerland – to foster dialogue between the action fields of community work on one hand and violence against women on the other. Fortunately, trinational cooperation and dialogue already exist in both fields; this can be used productively. A trinational, interdisciplinary, multi-day conference could serve as a kick-off event and provide an important basis for future activities.

D. Evaluate Community Projects in High-Income Countries

This metastudy highlights promising findings from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) indicating that well-designed and well-implemented multi-year community mobilisation interventions can reduce physical and sexual violence in intimate partnerships.¹⁷ But as the study notes, there is currently little reliable data for high-income countries (HICs). There are two reasons for this: first, while some projects do exist, there are far fewer of them than in LMIC countries; and second, these interventions have rarely received substantial financial support and consequently have not been thoroughly evaluated.

We therefore recommend that detailed qualitative and quantitative evaluations of outputs, outcomes and impact be conducted in Europe, in particular Germany and Austria, where more than 30 community projects using the StoP approach are already running. Such evaluations will reveal the degree to which community approaches can be implemented in Europe; positive and challenging experiences; effects on various stakeholders; and how the results, impacts and approaches relate to the global goal of reducing and stopping violence against women.

E. Initiate Research Exchange between the Global South and the Global North

We have established that there is a solid body of research and evidence on community mobilisation projects in the Global South. Intensive work has been done by WhatWorks, the Institute for Global Health, University College London, the British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, UN Women, the World Bank, SolidarSuisse and many other organisations, many of them international. Over the last 20 years, hundreds of millions of euros have been invested in implementing such projects,

¹⁶ Ute Rösemann's translation of the DAIP intervention model for domestic violence from Duluth, US, provided an important basis in Germany for the intervention projects that began in the 1990s.

¹⁷ See Africa 4: UN Women and WHO study (2020), p. 5.

as well as evaluating and researching their activities. In the Global North, in contrast, such activities are rare, poorly funded and little researched. As a result, while centres of expertise with theoretical knowledge as well as practical and methodological know-how have emerged in the Global South, there is a dearth of such centres in the Global North.

We therefore recommend an in-depth exchange of research with the stakeholders mentioned above. The following questions could provide insights into prevention in Germany and Europe and lead to guidelines and strategies to guide action: How and in what forms can approaches be transferred and used? Is it feasible to transfer approaches often used and intensively researched in the Global South to the Global North? What opportunities and benefits, and what risks and difficulties might be anticipated? Why have such activities been prevalent in the Global South and much rarer in the Global North? Do these approaches work in the Global North or not? How much money has been invested in projects in the Global South and how much in the Global North?

F. Design a National Prevention Strategy that Provides Reinforcement and Orientation

This metastudy has shown that prevention strategy plans have been developed and adopted in a number of countries to promote the development, implementation and review of policies on violence against women and domestic violence.

Recent strategic plans for preventing violence against women and domestic violence include:

- **New Zealand, 2021:** The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence (appendix: Oceania 1). Community mobilisation and the activation of civil society play key roles in violence prevention.
- **Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, 2019:** Working Together for Violence-Free Communities: Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence in Newfoundland and Labrador (appendix: North America 6). This places importance on the violence prevention initiative – whose objective is to ensure that people live, learn and work in a society free of violence – as well as on increasing participation and engaging and mobilising communities.
- **Wales, 2022:** Policy and Strategy: Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence: Strategy 2022 to 2026. How We Will Work with Other Organisations to Tackle Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence. Welsh Government (appendix: Europe 7). One of the six strategic goals is to start interventions early and prioritise violence prevention. The ability to end violence lies in society as a whole, according to this policy and strategy plan.
- **Cambodia, 2020:** Royal Government of Cambodia: National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women, 2019-2023 (appendix: Asia 7). This action plan lists the prevention of violence against women as the first of four strategies. The plan involves civil society, especially young people, in creating gender-equitable relationships without violence.
- **Australia, 2022:** National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children, 2022–2032. Ending Gender-Based Violence in One Generation. A Joint Australian, State and Territory Government Initiative (appendix: Oceania 2). This holistic approach focuses on four key areas: prevention; early intervention; accountability for perpetrators and safety for women and children who are victims of

violence; and recovery and healing. Communities are viewed as a particularly important factor in preventing violence against women and children.

The Istanbul Convention stresses the importance of prevention. It mentions various measures, such as awareness-raising and education, to “promote changes in the social and cultural patterns of behaviour of women and men with a view to eradicating prejudices, customs, traditions and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women or on stereotyped roles for women and men” (Istanbul Convention, Chapter III, Article 12, Paragraph 1).

We recommend creating a national strategic plan as a useful tool for preventing violence. Prevention – especially primary prevention approaches such as community initiatives – should be explicitly mentioned in this plan. When it comes to project planning, design and – crucially – funding applications, a national prevention plan on violence against women provides a good rationale for initiatives in the field of civil society engagement.

In this respect, there are implications for the professional support system. By involving residents of neighbourhoods in prevention, community approaches make it easier for the professional support system to reach certain groups in the first place. At the same time, the professional support system is an important partner for community activities and for civil society more generally, since neighbours, relatives and friends of victims of violence can inform the latter about the support system and, if necessary, direct them to it. It is not an either-or situation; we do not need to choose between civil society engagement on one hand and the professional support network on the other. We need both, given that the professional support system can provide extensive knowledge about women who are affected by violence.

It is crucial to include as a strategy national prevention measures on violence against women and to plan the forms such measures should take. Examples from other countries show that a national action plan is a helpful tool and that community measures play an important role in preventing violence against women and domestic abuse.

8 Appendix: Projects and Materials from 6 Continents

The appendix provides a wealth of information on current and new community mobilization projects on all continents.

Column 1: Numbering of projects within the continent.

Column 2: Mentioned are the organizing and/or evaluating institutions, the projects concerned, and contact persons.

Column 3: Articles, manuals, leaflets and other materials such as videos, podcasts, etc. are made available. Information on internet sites and download details allow access to the primary documents (links checked: November 2022).

Column 4: Indication of country(ies) where projects take place or have taken place. NB: Evaluations sometimes span multiple continents, but are generally noted for one continent only, with indication of additional countries/continents.

Column 5: Information on websites of projects as well as brief information on projects, evaluations and results.

A. Afrika

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt	Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1	Michau Lori et al. Projekt SASA! (seit 2008) der Organisation «Raising Voices» (seit 1999)	Jahresbericht 2021 , 23 S.: Raising Voices – Annual Report 2021. (https://raisingvoices.org/resources/annual-report-2021/) Artikel, 2016 , 21 S.: Abramsky Tanya et al.: Ecological pathways to prevention: How does the SASA! community mobilisation model work to prevent physical intimate partner violence against women? In: BMC Public Health, 16:339. (DOI 10.1186/s12889-016-3018-9) Artikel, 2018 , 20 S.: Starman Elisabeth et al.: Examining diffusion to understand the <i>how</i> of SASA!, a violence against women and HIV prevention intervention in Uganda. In: BMC Public Health, 18: 616. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5508-4) Artikel, 2014 , 17 S.: Abramsky Tanya et al.: Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilization intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda. In: BMC Medicine,	Uganda Verbreitet in mehr als 30 Ländern in mehreren Kontinenten	SASA heisst JETZT auf Kiswahili und umfasst die vier Phasen des Ansatzes «SASA»: S = Start, A = Awareness, S = Support, A = Action. Overview and introduction: "SASA! Together Set-Up Guide", 2008/2020, 160 p.: https://raisingvoices.org/resources/the-set-up-guide-is-the-what-why-and-how-to-get-started-with-sasa-together/ More information on the SASA! approach with a great deal of practical materials, guidance and results via: https://raisingvoices.org/women/sasa-approach/ https://raisingvoices.org/resources/https://raisingvoices.org/women/sasa-approach/sasa-study/

			<p>12:212. (http://www.biomedcentral.com/1741-7015/12/122)</p> <p>Artikel, 2021, 9 S.: Michau Lori, Namy Sophie: SASA! Together: An evolution of the SASA! approach to prevent violence against women. In: Evaluation and Program Planning 86. (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2021.101918)</p> <p>Key Learnings, o. J., 5 S.: SASA! Faith Implementation. Lessons from a 5-Year Journey in Sub-Saharan Africa and the South Pacific. (https://raisingvoices.org/resources/sasa-faith-lessons-from-a-5-year-journey/)</p> <p>Learning from Practice, 2015, 12 S.: Walking In Her Shoes inspires a pathway of change in sub-Saharan Africa. (https://raisingvoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/LP3.InHerShoes.Redesign.FINAL_dec2015.pdf)</p>		<p>Video</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNzwJ9QvVfs</p>
2	Lindley-Jones Helen	Oxfam GB, Oxford: Oxfam's community gender protection programme. Umgesetzt in 54 Communities; Einrichtung von Community Protection Committees (CPC)	<p>Study summary, 2018, 13 S.: Lindley-Jones Helen: 'Now it is for us to continue'. Summary of the study into the effectiveness and sustainability of Oxfam's community gender and protection programme in the Central African Republic. (Studie via: https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/now-it-is-for-us-to-continue-evaluation-of-oxfams-community-gender-and-protecti-620504/)</p>	Zentral-afrikanische Republik	More information via: advocacy@oxfaminternational.org
3	The Communication Initiative Network	«Soul Beat Africa» 261	<p>Zeitschrift «Soul Beat Africa 261», 2016: Addressing Gender-Based Violence Through Media and Communication. (https://www.comminit.com/africa/content/soul-beat-261-addressing-gender-based-violence-through-media-and-communication)</p>	Afrika Versch. Länder	https://www.comminit.com/africa Informationen zu verschiedenen Projekten und Initiativen in Afrika. (Registration notwendig.)
4	Addo Adolphina et al.	School of Public Health, University of Ghana et al. Einsatz von Community-Based Action Teams 'COMBAT' zur VAW Prävention in ländlichen Gebieten.	<p>Artikel, 2019, 14 S.: Addo-Lartey, Adolphina A. et al.: Rural response system to prevent violence against women: methodology for a community randomised controlled trial in the central region of Ghana. In: Global Health Action, vol.12. (https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2019.1612604)</p> <p>Evaluation, 2019, 8 S.: Adanu Richard et al.: Impact assessment: Rural Response System intervention to prevent violence against women and girls in four districts, Central Region of Ghana. (https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/3)</p>	Ghana	Weitere Information: https://www.whatworks.co.za/global-programme-projects/gender-centre-ghana

			64-prevent-violence-against-women-and-girls-in-four-districts-ghana4/file) Bericht, 2020 , 16 S.: UNWomen and WHO: Respect Women: Transformed Attitudes, Beliefs and Norms. Preventing Violence against Women, Strategy Summary. (https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/RESPECT-implementation-guide-Strategy-summary-Transformed-attitudes-beliefs-and-norms-en.pdf)		
5	Stern Erin et al.	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA; et al.	Artikel, 2021 , 17 S.: Sterin Erin et al.: A case study comparison of engaging community activists to prevent gender-based violence in Peru and Rwanda. In: Global Public Health. (https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2021.2018010) Artikel, 2020 , 17 S.: Chatterji Sangeeta et al.: Community activism as a strategy to reduce intimate partner violence (IPV) in rural Rwanda: Results of a community randomised trial. J of Global Health. (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7125418/pdf/jogh-10-010406.pdf)	Ruanda und Peru	Rwanda: Indashyikirwa 'Agents of Change' is an intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention program. --> Project in rural areas of Rwanda (based on SASA!). Peru: Gender Violence in the Amazon of Peru (GAP) project was a community health worker-led mobilization pilot for the prevention of GBV. Ad 2020 article: no effect detectable --> better adaptation needed as well as more time to evaluation.
6	Jewkes Rachel et al. Ferrari Giulia et al.	Mehrländerstudie des Programms «WhatWorks to prevent violence – A Global Programme to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls»	Bericht, 2021 , 44 S.: Jewkes Rachel et al.: Effective design and implementation elements in interventions to prevent violence against women and girls. What Works To Prevent VAWG? Global Programme Synthesis Product Series. South African Medical Research Council, Pretoria. (https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/373-intervention-report19-02-20/file) Bericht, 2022 , 12 S.: Ferrari Giulia et al. The cost-effectiveness of intimate partner violence prevention: Evidence from six low- and middle-income countries. (https://whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/426-cost-effectiveness25-03-22web/file)	Afrika: Ghana, Ruanda, Südafrika, Sambia, Kenia <u>Asien</u> : Pakistan	About the 2021 report: The British program "What Works," carried out in 15 countries in Africa and Asia, shows that violence against women is preventable. Examples are available of well-designed and implemented interventions that have been proven to prevent violence against women. The report includes ten key elements that have contributed to success. Optimal design and implementation of interventions are critical in preventing and ultimately ending violence against women and girls, according to the report. The program ran for five years and had an unprecedented budget of £25 million. About the 2022 report: first multi-country cost-effectiveness study based on 6 VAWG prevention interventions (including community mobilization (Ghana, Rwanda); also: school-based intervention, small groups). Result: High-quality, well-implemented, proven interventions are a cost-effective approach to preventing/preventing violence against women.

					Informationen zum Programm »What Works«: https://www.whatworks.co.za/ https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/evidence-reviews
7	Jewkes Rachel et al. Crawford S. et al.	«WhatWorks Programme», UK Department for international Development DFID [heute: FCDO]	Evidence Review, 2019 , 16 S.: Jewkes Rachel et al.: Preventing violence against women and girls. Community activism approaches to shift harmful gender attitudes, roles and social norms. (https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/357-social-norms-briefweb-28092019/file) Evaluation, 2020 , 167 S.: Crawford S. et al.: Final Performance Evaluation of DFID's What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Programme, DFID's What Works to Prevent VAWG Programme, IMC Worldwide: Surrey. (https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/390-what-works-to-prevent-vawg-final-performance-evaluation-report-mar-2020/file)	Africa: Ghana, Kongo, Südafrika, Ruanda <u>Asien</u> : Nepal Evaluation: Afrika und Asien (16 Länder)	https://www.whatworks.co.za/resources/evidence-reviews Findings on the functioning and effectiveness of community interventions to change norms about violence against women. Final evaluation of the UK Foreign Office's £25 million "What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls" program. The program is currently being continued as "What Works 2", this time investing as much as 67.5 million pounds, see the two links: https://ww2preventvawg.org/who-we-are https://ww2preventvawg.org/
8	Sonke Change Trial	SonkeGenderJustice WITS-University	Handbuch, o. J. , 77 S.: Tsimabooklet 3: Community Mobilisation Toolkit. (https://genderjustice.org.za/publication/tsima-booklet-3-community-mobilisation-toolkit/) Handbuch, 2016 , 260 S.: A Community Mobilisation Training Manual for Preventing Men's Use of Violence Against Women. (https://genderjustice.org.za/publication/a-community-mobilisation-training-manual-for-preventing-mens-use-of-violence-against-women/)	Südafrika	About the two manuals: Sonke Gender Justice Institute conducted community mobilization projects on violence against women and violence prevention workshops for men. Sonke CHANGE Programs: The two manuals provide content for community mobilization on prevention of intimate partner violence and gender-based violence. Informationen zu Gender Justice Institut: https://genderjustice.org.za/project/community-education-mobilisation/
9	Minckas Nicole et al.	Institute for Global Health, University College London, London, UK	Artikel 2020 , 13 S.: Minckas Nicole et al.: The role of participation and community mobilisation in preventing violence against women and girls: a programme review and critique. In: Global Health Action, 13:1. (https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2020.1775061)	Viele Länder: Afrika Südamerika Asien	Examining community approach projects in different continents for their theoretical background. Such strategies are seen as a way to prevent violence against women - and at the same time as a challenge. Procedure similar to present meta-study..
10	Mannell Jenevieve et al.	Institute for Global Health, University College London, London, UK	Artikel 2017 , 17 S.: Mannell Jenevieve et al.: Preventing Intimate Partner Violence: Towards a Framework for Supporting Effective Community Mobilisation. Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology, 27, 196–211. (DOI: 10.1002/casp.2297)	Ruanda	Examining framework conditions for effective community mobilization. It is considered important to pay close attention to the social and structural contexts in which projects operate.

B. Asien

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt	Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1	Nair Nirmala et al. Ekjut, Non-profit Voluntary Organization, India. Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. Institute for Global Health, University College London, UK.	Artikel, 2020 , 12 S.: Nair Nirmala et al.: Community mobilisation to prevent violence against women and girls in eastern India through participatory learning and action with women's groups facilitated by accredited social health activists: a before-and-after pilot study. In: BMC International health and Human Rights, 20:6. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-020-00224-0) Flyer, o. J. , 2 S.: Work on Gender Based Violence (Projektbeschreibung). (http://www.ekjutindia.org/docs/Gender%20Based%20Violence_Note.pdf)	Indien	First study in rural India on this topic. Positive effects of participatory learning in groups: Violence more often classified as unacceptable, decrease in incidence of psychological violence, increase in help-seeking when violence occurs.
2	Gevers Anik et al. Partners for Prevention (P4P), UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UN Volunteers, Australien AID	Lessons Learned Report, 2018 , 48 S.: Gevers Anik et al.: Lessons Learned about Primary Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in the Asia and the Pacific Region. Partners for Prevention. (https://partners4prevention.org/resource/lessons-learned-about-primary-prevention-violence-against-women-and-girls-asia-and-pacifi-0) Interview with UN Volunteer , 2 S: «Fighting Violence Against Women & Girls Through Community Engagement in Indonesia» (https://partners4prevention.org/news/). Factsheet, 2015 , 2 S.: Intervention to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Indonesia. Engagement of adolescent girls and boys (ages 13–15), equip adolescents with gender equitable attitudes. (https://partners4prevention.org)	Indonesien, Pazifik	Information on the Partners for Prevention program: https://partners4prevention.org/ The "Lessons Learned" report describes lessons learned from the primary prevention activities of the Partners for Prevention program (2014-2018). The report provides insight into successful strategies and challenges, and the document also includes practical recommendations for prevention programs.
3	Gevers Anik et al. Partners for Prevention (P4P), UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UN Volunteers, Australien AID	Lessons Learned, 2018 , 20 S.: Gevers Anik et al. Lessons Learned About Volunteerism Within The Context Of Primary Prevention Of Violence Against Women And Girls. Partners for Prevention. (https://partners4prevention.org) Lessons Learned, 2017 , 12 S.: Lessons Learned Report: Male Advocate Club Project in Da Nang, Viet Nam. (https://www.partners4prevention.org/resource/vietnam-lessons-learned-report-english) Kurzfassung, 2017 , 4 S.: Executive Summary: Qualitative Endline Study of the Male Advocate Club, Da Nang, Viet	Asien und Pazifik	Information on the Partners for Prevention program: https://partners4prevention.org/ The report specifically addresses the issue of volunteers within violence prevention projects. The 2017 reports elaborate on the Male Advocate Club program. The results of the qualitative study show that the project improved participating men's perceptions and understanding of violence against women and and girls, challenged gender roles and norms, and optimized their

			Nam.(https://partners4prevention.org/resource/executive-summary-qualitative-endline-study-male-advocate-club-english)		parenting skills as fathers. Likewise, volunteerism was increased.
4	Daruwalla Nayreen et al.	Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action (SNEHA), Mumbai. University College London Institute for Global Health, London.	Study Protocol, 2019 , 12 S.: Daruwalla Nayreen et al.: Community interventions to prevent violence against women and girls in informal settlements in Mumbai: the SNEHA-TARA pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-019-3817-2) Video report/support GBV «Little Sister App»: (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cxzqXezowQg&t=14s)	Indien	India Activities of the organization SNEHA: https://snehamumbai.org/prevention-of-violence-against-women-and-children/ https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/z-research/sneha-tara-trial Control study: 24 urban areas in Mumbai with comprehensive community mobilization, i.e., institutional, group, and volunteer support, and 24 urban areas that received only institutional support. Five-year project ending June 2022 (results not yet available).
5	Gram Lu et al.	University College London Institute for Global Health, London. Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action (SNEHA), Mumbai.	Theory/Methods-Article, 2018 : 7 S.: Gram Lu et al.: Understanding participation dilemmas in community mobilisation: can collective action theory help? Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 73:90–96. (DOI:10.1136/jech-2018-211045)	Indien	Discussion on the question to what extent individuals are willing or not to participate in community activities resp. to what extent incentives/interests/motivation can support participation; based on the topic of participation dilemmas of Saul Alinsky's 'Collective Action Theory'.
6	Low Hattie et al.	University College London Institute for Global Health, London. Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action (SNEHA), Mumbai. U. a. m.	Artikel, 2022 , 9 S.: Lowe Hattie et al.: Mechanisms for community prevention of violence against women in low- and middle-income countries: A realist approach to a comparative analysis of qualitative data. Social Science & Medicine. In: Social Science & Medicine, 305. (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2022.115064)	Indien Afghanistan Südamerika: Peru Afrika: Ruanda	Information on UCL's GBV research: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/topics/gender-based-violence Evidence exists that community interventions are effective in VAW; in LMICs, i.e., low- and middle-income countries. Reanalysis of qual. Community Action Data. Conclusions include: Building prevention locally adapted promotes community buy-in; non-locally adapted, embedded interventions are less beneficial.
7	Strickler Carol et al.	ADD International + UNTF (United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women)	Evaluation, 2021 , 86 S.: Strickler Carol et al.: Preventing violence against women and girls with disabilities in Cambodia: a community mobilization model project. (https://untf.unwomen.org/en/learning-hub/evaluations/2019/03/enhancing-responses-to-violence-against-women-and-girls-in-cambodia) Learning Paper, 2021 , 12 S.: Preventing violence against women and girls with disabilities. Cambodia. (https://add.org.uk/file/4436/download?token=1lvuxoRD) National Action Plan, 2020 , 48 S.: National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, 2019–2023, Approved	Kambodscha	https://add.org.uk/about (ADD: Action on Disability and Development) Evaluation report on community mobilization project in the field of violence against women and girls with disabilities. Working with SASA! approach: involving over 6,000 people in 8 communities, 2018-2021. Results show high effectiveness. Learning paper with key learnings, recommendations and testimonies from project participants.

			by the Council of Ministers in the Plenary Session on 9th October 2020, Prepared by Ministry of Women's Affairs, Royal Government of Cambodia. (https://cambodia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/nap_2019-2023_english_final.pdf)		New action plan (third action plan) of the Government of Cambodia for the prevention of violence against women (2019-2023). Prevention is mentioned in the action plan as the first of four strategic areas in the thematic area of violence against women.
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C. Europa

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt	Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1a	Sabine Stövesand et al. (D) Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften Hamburg	<p>Artikel, 2020, 10 S.: Stövesand Sabine: Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt (StoP) – ein nachbarschaftsbezogenes Handlungskonzept. In: Büttner Melanie (Hrsg.): Handbuch Häusliche Gewalt. Verlag Klett-Cotta, S. 156–165. (Buchinformation: https://www.klett-cotta.de/buch/Schattauer/Handbuch_Haeusliche_Gewalt/117379)</p> <p>Artikel, 2022 (5. Auflage): Stövesand Sabine: StoPpen in Steilshoop. In Lüttringhaus Maria, Richers Hille (Hrsg.): Handbuch aktivierende Befragung: Konzepte, Erfahrungen, Tipps für die Praxis. Arbeitshilfen für Selbsthilfe- und Bürgerinitiativen. Verlag Stiftung Mitarbeit. Bonn. (Buchinformation: https://www.mitarbeit.de/publikationen/shop/handbuch_aktivierende_befragung/)</p> <p>Jahresbericht 2021, 40 S.: Stop-Jahresbericht 2021 der Hamburger Quartiere Neuwiedenthal/Hausbruch und Phoenixviertel/Wilstorf. (internes Dokument)</p> <p>Jahresbericht 2020, 32 S.: Stop-Jahresbericht 2020 der Hamburger Quartiere Neuwiedenthal/Hausbruch und Phoenixviertel/Wilstorf. (internes Dokument)</p> <p>Wissenschaftliche Begleitung, 2020, 43 S.: Halves Edith, Danner Claudine: Wissenschaftliche Begleitung des Projektes «Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt (StoP) in Hamburg Süderelbe (Phoenixviertel/ Wilstorf und Neuwiedenthal/Hausbruch)». Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften Hamburg HAW, Fakultät Wirtschaft und Soziales. (internes Dokument)</p>	Deutschland	<p>The "StoP" Model is currently being implemented in 37 neighborhoods in Germany and Austria.</p> <p>StoP's beginnings in Germany date back to 2010. The project works with community work approaches and intervenes where domestic violence occurs: at the place of residence and in the neighborhood. With the StoP approach, neighborhood activities are set up in urban districts to combat intimate partner violence, intervene in an actively supportive manner, and provide further assistance. StoP is a concept for action that aims to activate residents in local neighborhoods (communities) against partner violence by means of community work and to create improved access to help and support from the professional system via neighborhood support.</p> <p>About the articles: The two articles illustrate the concept of StoP.</p> <p>About the annual reports and the scientific support: The documents provide up-to-date insights into practical projects in Germany.</p> <p>The website offers a variety of insights into the activities at the individual locations: https://stop-partnergewalt.org/</p>

1b	Rösslhumer Maria et al. (Ö)	StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt in Österreich	<p>Evaluation, 2022, 54 S.: Haller Birgitt et al.: Evaluierung von StoP – Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt. Abschlussbericht. Institut für Konfliktforschung 1030 Wien. (https://www.ikf.ac.at/projekte.htm?tab=2)</p> <p>Projektbericht, 2022, 103 S.: Rösslhumer M.: Endbericht «StoP-Stadtteile ohne Partnergewalt - Gewalt- und Armutsprävention durch aktive Nachbarschaft». Förderungszeitraum Juni 2021 bis Mai 2022 Tätigkeiten der Standorte Österreich, dankend gefördert durch BMSGPK, Wien. (https://stop-partnergewalt.at/2022/07/abschlussbericht-2021-2022/)</p>	Österreich	<p>StoP-Austria started at the beginning of 2019, and by the end of 2022, 25 projects were already active across the country. Funding is provided through national programs.</p> <p>Information on StoP projects in Austria: https://stop-partnergewalt.at/</p> <p>Regarding evaluation and project report: the two documents show results on the first project phase of the Austrian projects at 25 locations.</p>
2	Runge Christina et al.	Projekt «Bürgermut tut allen gut» der Organisation «Prävention im Blick»	<p>Projektbericht, 2013, 56 S.: Bürgermut tut allen gut. Nachbarschaften gegen Häusliche Gewalt aktivieren. Dokumentation, Handlungsempfehlungen, Evaluation. Eine Initiative von «Prävention im Blick» im Landkreis Diepholz, Niedersachsen. (https://www.artset.de/wp-content/uploads/buergermut_dokumentation.pdf)</p>	Deutschland Landkreis Diepholz	Model project in rural areas with the target groups clubs, students, teachers, business people and residents of the communities in the district. Broad success factors: p. 45f.
3	Dackweiler Regina-Maria et al.	Hochschule Rhein-Main	<p>Forschungsbericht, 2019, 14 S.: Dackweiler R.-M.: Voluntary work: an appropriate approach to improve the practical response and care of older victims of domestic violence? Journal of Gender-Based Violence, vol 3, no 2, 185–198. (https://bristoluniversitypressdigital.com/view/journals/jgbv/3/2/article-p185.xml)</p> <p>Manual, 2019, 62 S.: Merkle Angela et al.: Manual für die Qualifizierung von ehrenamtlichen Lots*innen: (https://www.hs-rm.de/fileadmin/Home/Fachbereiche/Sozialwesen/Forschungsprofil/Manual_Qualifizierung_HiGPAe_2019_web.pdf)</p> <p>Flyer zum Forschungsprojekt, 2 S.: Praxisforschungsprojekt AusWege «Aufs Spiel setzen: Neue Wege der Prävention und Hilfe bei Gewalt in Paarbeziehungen im ländlichen Raum». (https://www.hs-rm.de/fileadmin/persons/amerklex/Projektflyer-2022.pdf)</p>	Deutschland Städtischer und ländlicher Raum	<p>Research and implementation project 2017/2018: Participatory-dialogically developed further training for voluntary/semi-professionally active pilots* in the senior, integration and health sectors on the topic of domestic violence, implementation, evaluation. Information: https://www.hs-rm.de/de/fachbereiche/sozialwesen/forschung/niederschwellige-hilfeansatze-bei-gewalt-in-paarbeziehungen-aelterer-frauen-und-maenner</p> <p>Research project "AusWege", duration 2020-2024. According to the Istanbul Convention, gaps in protection must be closed, especially in rural areas, including primary prevention. A public relations campaign in rural areas as well as prosocial, interactive games (edutainment), serious games for young people and volunteers on the topic of violence in partnerships are being developed and implemented. Information: www.hs-rm.de/auswege</p>
4a	Hauser Eva et al.	Projekt «Tür an Tür» Fachstelle Häusliche Gewalt und	<p>Konzept Berner Projekt, 2022, 24 S.: Hauser Eva: Konzept Pilotprojekt «Tür an Tür – wir schauen hin! Ein Projekt gegen häusliche Gewalt in der Nachbarschaft (2022–2024). Amt für Erwachsenen- und Kinderschutz, Stadt Bern.</p>	Schweiz Bern	In Switzerland, two community mobilization projects on domestic violence will start in 2022/2023.

		Stalking-Beratung der Stadt Bern	(https://www.bern.ch/politik-und-verwaltung/stadtverwaltung/sue/amt-fur-erwachsenen-und-kindesschutz/pilotprojekt-tuer-an-tuer)		In the city of Bern, it is the project "Tür an Tür - wir schauen hin" (door to door - we look), which the city is implementing in cooperation with the Association of Bernese Community Work (VBG) (district Bümpliz/Bethlehem). An evaluation is planned. Information about the project: "Tür an Tür" https://www.bern.ch/politik-und-verwaltung/stadtverwaltung/sue/amt-fur-erwachsenen-und-kindesschutz/pilotprojekt-tuer-an-tuer The basis is the StoP Model.
4b	Mäder Imma et al.	Projekt «Halt Gewalt» Kanton Basel-Stadt Justiz- und Sicherheitsdepartement	Informationen: https://www.halt-gewalt.bs.ch/Projekt	Schweiz Basel	In the city of Basel, it is the project "Halt Gewalt - Häusliche Gewalt im Quartier - was kann ich tun?". The project is carried out in the district Kleinbasel. An evaluation is planned. Information on the "Halt Gewalt" project: https://www.halt-gewalt.bs.ch/Projekt-.html
5	Uehlinger Isabel	Verein Femmes-Tische, Schweiz	Info-Doc, 2022 , 4 S.: Information zum Pilotprojekt «Es ist Zeit, über geschlechtsspezifische Gewalt zu diskutieren»: Femmes-Tische zum Thema geschlechtsspezifische Gewalt. (https://www.unhcr.org/dach/ch-de/75043-es-ist-zeit-uber-geschlechtsspezifische-gewalt-zu-diskutieren.html)	Schweiz	https://www.femmetische.ch The association Femmes-Tische was founded in 1996. Femmes-Tische is the leading network of informal education for vulnerable and socially disadvantaged people in Switzerland. A new offer on the topic of "gender-based violence" has been in development since 2022; pilot test at several locations since May 2022..
6	Nazeer Farah et al. Bracewell Kelly et al.	Women's Aid Federation of England, Bristol University of Central Lancashire et al.	Evaluation, 2021 , 279 S.: Roadmap Evaluation, Final Report. Connect Centre, University of Central Lancashire, University of East London, Manchester Metropolitan University and Bangor University. (https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Roadmap_Report_280921.pdf) Evaluationszusammenfassung, 2022 , 2 S.: Key Messages for Survivors of Domestic Violence & Abuse from the Evaluation of the Roadmap for System Change. (https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Roadmap-Evaluation-Survivor-Briefing-Paper-final8-3-22.pdf)	England	Information about the project "Ask Me" (very many interesting documents and information): https://www.womensaid.org.uk/our-approach-change-that-lasts/askme/ The evaluation lasted from 2017-2021 and examined, among other things, the "Ask Me" program, offered in four regions. Content: two-day courses for community members on various topics: Incidence of domestic violence, myths/stereotypes, dynamics of abuse, consequences, skills for Ask Me Ambassadors (ambassadors, as graduates of the training are called), info on specialized help organizations, self-care. Results: The evaluation shows positive changes

			<p>Impact Briefings 1–5, 2017–2019: Fünf Dokumente mit Informationen zum Projekt Ask-Me-Ambassadors vonseiten der Programmanbieterin «Women's Aid Federation»:</p> <p>Impact Briefing 1: https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CTL-Impact-Briefing.pdf</p> <p>Impact Briefing 2: https://1q7dqy2unor827bjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/CTL-Briefing-2-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Impact Briefing 3: https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Change-That-Lasts-Impact-Briefing-3-2019.pdf</p> <p>Impact Briefing 4: https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Change-That-Lasts-Impact-Briefing-1.pdf</p> <p>Impact Briefing Summary: https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Change-That-Lasts-Impact-Briefing-Summary.pdf</p> <p>Vier Praxisdokumente:</p> <p>Introduction, 11 S.: An introduction to the Change That Lasts Ask Me scheme. (https://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/sites/default/files/D A-Ask-Me-introduction.pdf)</p> <p>Essentials, 7 S.: Ask Me Training: Essential Information (https://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/sites/default/files/D A-Ask-Me-essential-information.pdf)</p> <p>Poster, 1 S.: Community Ambassador. (https://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/sites/default/files/D A-Ask-Me-Community-Ambassador-information-poster.pdf)</p> <p>Training Course Dates, 1 S.: Dates for a 12 Hours Free Training Course. (https://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/sites/default/files/D A-Ask-Me-Community-Ambassador-training-poster.pdf)</p>		<p>like more knowledge, self-confidence, openness to get involved, etc. It is important to be available to support Ambassadors in the longer term.</p> <p>"Impact Briefings 1-5: The program provider "Women's Aid Federation" has written five documents with diverse, interesting information about the Ask-Me project.</p> <p>In addition, the Women's Aid Federation has produced practical documents. They show elements for the concrete design of the Ask-Me program: Introduction to the project, information on the topic, info-poster, advertisement for training meetings).</p> <p>Information on current Ask-Me courses: https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/womens-aid-federation-of-england-12257872648 (scroll down)</p>
7	Addis Samia et al.	Wales Violence Prevention Unit, Cardiff	<p>Study, 2021, 70 S.: Addis Samia et al.: What Works to Prevent Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)? Systematic Evidence Assessment. Wales Violence Prevention Unit, Public Health Wales NHS Trust, Cardiff.</p>	Wales	<p>https://www.violencepreventionwales.co.uk/</p> <p>The study examines which interventions in the Global North are promising for the prevention of violence against women. Projects at the community level include.</p>

			(https://www.violencepreventionwales.co.uk/cms-assets/research/What-Works-to-Prevent-Violence-against-Women-Domestic-Abuse-and-Sexual-Violence-Systematic-Evidence-Assessment_2021-09-20-124755_aypz.pdf)		
8	Fenton Rachel et al.		<p>Artikel, 2020, 11 S.: Gainsbury Alexa N. et al.: From campus to communities: evaluation of the first UK-based bystander programme for the prevention of domestic violence and abuse in general communities. In: MBC Public Health, 20:674. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08519-6)</p> <p>Ergebnispräsentation, o. J., 19 S.: Gainsbury Alexa: Active Bystander Communities. Findings from the South West DVA Prevention Pilot. University of Exeter. (https://cdn.eventsforce.net/files/ef-a7zvexq56ske/website/231/alexa_gainsbury.pdf)</p> <p>Artikel, 2019, o. S.: Fenton Rachel et al.: «The challenges of developing and implementing a bystander intervention for the prevention of domestic violence and abuse in UK communities»? Journal of Gender-Based Violence, 3/2, 215–231. (https://doi.org/10.1332/239868019X15593020989580)</p> <p>Report, 2020, 42 S.: Snowdon Lara et al.: Bystander interventions to prevent intimate partner and sexual violence. Prevention research and good practice resource. Public Health Englang. (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/941380/Bystander_interventions_report.pdf)</p>	England	<p>Bystander: Bystander is the term used to describe a bystander or witness to negative behavior; emergency, crime, irregular behavior. Bystanders, because they are present, perhaps by chance, have several options: simply watch, intervene and help, contribute to the negative behavior, and even encourage it.</p> <p>In southern England, the Active Bystander Communities (ABC) project has been developed and piloted. The ABC service provides community members with information on the topic so that they can become knowledgeable, formulate their opinions and help those affected if necessary so that positive developments can take place. Evaluation results are encouraging, but the implementation of the approach should be further tested and, above all, disseminated more widely.</p>
9	«Save Lives»	Organisation «Save Lives», Bristol With Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	<p>Website mit Hilfe-Tipps für Freund*innen, Familienmitglieder, Nachbar*innen in fünf Schritten: https://safelives.org.uk/reach-in</p> <p>Website (2022) «Your Best Friend» designed für junge Menschen von 13–24 Jahren mit Hilfe-Tipps: verschiedene Themen, ref-flag-Anzeichen, Videos, interaktiver Kommunikation, Materialien für Workshops, Webinar, Podcasts, Links etc.: https://yourbestfriend.org.uk/</p>	Grossbritannien	<p>The website "Your Best Friend" contains comprehensive, innovatively presented information and instructions for 13-24 year olds when disturbing things are noticed in a friend's relationship: https://yourbestfriend.org.uk/</p> <p>According to information, no evaluation of the reception is available yet.</p>
10	Gregory Alison et al.	University of Bristol	Artikel 2019 , 27 S.: Gregory Alison et al.: “. . . The Forgotten Heroes”: A Qualitative Study Exploring How Friends and Family Members of DV Survivors Use Domestic Violence Helplines. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, vol	Grossbritannien	<p>At the University of Bristol, research is being conducted on the topic of "heroes". The term originates from a research interview and refers to people from the social environment of women who experience violence and who</p>

			<p>36, issue 21-22. (https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519888199) Artikel 2017, 17 S.: Gregory Alison: 'The edge to him was really, really nasty': abusive tactics used against informal supporters of domestic violence survivors. Journal of Gender-Based Violence, 1, 1. (https://doi.org/10.1332/239868017X14896674831469) Artikel 2017, 9.: Gregory Alison et al.: Qualitative study to explore the health and well-being impacts on adults providing informal support to female domestic violence survivors. In BMJ Open. (doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014511) Artikel 2016, 19 S.: The Impact on Informal Supporters of Domestic Violence Survivors: A Systematic Literature Review. Trauma, Violence & Abuse, vol 18(5), 562–580. (https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838016641919) Artikel 2021, 14 S.: 'I Think it Just Made Everything Very Much More Intense': A Qualitative Secondary Analysis Exploring The Role Of Friends and Family Providing Support to Survivors of Domestic Abuse During The COVID-19 Pandemic. Journal of Family Violence. (https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00292-3)</p>		<p>stand up for them. Research was conducted on the difficult situations that these "heroes" can face when they intervene and advocate for those affected by violence.</p> <p>Website and video on information for the social environment of women experiencing violence (2 min.): https://www.bristol.ac.uk/primaryhealthcare/researchthemes/building-resilience-in-forgotten-heroes/ A current project is exploring (August 2019 to November 2022; see also video) what help, information, and support these "Heroes" need to feel safe and well equipped; no results available yet. A website with the necessary resources is planned; this is currently being developed; planned online launch is 2023. Already online is the following website with information for the social environment: https://www.domestic-abuse-friends-and-family.org.uk/</p>
11	Brazier Christian et al.	«Make a Change Programme» der Organisation «Respect», London	<p>Proposal, 2022: geplantes Projekt mit dem Titel «Friends and family of those who harm». Inhalt: siehe Spalte ganz rechts. Zurzeit sind keine Informationen öffentlich zugänglich. Das Projekt ist in Entwicklung und wird anfangs 2023 mit der Pilotphase starten. Geplant ist, das Projekt in England an vier Orten der Organisation 'Make a Change' durchzuführen, in Sunderland, Durham, Merseyside und Trafford. Die Tools und Ressourcen sollen mittelfristig auch für weitere Mitglieder von 'Respect' zugänglich sein.</p>	Grossbritannien 5 Regionen	<p>Information about project and organization: https://www.makeachange.uk.net/who-we-are https://www.respect.uk.net/ Content parts of the proposed offering: - Development of resources to provide advice and guidance to friends and family members; - Local campaigns and outreach; - Education and awareness workshops (what is HG, warning signs of HG, how to address, own safety, professional help lines), - Involvement of companies and building a contact person in companies, - Establishment of support persons from the private environment of participants in offender programs to ensure lasting change.</p>
12	Nikupeteri Anna	University of Lapland, Faculty of Social Sciences, Rovaniemi, Finland	<p>Artikel, 2022, 15 S.: Nikupeteri Anna et al.: Feminist community work in preventing violence against women: a case study of addressing intimate partner violence in Finland, Nordic Social Work Research, 12:2, 256-269</p>	Finnland	<p>Evaluation of a community approach in Finland: The project was implemented in a rural area with 13,000 inhabitants and an urban area with 84,000 inhabitants</p>

			(DOI: 10.1080/2156857X.2021.1997790) Projektbericht, 2017 , 21 S.: Toimittanut Elina Havu, Tuulia Kovanen et al.: Askeleita jalkautuvaan väkivaltatyöhön – Hyvinvoinnilla väkivaltaa vastaan. Bericht auf Finnisch, jedoch mit interessanten Photos zum Schuhprojekt zum Anschauen (siehe auch Informationen in Kap. 6: Tool Box). (https://issuu.com/ensi-jaturvakotienliitto/docs/askeleita_jalkautuvaan_v_kivaltaty)		2015-2018; by the organization "Mother and Child Homes and Shelters" (https://ensijaturvakotienliitto.fi/en/). Project activities - awareness raising, dialogue, collaboration, and empowerment - targeted four groups: the general public, professionals working with women and families (e.g., child health center, daycare, church congregation), decision-makers, and women victims of violence. The results show that raising people's awareness of violence through feminist community work can prevent violence in couple relationships.
13	Rung Nina und Peter	Projekt «Huskurage»	Flyer, o. J. , 1 S.: Huskurage – Domestic Courage – a Policy Concerning Violence in Close Relationships. (https://media2.huskurage.se/2019/10/Info-till-boende-ENG.pdf) Aufhängeblatt, o. J. , 1 S.: Huskurage – Aufhängeblatt im Wohnblock. (https://media2.huskurage.se/2020/01/huskurage-englelska-policy-ny.pdf)	Schweden	The project "Huskurage" was founded in 2014 by Nina and Peter Rung. The term Huskurage is based on the concept of moral courage and extends it to the residential area ('Hus'). Courage or having the courage to address domestic violence in one's own living environment is the core idea of the project. Has been extended from the real estate sector to the construction sector and the hotel sector. The project could also be spread further in Scandinavia, e.g. to Finland.

D. Nordamerika

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt	Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1	Thompson Aimee et al.	Projekt «Close to Home»	USA Boston	<p>“Close to Home” began in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 2005. Information on the Close to Home projects for adults and youth: http://www.c2-home.org</p> <p>About the manual: The manual conveys the approach of Close to Home. It is about advancing domestic and sexual violence prevention within communities. The manual clarifies what community organizing means and details principles, skills, and activities for community work that lead to lasting social change.</p>

			<p>(https://static1.squarespace.com/static/52111975e4b0da5fb641737a/t/558d8129e4b0c1de6c7e2cfe/1435337001543/ClosetoHome_AssessmentGuide_2015.pdf)</p> <p>Tips for Practitioners, 2015, 60 S.: Thompson Aimee: Tips for Practitioners. Lessons learned from Using Close to Home's Community Organizing Approach. Close to Home, Boston.</p> <p>(https://static1.squarespace.com/static/52111975e4b0da5fb641737a/t/558d8c60e4b0f022e887abb2/1435339872722/TipsforPractitioners_ClosetoHome2015_2.pdf)</p> <p>Jugend-Literaturmagazin, 2008, 27 S.: S.O.S: Sharing Our Stories. The Close to Home Youth Literary Magazine. (https://static1.squarespace.com/static/52111975e4b0da5fb641737a/t/558d860ce4b0ab6b4cd54d23/143533825207/C2H_SOS_2008_OTP.pdf)</p>		<p>About the Assessment Guide: The Assessment Guide takes an in-depth look at the start-up phase for community projects and clarifies what is important at the beginning. The start-up phase is about getting to know the community in depth, seeing it 'anew', compiling knowledge, not only, but also in relation to domestic and sexual violence.</p> <p>About the Practitioners Manual: The manual includes the same contents as the above two documents and is specifically aimed at professionals who want to launch a new community project.</p> <p>About the Youth Literary Magazine: The Close-to-Home approach works specifically with youth as well. In the Youth Literary Magazine, young people write about their experiences with violence. The underlying idea is that sharing experiences has a healing power.</p>
2	Kim Mimi et al.	Projekt «Creative Interventions»	<p>Toolkit, 2020 (1. Auflage: 2012), 576 S.: The Creative Interventions Toolkit. A Practical Guide to Stop Interpersonal Violence. Creative Interventions. (https://www.creative-interventions.org/toolkit/)</p> <p>Workbook, 2021, 107 S.: The Creative Interventions Workbook. Practical tools to stop interpersonal violence. Creative Interventions. (https://www.creative-interventions.org/toolkit/#workbook)</p> <p>Artikel, 2009, 29 S.: Kim Mimi: Alternative Interventions to Intimate Violence: Defining Political and Pragmatic Challenges. In: Ptacek, J. (Ed.), Restorative Justice and Violence Against Women, NY: Oxford University Press. (Abstract: https://academic.oup.com/book/6755/chapter-abstract/150859534?redirectedFrom=fulltext)</p> <p>Artikel, 2010, 16 S.: Pennell Joan & Kim Mimi: Opening Conversations Across Cultural, Gender, and Generational Divides. Family and Community Engagement to Stop Violence Against Women and Children. In: Ptacek J. (Ed.): Restorative Justice and Violence against Women, 177–192, New York, Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Artikel, 2011, 22 S.: Kim Mimi: Moving Beyond Critique: Creative Interventions and Reconstruction of Community Accountability. In: Social Justice, 37, 4, 14–35.</p>	USA Californien	<p>The Creative Interventions project was founded in Oakland, California in 2004. The goal is to offer resources to anyone and everyone ('Everyday People') so that violence can be stopped or not occur in the first place. https://www.creative-interventions.org/</p> <p>To the Toolkit and Workbook: Creative Interventions offers answers to the question, how can the social network actively engage in ending violence when loved ones are affected by domestic violence? It is about prevention, timely intervention, crisis intervention as well as recovery. The project provides resources for 'Everyday People' to prevent and intervene in domestic, family, and sexual violence without going through the criminal justice system.</p> <p>"Creative Interventions" has launched the "Story Telling & Organizing Project." The website features activities of 'Everyday' individuals who have worked to end domestic violence in their social environments. The stories inspire activities in one's own neighborhood or community: https://www.creative-interventions.org/stories/</p> <p>Website with info On the three articles: They are basic texts on the subject of community mobilization, which in</p>

			(https://communityaccountability.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/moving-beyond-critique.pdf)		the USA is also referred to as 'restorative justice' and 'community accountability'. addressed.
3	Kaba Mariame et al.	«Transformative Justice»	Handbuch, 2019 , 162 S.: Kaba Mariame, Hassan Shira: Fumbling Towards Repair. A Workbook for Community Accountability Facilitators. Project NIA, Workbook edition. ISBN-10 1939202329. Das Buch enthält Reflexionen, Definitionen sowie Aktivitäten und praktische Informationen, um Menschen zu unterstützen, die im Bereich Gewalt gegen Frauen tätig sind und auf Community-Ebene zur Bewältigung dieser Gewalt beitragen wollen. Videos zum US-nationalen Treffen zum Thema « Building Accountable Communities», organisiert von Mariame Kaba: Video 1, 2019 , 86 Min.: What is Accountability. (https://project-nia.org/news/april-2019-building-accountable-communities-national-gathering) Video 2, 2019 , 65 Min.: Addressing Harm (u. a. mit Mimi Kim). (https://www.youtube.com/embed/QUhaOYD0ZWY)	USA	Website with information on sexual and partner violence and the transformative justice approach: https://www.whatreallymakesussafe.com/#/about Transformative Justice aims to provide safety and reparative processes for people experiencing violence by encouraging perpetrators of violence to take responsibility in and through their communities. These websites also provide an introduction and information about transformative justice, and the materials are intended to help work with this approach within communities: https://transformharm.org/ https://incite-national.org/community-accountability/ It is especially aimed at communities of BBWoC, trans, LGBTQ+
4	Hung-En Sung et al.	Projekt und Organisation «Garden of Hope», New York City	Artikel, 2016 , 10 S.: Chunrye Kim, Hung-En Sung: Characteristics and Risk Factors of Chinese Immigrant Intimate Partner Violence Victims in New York City and the Role of Supportive Social Networks. In: The Family Journal: Conseling and Therapy for Couples and Familie, vol. 24, 1, 60–69. (DOI: 10.1177/1066480715615632)	USA New York	The project "Garden of Hope" has been active in New York City since 2004 and works primarily with the Chinese community. Garden of Hope is active in the areas of violence against women, sexual violence and human trafficking. For information see: https://gohny.org Community work is a thematic area of the organization. Every year over 10'000 people are reached with the activities: https://gohny.org/outreach/
5	Shepard Melanie	Duluth Model Project	Article, 2008 , 9 S.: Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence. VAWnet Applied Reserach Forum. National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women. (https://www.ncjfcj.org/publications/mobilizing-communities-to-prevent-domestic-violence-by-melanie-shepard/)	USA Duluth	In Duluth, USA, one of the first intervention projects on violence against women started in the 1990s. In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, the model has been widely disseminated thanks to a detailed translation of the model by Ute Rösemann. Shepard extends the institutional VAW intervention approach with the community approach in this article.
6	Regierung Neufundland und Labrador, Kanada	Nationaler Aktionsplan	Action Plan, 2019 , 52 S.: Working Together for Violence-Free Communities. An Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence in Newfoundland and Labrador 2015–2019. (www.gov.nl.ca/vpi/files/violence_free_communities.pdf)	Kanada Neufundland & Labrador	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, Violence Prevention Action Plan (2019-2023). The Working Together for Violence-Free Communities Action Plan illustrates the government's commitment to community collaboration to prevent and reduce violence in New-foundland and Labrador. One of the four strategies

					emphasizes the importance of communities to be more involved and mobilized.
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E. Ozeanien

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt		Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1	Trewartha Cristy et al.	«Heart Movement» Community-Project-Organisation, Auckland	<p>Strategieplan, 2021, 78 S.: The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence. New Zealand Government. (https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/assets/National-strategy/Finals-translations-alt-formats/Te-Aorerekura-National-Strategy-final.pdf)</p> <p>The strategic plan is based on a new model of wellbeing: empowerment, healing, informal and formal support.</p> <p>Bericht, 2020, 38 S.: Trotman Rachael: The Heart Movement: Impact and Future Development: Heart Movement Organisation, Auckland, New Zealand. (https://www.heartmovement.org.nz/reports)</p> <p>Artikel, 2015, 32 S.: Hann S. & Trewartha C.: Creating Change: Mobilising New Zealand Communities to Prevent Family Violence. New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse, Issues Paper 8. (https://nzfvc.org.nz/our-work/recommended-reading/community-mobilisation)</p> <p>Forschung, 2020, 264 S.: Trewartha C.: Measuring Community Mobilisation. Dissertation at the University of Auckland, New Zealand.</p> <p>The researcher developed and tested quantitative instruments to measure community mobilization levels (including community readiness). Aspects of community mobilization examined were: project leadership, participation, organization, critical awareness, shared concerns, and social cohesion.</p> <p>The central contribution of this work is a new instrument to measure changes in the course of community mobilization processes in family violence and the promotion of healthy relationships.</p>	Neuseeland Auckland	<p>New Zealand published a new strategic plan to eliminate domestic and sexual violence in 2021; both community mobilization (chap. 2) and primary prevention (chap. 4) are central. Since the end of 2022, developments are underway at the national level for a major new area of work to support prevention and community mobilization (information likely to be available during 2023).</p> <p>"Heart Movement" is a community project in the city of Auckland, New Zealand, active since 2012. The interesting report from 2020 (see left column) reports on the work of the Heart Movement from 2015 to 2019 and on the further development of the project.</p> <p>Website with lots of up-to-date information: https://www.heartmovement.org.nz</p> <p>The goal of the activities is to challenge social norms that prevent nonviolent relationships. This is achieved with the community mobilization approach: strengthening the connection between people and places enables shared values and relationships to create better families and neighborhoods.</p> <p>At the moment, the issue is to make "Heart Movement" truly community-led, or rather, to find the appropriate structures. The question to answer is: what structures are needed to support community mobilization so that it is truly community-led and more and more people are involved in change?</p> <p>Whānau: Whānau is a term from the Māori language and refers to members of the extended family, i.e. family members, friends*, neighborhood, colleagues, etc.</p>

					<p>Whānau people are particularly targeted with community mobilization projects.</p> <p>Website: https://www.mataora.wananga.com/ with a lot of practical information in the field of community mobilization, e.g. for community allies and facilitators, but also with resources, stories and approaches for the development of community projects (based on the work of Creative Interventions; see North America 2).</p>
2	Partridge Emma et al.	Organisation «Our Watch», Melbourne	<p>Toolkit, 2016, 56 S.: Our Watch: Community based prevention of violence against women and their children. A toolkit for practitioners. (https://www.mav.asn.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0013/27310/OurWatch-Community-Toolkit-2-AA.pdf)</p> <p>Outcomes and Learnings (Kurzversion), 2016, 7 S.: Our Watch: Summary Report on Outcomes and Learnings. Prepared for the Community Crime Prevention Unit, Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation, Australia. (https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/11/12030414/RVAWC-Summary_AA.pdf)</p> <p>Outcomes and Learnings, 2016, 55 S.: Our Watch: Final Report on Outcomes and Learnings [full version]. Prepared for the Community Crime Prevention Unit, Victorian Department of Justice and Regulation, Australia. (https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/11/12030641/RVAWC_AA.pdf)</p> <p>Framework, 2021, 168 S.: Our Watch. (2021). Change the story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women in Australia (2nd ed.). Melbourne, Australia: Our Watch. (https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/11/18101814/Change-the-story-Our-Watch-AA.pdf)</p> <p>Men-in-Focus Praxishandbuch, 2022, 150 S.: Our Watch: Men in focus practice guide: Addressing masculinities and working with men in the prevention of men's violence against women. Melbourne, Australia.</p>	Australien	<p>The organization "Our Watch", leading organization in Australia in the field of primary prevention of violence against women and their children, has a wealth of interesting documents and information, see: www.ourwatch.org.au.</p> <p>About the toolkit: manual for practice with community projects, information on starting activities, working with communities (participation), communication, evaluation and celebrating progress, including materials. Principle of the toolkit: different communities need different approaches, activities need to be co-designed and driven by the community, tailored to target groups and contexts, and evaluated so that something is known about effectiveness.</p> <p>Outcomes and Learnings: from 2012 to 2015, the Community Crime Prevention Program was implemented in Australia (\$7.2 million Austr.). It was focused on partnerships with and in communities to reduce violence against women and their children. The two reports provide lessons learned and outcomes.</p> <p>Framework 2021: The Framework report provides a comprehensive national plan for the prevention of violence against women in Australia..Community-Mobilisation plays an important role in this - among other areas (e.g., p. 84 f.).</p> <p>See also the video with Emma Partridge from "Our Watch" on prevention work (5 min.): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Rf1omZkNRc</p>

			<p>(https://www.ourwatch.org.au/resource/men-in-focus-practice-guide-addressing-masculinities-and-working-with-men-in-the-prevention-of-mens-violence-against-women/) Men-in-Focus Evidence Review, 2019, 126 S.: Men in focus: unpacking masculinities and engaging men in the prevention of violence against women, Our Watch, Melbourne, Australia. (https://media-cdn.ourwatch.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/11/06231949/Men-in-focus-Evidence-review.pdf)</p> <p>Kostenstudie, 2015, 62 S.: PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia (PwC): A high price to pay: The economic case for preventing violence against women. Request of: Our Watch and the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation (VicHealth). (https://www.pwc.com.au/pdf/a-high-price-to-pay.pdf)</p> <p>National Plan, 2022, 144 S.: National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children, 2022–2032. Ending Gender-Based Violence in One Generation. Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Social Services.</p>		<p>Men in Focus: These two reports look at men's involvement in the prevention of violence against women. While the first report focuses on practical activities and the development of appropriate projects (including in the community sector), the second report reviews the state of knowledge on the links between masculinity and violence against women and identifies ways to involve men and boys in prevention efforts.</p> <p>On the cost study: The Australian PricewaterhouseCooper study used 75 evaluations from all continents to examine how large monetary savings can be as a result of prevention work. The study looked at community mobilization work and individual program participation. According to the results, the monetary benefits far outweigh the initial program investment, especially in the case of community work.</p> <p>On the National Plan: The most recent ten-year plan of the Australian government and all states will be implemented with two action plans (in five years each). Prevention and community are a central theme.</p>
3	UN Women	UN Women Pacific Regional Ending Violence against Women Facility Fund (Pacific Fund), Australien Aid	<p>Project-Guide 2015, 148 S.: UN Women. How to Design Projects to End Violence Against Women and Girls. A step-by-step guide to taking action. UN Women Pacific Multi-Country Office. Suva, Fiji. (https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/07/how-to-design-projects-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls)</p>	Pacific-Island-Region	<p>The Toolkit (148 pp.) was developed for and with Pacific Island country organizations working on violence against women. The manual contains a wide range of information on analysis, strategy development, implementation, and reflection on violence against women prevention and intervention projects. https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/end-violence-against-women</p>
4	Mannell Jenevieve et al.	UCL (University College London), Institut for Global Health London, Samoa Victim Support Group (SVSG), National University of Samoa, HAMPI Consultoria en Salud	<p>Artikel, 2021, 13 S.: Mannell Jenevieve et al.: Decolonising violence against women research: a study design for co-developing violence prevention interventions with communities in low and middle income countries (LMICs). BMC Public Health, 21: 1147. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11172-2)</p> <p>Interview mit J. Mannell (5 Min.): Informationen zum EVE-Projekt und zum Vorgehen. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cs02qtFFHjQ&t=185s</p>	Samoa Südamerika: Peru	<p>The EVE community research project, 2020-2024, is participatory in nature and involves communities in the process (EVE: Evidence for Violence prevention in the extremes; meaning high rates of violence against women). Appropriate interventions are co-designed by communities and their members in participatory processes. They should be researchers, not just research participants, so that interventions are appropriate and effective for women. The goal of the project is to create robust and meaningful ways to prevent violence against women and girls in high-prevalence locations around the world.</p>

			<p>Webinar, 2021 (87 Min.): Engaging communities to prevent Gender Based Violence – Perspectives from India, Peru and Samoa. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MeJbfkleyY8&t=4228s)</p> <p>Zeitungsbericht zur Beteiligung von Community Leaders im Gewaltpräventionsprojekt (4.11.2022). https://www.samoaoobserver.ws/category/samoa/100418</p> <p>Fact Sheet Samoa-Project, 2020, 1 S.: Samoa: A case study of community-led violence prevention. UCL, Institute of Global Health. (https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/sites/global_health/files/research-igh-eve-samoa-fact-sheet.pdf)</p>		<p>Project website: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/z-research/eve-project-evidence-violence-prevention-extreme</p> <p>About the Webinar: First webinar on community participation for the prevention of gender-based violence. Provides insight into various projects.</p>
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F. Südamerika

Nr.	Kontakt / Institution / Projekt	Publikationen, Materialien, Zugänglichkeit	Länder	Informationen via Internet und weitere Angaben
1	<p>Verschiedene Projekte, die auch in Ländern Südamerikas durchgeführt wurden oder werden, sind bereits weiter oben bei anderen Kontinenten erwähnt.</p> <p>Siehe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Afrika 1: u. a. Community-Projekt in <u>Haiti</u>, siehe: https://beyondborders.net/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women-girls/ – Afrika 5: Community-Projekt in <u>Peru</u> (GAP-project: Gender Violence in the Amazon of Peru) – Afrika 9: Community-Projekt in <u>Bolivien</u> (Construyendo los avances de paz: Gewalt gegen Frauen, Workshops mit Community-Mitgliedern) – Asien 6: Gender-based violence in the Amazon of <u>Peru</u> (GAP) Project – Ozeanien 4: Projekt in <u>Peru</u>, in Amantaní, einer Insel im Titicacasee der peruvianischen Anden 			
2	<p>Organisation CORDES</p>	<p>Projekt «Chalatenango sin violencia de género» der Organisation «Asociación Fundación para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Comunal de El Salvador (CORDES)»,</p>	<p>Evaluation 2021, 24 S.: CORDES: Informe de evaluacion final interna de la fase del proyecto participacion Chalatenango (2017–2020) [Evaluation zur Phase 2017–2020 des Projekts «Chalatenango frei von geschlechtserbezogener Gewalt»]. Bericht auf Anfrage zugänglich via: kontakt@solidar.ch</p> <p>Das Projekt wird aktuell bis Ende 2023 weitergeführt und auf weitere Gemeinden ausgeweitet.</p>	<p>El Salvador</p> <p>Since 2017, the organization CORDES, in collaboration with the development organization Solidar Suisse, has been carrying out activations against violence against women in 12 communities in the department of Chalatenango in El Salvador, different levels in the project "Chalatenango free from gender-based violence":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening and supporting local women's associations - Campaigns, workshops, self-help groups and activating community work on violence prevention - Peer training and activation of young women and men

		Zusammenarbeit mit «Solidar Suisse»			- Improving local support services and intensifying cooperation between government institutions and civil society. The interesting evaluation finds that working at the local level is the most effective strategy in the fight for a life free of violence against women. Brief information about the project (in German): https://solidar.ch/de/themen/frauenrechte/el-salvador/
3	Kudelka Ana	Projekt «Vida sin Violencia», Zusammenarbeit mit «Solidar Suisse»	Projektbeschreibung 2018 , 26 S.: Proyecto Vida sin violencia. (https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/countries/countries-content/bolivia/es/Cartilla_Vida_sin_violencia_web_ok.pdf) Evaluationsbericht 2022 , 58 S.: Evaluación externa del proyecto vida sin violencia. Fase II, Informe final [Externe Evaluation zum Projekt «Vida sin violencia», Phase 2]. Bericht auf Anfrage zugänglich via: kontakt@solidar.ch Das Projekt wird auch 2023 weitergeführt.	Bolivien	The project "vida sin violencia" cooperates with authorities, grassroots organizations/NGOS, schools and health centers. It builds various networks: Counseling centers for people affected by violence (SLIM), prevention campaigns in 106 communities in Bolivia. The EduActivistas (educational activists) - youth and university lecturers - stimulated prevention policies and legal counseling centers. In rural communities, more than 2,000 promoters provide information and counseling to women who have experienced violence. Communication campaigns through social media now reach over 6,000,000 people. The project "Vida sin Violencia" connects the actors in a community with 800 members. Informationen zu «Vida sin violencia»: https://solidar.ch/de/halt-gewalt-an-frauen/ https://solidar.ch/de/themen/frauenrechte/bolivien/ Bolivianer*innen werden symbolisch gegen Gewalt geimpft, Foto siehe: https://solidar.ch/de/projekte/bolivien/

Thank you for your interest.
We hope, the study and the many and diverse examples inspired you.
All the best for you and your work, wherever you are.

Warm regards and greetings from Hamburg,

Prof. Dr. Sabine Stövesand,
University of Applied Sciences

