DEVELOPING TRUST INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES TO WOMEN'S SAFETY

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Section I
Introduction

This report has been written for policy makers at national and local levels, and practitioners and administrators in professional and community organizations. It summarizes recent developments in strategies and practices around the world concerning women and girls' safety, including the prevention of violence against women. The report originated in a request, from the National Crime Prevention Centre of Canada, for recent information on international developments relating to women's safety and victimization.[1] A number of Canadian policy papers had been produced up to 2000, so their interest was in developments since that time.

Most countries in the world now recognize the seriousness of the problem of violence against women, and have passed national, state or provincial policy and legislation, and funded and initiated strategies and projects to respond to and reduce its incidence. As a Canadian *Policy Framework* (NCPC, 2000) suggested, there have been some *significant advances* in the past ten years:

> The *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women* (1993) describes violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

- increasing awareness and acceptance that women abuse is a serious problem;
- better understanding of the dynamics of abuse;
- a greater emphasis on prevention and criminal justice solutions;
- a better understanding of gender-based analysis;
- an increasing range of best practices;
- and agreement on the need to work collaboratively, and in partnerships, to deal with the complex problems underlying violence against women.

Many of these developments have focused on criminal justice and victim assistance strategies (.eg. Roberts 2002; Tasmania, 2003). In the area of crime prevention, a number of specific policies and projects have emerged, ranging from the designation of funds to education and anti-violence programmes targeting children and young people, chaperone or surveillance projects for those at risk, projects to change the behaviour and attitudes of abusive partners, and better support and protocol systems to prevent the escalation of violence.

Some prevention policies have shifted from an emphasis on women as victims of violence, to a broader and more pro-active emphasis on *women's safety*.

These take into account the need to promote a gender perspective in crime prevention programmes, by ensuring that the needs and differential experiences of women and girls (and men and boys), are taken into account at all stages of community safety planning, especially at the local government level.

To some extent there has been a ghettoization of crime prevention programmes and policies concerning women. They have been seen as separate from overall policies, as add-ons to mainstream prevention policy. In the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, relatively small amounts of money have been allocated specifically to such projects.[2] Over the past few years the need for gender to be taken into account at all policy levels has been clearly articulated. This is often referred to as *gender mainstreaming*, and was the gist of the platform for action adopted at the 1995 UN *World Conference on Women* in Beijing, and at Beijing+5 in New York in 2000. It was also a conclusion of the Workshop on women at the Vienna meetings of the 10th UN *Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* in April 2000. There is now some evidence of a greater understanding of the need to put gender *into* crime prevention.

The development, implementation, and sustaining of effective crime prevention strategies and initiatives, present many challenges. Prevention targeting women's safety presents even greater challenges, but it is also an area in which there is much innovation (Femmes et Villes International, 2004). This report focuses primarily on promising and effective strategies and practice to reduce violence against women and promote women's safety. It includes:

- a brief summary of some of recent trends in relation to women's safety
- an international review of some recent surveys of violence against women and girls
- a summary of international and national strategies and good practice in a range of countries
- a review of emerging issues on *how* to advance women and girls' safety through effective prevention
- some examples of good practice projects.

Section II   Changing definitions and recent developments

A.   Changing definitions

The issues underlying violence against women and women's safety are complex social and political ones, and have been the subject of much dispute and debate in terms of their recognition, causes and appropriate responses. Countries have varied considerably in how they have responded and defined the problems, in terms of which government departments have been given responsibility for prevention, and what that prevention should include. Before reviewing international developments it is useful to note some of the changing definitions, and terms and concepts currently in use.[3]

Violence against women, domestic violence and family violence

Over the past thirty years the women's movement has put much energy into putting women on the public agenda. This has ranged from issues of equality of work, promotion and pay, education and health needs, to the significance of violence against women, most notably domestic violence. What was seen as a private family matter in the 1970's became by the 1980's a public issue, with the development of shelters and victims' services, and arguments that such violence be recognised and treated as criminal, along with other kinds of violence. In terms of *prevention*, much of that energy has gone into the use of the criminal justice system, with the implementation of charging policies, tough sentences for batterers, or remedial programmes for perpetrators of abuse.[4]

> It is a remarkable achievement that in less than a decade, the political climate surrounding the rights of women has shifted from refusing to admit that violence against women is a problem to an almost universal understanding that it is the ultimate expression of the subordinate status of women globally.
> *Roxana Carrillo* UNIFEM 2000

The initial focus on ***violence against women*** has been interpreted for the most part by both the public and governments in terms of ***domestic violence*** – violence by current and ex spouses and intimate partners, and taking place in the home. Stranger violence including rape and sexual assault, or violence by acquaintances and intimate partners taking place outside the home, have been given much less attention and to some extent excluded from government strategies. While women's greater ***fear of crime*** compared with men has been acknowledged in victimization surveys, it has often been explained as irrational, given their lower likelihood of becoming a victim of street crime, compared with men. Government crime prevention policies directed to women's insecurity have often been in the form of advice to women on avoiding dangerous situations. Such a response has been strongly contested by some critics as failing to acknowledge the need for wider systemic responses to male violence against women (Stanko, 1996).

Over the past ten years, general understanding of the problem and extent of violence against women has expanded from domestic violence to include violence by intimate partners, dating and campus violence, stalking, workplace harassment and violence, violence and harassment by strangers, as well as peer violence among children and adolescents (Renzetti, Edelson & Bergen, 2001). There is increased awareness of the links between violence and child abuse and subsequent victimization and criminalization (Chesney-Lind, 1995).

Internationally, forced prostitution, trafficking, culturally embedded practices such as female genital mutilation, forced and early marriages, and dowry and inheritance traditions and laws all form part of this expanded understanding (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002). Armed conflict and its impact on women and girls is another expanding area of concern (Farr, 2003; Schmeidl & Piza-Lopez, 2002).

In a number of countries *family violence* has become the preferred term for government initiatives. It is seen to be a broader concept which takes account of the impact of violence on all members of a family, including children, and not just on women. There is now growing recognition of the negative impact of witnessing family violence on children and adolescents, and non-stranger violence against boys is seen as an under-investigated problem. For some commentators, however, the term family violence is seen to divert attention from violence against women, and the extent of discriminatory practices which are embedded in institutions and cultures (Hague, Kelly, Mullender, 2001).[5]

Nevertheless, gradually throughout this period, the importance of considering the *differential* impact of violence and insecurity on men and on women, its causes and its consequences has received much greater attention. Gender as a concept has been pushed to the fore. The term *gender-based violence* is used internationally to refer to the wide range of violent behaviours affecting women and girls, and which are supported culturally, legally and institutionally in many countries.[6] Similarly, *gender-based crime* refers to criminal actions targeting women and girls (NCPC, 2000).

> **Gender-based crime** encompasses a range of criminal actions that are targeted at women and girls, including their person and/or property. They are referred to as gender-based crimes because of their targeted nature and because they affect women and girls differently, as compared with men and boys.
> *NCPC Policy Framework* 2000

Women's safety, urban governance and gender mainstreaming

The term *women's safety* has come to include prevention strategies which are positive and pro-active in their conception. It is generally used to refer to strategies and policies which work to create safer environments for women, often through direct partnerships between local organizations and municipal governments (Andrew, 1995; Shaw & Andrews, 2005). Initially, much of the work has focused on the provision of front line services and the prevention of street and stranger violence in public space, using tools such as safety walks, and situational crime prevention approaches.

These include environmental changes through urban planning, housing design, and transport design and scheduling, as well as increasing local authority support to front-line services for women.

Currently, there is renewed emphasis on governance issues – on increasing the role of women in local decision-making and implanting gender concerns at all levels of crime prevention and urban governance (Beijing, 1995; UNCHS, 1996; EFUS, 1999; CAFSU, 2001a & b).[7]

These changes reflect the development of gender-based analysis in many areas of government policy - often referred to as ***gender mainstreaming***. In terms of crime prevention this implies the necessity of taking account of the different experiences and needs of women and men in all aspects of their lives, and at all levels of policy development and implementation.

B. Prevention policies and recent developments internationally

Over the past ten to twenty years, developing countries and countries in transition have seen rapid social changes, population growth, increasing poverty and disparities in income levels, and migration from traditional cultures and rural areas to urban centres and other countries. These changes are having a huge impact on the lives of women and girls, and have increased their risk of victimization (WHO, 1998; United Nations 2005).

In many developed countries major social and economic changes have also affected the vulnerability and risks of violence for women and girls. For example, in Canada and the United States there are now more single women living alone than before; more single mothers with responsibility for their children, although they have fewer children than in the past; a higher proportion of minority and immigrant women and girls, and increasing numbers of elderly women (Statistics Canada, 2001c; Turner, 1995). All these groups are more at risk than others, in part because they form a large proportion of the low-income population.

Public health, multi-agency and cross-cutting interventions

In many countries, prevention, whether directed at violence against women, domestic violence or family violence, is increasingly seen as a *public health issue*, and the responsibility of a range of government departments, including health, education and social services (WHO, 1998 and 2002; Heise et al., 1999; *Population Reports*, 1999; Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

At international, national and local government levels there has been a shift in strategies from the 'vertical thinking and policy development' found in the 1980's – often developed 'top-down' rather than up from the community level - to much more horizontal, inter-sectoral or multi-agency work (Malos, 2000; Edleson, 2001).

In relation to violence against women, this responds to the broader understanding of the consequences of such violence. These include health costs and the impact upon children of witnessing and experiencing family violence, and recognition of its long-term developmental, educational and economic implications.

The costs of violence against women

In crime prevention literature in general, arguments and evidence that prevention is more cost-effective and beneficial than reacting *after* a crime has taken place, are well established (ICPC, 1999; Aos et al., 2001). They have only been applied more recently to violence against women, demonstrating the huge benefits of greater investment in prevention. Such arguments also respond to concerns about the need to target limited resources in the most effective way (Laing & Bobic, 2002). The costs of such violence include:

- *direct costs* (for medical treatment, counselling, criminal justice etc.)
- *non-monetary* and *intangible or indirect costs* (e.g. mortality, increased drug, alcohol use, pain and suffering)
- *economic multiplier effects/opportunity costs* (e.g. decreased earnings by women or lower productivity)
- *social multiplier effects* (e.g. intergenerational transmission of violence, reduced quality of life) (UNICEF, 2000).

Varying methods of calculating such costs have been developed, but a recent review did not identify a 'best approach' (Laing & Bobic, 2002). In general, there has been greater success in costing direct, rather than the indirect costs of violence. Recent studies, using a variety of methods report the following estimates:

- The yearly costs of domestic violence for one London Borough - in terms of the provision of services for women and children at risk - have been estimated as around £90 per household (Stanko, 1998) and £278 for Greater London (Women's Unit, 1999).
- A Dutch study estimated the costs of domestic violence at around 150 million Euro's a year (European Women's Lobby, 2001:7).
- In Finland, the direct costs of violence against women are estimated as 6.9 million Euro's for health services, 14.9 million for social services, and 26.8 million for law enforcement and criminal justice (Piispa & Heiskanen, 2001).
- In Canada, government costs for violence against women have been estimated as over $1billion CAN a year for counselling, training, law enforcement and criminal justice (Greaves, 1995).[8]

- In Tasmania, Australia, the total direct and indirect costs of domestic violence based on a sample of 40 cases were estimated at $40 million AUS (Laing & Bobic, 2002). For the State as a whole, direct costs were estimated at $17.67 million AUS annually.
- In New Zealand, the annual costs of family violence were estimated at their lowest level as $2.5 billion NZ – more than the $1 billion NZ earned from the major annual wool industry exports (Laing & Bobic, 2002).
- Finally, the *TheHealth Costs of Violence* (Victoria, 2004) published by VIVHealth and the Department of Human Services, Victoria, Australia examines the social and economic consequences of family violence.

Other areas of current focus

Other current areas of focus for prevention relating to women and girl's safety include:

Children and youth
The short and long-term impact of exposure to domestic violence on children and adolescents; the sexual abuse and assault of girls and young women, and peer group victimization are priority areas in a number of countries eg. Australia (2001b); South Africa (2000); Britain (Home Office, 2000); Canada (Alliance, 1999; Geffner et al., 2000; Berman & Jiwani, 2001).

Dating, school and campus violence and harassment
This is has been explored in a number of developed countries eg. Canada (Johnson, 1996); the United States (Fisher, Cullen & Turner, 2000; 2002); Australia (Ingermaur, 2001); the UK (Barberet, Fisher, Farrell & Taylor, 2003), as well as in developing countries (Panos Institute, 2003). Such studies highlight the greater risks to young women associated with life-style routines, as well as cultural practices and attitudes.

Violence at work
National studies or surveys increasingly focus on aspects of violence in the workplace and their prevention. Examples include a national survey of violence at work in Britain (Budd, 1999) which found professions at high risk of violence included nursing and health, care workers, catering, education and welfare, all of which tend to have high proportions of women. Women in the 16-24 age group were the most at risk from threats of assault (see also Women's Unit, 1999).

Homelessness, disabled, elderly women, and same sex partner violence
Particular groups of women whose vulnerability to violence has until recently been ignored have been the subject of studies and initiatives in a number of countries including Canada,[9] Australia (2000; 2001a) and the USA (Renzetti, 1992; Vinton, 2001).

Cultural and ethnic minorities
The problems facing groups of women including ethnic and cultural minorities, indigenous and Aboriginal women, recent immigrant women, illegal immigrants and

refugee claimants, are now receiving much greater attention than in the past eg. in Canada, (NCPC, 2000); the Netherlands (Netherlands, 2000); Australia (Coleman, 2000; Australia, 2001a); and the UK.[10]

Trafficking

Internationally, trafficking has become a major problem affecting women and girls in developing countries and countries in transition. While it has been a long-standing practice in many parts of the world, over the past ten years it has become a very profitable aspect of organized crime. There have been large increases in trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, for example, as well as Africa and Latin America. It has become the focus of major international instruments and action, including the Protocol on trafficking in human persons, especially women and children - part of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. (www.odccp.org/trafficking).

> Between 10,000-15,000 girls and women in Bangladesh are trafficked to India each year Some 100,000-200,000 women from Nepal are engaged in forced prostitution in northern and central India.......
> *Radhika Coomaraswamy, UN Human Rights Commission on Violence Against Women*, 2001.

Counting violence against women

There are many problems with the collection and measurement of information on violence against women. In developing countries few prevalence studies on representative samples have been completed, but there is still *a need to know* 'how much' violence against women occurs, in order to expand awareness of the seriousness of the problem, and the need for policy initiatives and action.

In some developed countries there have been disputes about the extent to which domestic violence affects men compared with women. Much of this has revolved around techniques of measurement, and the ability to measure the experience of long-term violence.[11] For many developing countries, such concerns find little space, given the overwhelming evidence of the extent of sexual violence against women and girls.

> The effects of male to female violence are twice as severe when measured by:
> - The rate of relationship break-up
> - Hospitalization
> - Children missing school
> - Children receiving counselling
> - The rate at which the young person who has witnessed domestic violence has told another about the incident(s).
>
> The mistaken view that males and females experience similar levels of violence developed because of a superficial understanding and measurement of violence. *Indermaur* (2001).

An increasing range of surveys, audits and data collection, variously measuring partner, acquaintance and stranger violence have taken place internationally. Comparing findings between countries, however, is very difficult because of the variety of methods, sampling, definitions and interviewer training techniques used.[12] Trends over time are also difficult to measure because of increasing awareness and willingness to report.

In most countries levels of *reporting* of intimate violence to the police are very low. It is generally accepted that most information collected is an *underestimate* of the extent of

violence against women. For example, the 1996 *British Crime Survey* found that 43% of all violent crime experienced by women was domestic, but that only about a quarter of such cases were reported to the police (Hales & Stratford, 1996).

Overviews of some of this material can be found in recent reports (e.g. UNICEF, 2000; Watts & Zimmerman, 2002; WHO, 2002). UNICEF notes rates of *domestic violence* ranging from 29% of Canadian women reporting physical assault by a partner since the age of 16; to 35% of Egyptian women being beaten by their husband; 58% of Kenyan women (in one district) and 52% of Nicaraguan women in one area-representative sample 'being beaten at least once' by a partner.

> For every 394 women raped
> 272 go to the police
> 17 become 'cases'
> 5 are referred to court
> 1 gets convicted
> '….the average rapist in the South has less chance of a conviction than he has birthdays in a full year'
> *CIETafrica 2000 p.77*

In its major *World Report on Violence and Health* (WHO, 2002) the World Health Organization reported that:

- In 48 population-based surveys from around the world, 10-69% of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives. In large national studies the range is 10-34%.
- Most victims of physical aggression are subjected to multiple acts of violence over extended periods of time.
- Physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse, and in a third to over half of cases by sexual violence.
- Partner violence also accounts for a significant number of deaths among women. Studies from a range of countries show that 40-70% of female murder victims were killed by their husband or boyfriend, often during an on-going abusive relationship.

To overcome some of the methodological problems preventing cross-national comparisons, the *International Survey of Violence Against Women* (IVAWS) currently being piloted, uses uniform data collection and training.[13] It is modelled on the victimization survey developed to measure the prevalence of violence against women, which was pioneered by Canada (Johnson, 2000). The pilot study is surveying women over 18 in selected countries (ISPAC, 2005).[14] Its aim is to develop good comparative data, and data over time, which can be used to promote awareness, and aid the development of specific criminal justice approaches, prevention policies and community capacities (Johnson, 2001).

Findings from a few of the more recent attempts to measure the extent of violence against women are summarized below. They illustrate some innovative methods, the increasing range of data sources used, and some of the priority concerns of governments.

Canada: *Family Violence in Canada* (eg. Statistics Canada, 2000; 2003) provides an annual profile of family violence using information from multiple sources - victimization surveys, police reports, hospitals, shelters, child welfare and others sources.

Each year it has a different focus. Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers have also produced a comprehensive statistical profile of violence against women (Status of Women, 2002). From these and other sources it is reported that:

- One–quarter of all violent crimes reported to a sample of police services in 2001 involved family violence, two-thirds was violence by a spouse/ex-spouse, and 85% of the victims were female (Statistics Canada, 2003)

> *In 1999/2000*
> 448 shelters for abused women gave temporary accommodation to 96,359 women and dependant children over the twelve month period…..
> *Statistics Canada* (2001a)

- in 1999 women were more likely than men to report severe forms of violence, e.g. they were twice as likely to be beaten, five times as likely to be choked, twice as likely to have the threat or use of a gun or knife (Statistics Canada, 2000)

> 6 out of ten incidents of spousal homicides involved a history of domestic violence between the victim and the accused that was known to the police.
> *Statistics Canada* (2001c).

- women are three times more likely than men to be injured by spousal violence (Statistics Canada, 2000)
- women report repeated victimization more than men (65% v. 54%) (Statistics Canada, 2001c)
- a snapshot in April 2000 found 5,371 women and children living in shelters, of whom 81% were there because of abuse (Statistics Canada, 2001a).
- women are at much greater risk of violence from intimate partners after they have separated (Statistics Canada, 2001b; Status of Women, 2002).

In the *USA*, based on the *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS) (Rennison, 2001 & 2003) and other studies it is reported that:

- 85% of victims of intimate partner violence in 2001were women
- intimate partner violence made up 20% of violent crime against women in 2001
- those aged 16-24 were the most vulnerable[15]
- women are 5 times more likely to be victims of intimate violence than men
- 45% of female victims of intimate violence live with children under 12 (NVAA, 2000).
- More than half of lifetime rapes occur before the age of 18, and nearly a third before age12.[16]

A specific *National Violence Against Women Survey* (NVAW, NIJ, 1998) in which both women and men were interviewed found that:

- 52% of women reported being physically assaulted in childhood

- 18% of women had been raped or subject to attempted rape at some time in their lives[17]
- 25% of women and 8% of men reported being assaulted by partners, and
- those women were significantly more likely to be injured than the men.

In *Britain* a recent *audit* tracked all calls to police stations in one 24 hour period. Between 1.1% and 4.9% of all calls to the police involved domestic violence (Stanko, 2001)[18] and of these:

- 86% were female victims attacked by male perpetrators
- 8% were male victims attacked by female perpetrators
- 2% were female victims attacked by female perpetrators
- 4% were male victims attacked by male perpetrators.[19]

In *Lithuania* (1999) a country in transition, official data, victim surveys, hospital reports and public surveys of violence against women were used in a study which reported:

- 42% of married and cohabiting women had been victims of physical, sexual or emotional violence by their partner
- 63% had experienced male violence since the age of 16
- 71% of women had experienced sexually offensive behaviour by a stranger, 44% by a man they knew.

In *South Africa* there have been a number of recent surveys focusing on rape and sexual assault rather than domestic violence (Bollen et al., 1999; South Africa, 2000). The 1998 *Victims of Crime Survey* calculated that 55,000 women over the age of 16 were rape victims in 1997 – or 134/100,000. Of these about half were reported to the police (South Africa, 2000).[20] A 1996 police study for *Interpol* reported a rate of 120 rapes per 100,000 women, with 40% of the victims under the age of 18 (South Africa, 2000).

> 'South Africa…has had to grapple with a myriad of problems, not the least of which is the high crime rate in the country. For South African women, the situation is far more dismal. South Africa is said to have the highest statistics of gender-based violence in the world for a country not at war.' Lesley Ann Foster, *Masimanyane Women's Support Centre* 1999.

This was higher than in neighbouring African countries and among the highest among Interpol members. Almost half the rapes occurred in the home, and only 24% were by strangers. A number of other surveys have similar findings. Harassment, sexual abuse and rape are a particular problem in schools (Human Rights Watch, 2001). One study found that 30% of rape cases among 15-19 year-olds in South Africa involved a school teacher (South Africa, 1999). Recent reports of increases in sexual assault of children are associated with myths about HIV and AIDS.[21]

In *Botswana*, studies similarly focused on rape and sexual assault of women and girls have shown an increasing incidence of rape and sexually related crimes (Botswana, 1999,

2001). Based on police reported incidents, there was a 18% increase in rape or attempted rape, and a 65% increase in reported sexual offences against girls under 16 years between 1996 and 1998.

In *Kenya*, a survey of victimization and violence against women in Nairobi found that one in four women interviewed had experienced physical, sexual, emotional or economic abuse over the previous year, primarily from people they knew.[22] The police were the least-likely service to which the women reported such incidents. One in seven women reported sexual abuse, in the majority of cases rape (UNCHS, 2002).

> ..many abused women have lost confidence in society, the government and themselves. Two in every five abused women believe there is nothing they can do to make Nairobi safer.
> *UNCHS*, 2002 p. 16

Measuring women's sense of safety

International, national or local victimization surveys continue to be used to measure differential fear of crime and violence among men and women (Van Kesteren et al., 2001; Home Office, 2000b). They usually consider safety on the streets and in the home. For prevention planning, specialized techniques such as women's safety audits have been developed to assess the specific concerns of women about their local environment (Wekerle & Whitzman, 1995; CAFSU, 2001a).

Some alternative qualitative and quantitative methods for assessing gender crime and violence are discussed in a recent World Bank study (Shrader, 2001). These include participatory rural and urban assessments using safety walks, mapping and modelling, assessment and diagnosis of problems, seasonal calendars and other techniques to help establish priorities and plan appropriate interventions at the local level.

In the UK, a detailed study of gender audits and gender mainstreaming explores how gender can be incorporated into local authority planning, and has resulted in the development of a gender mainstreaming tool kit for local authority planners and elected officials (Greed et al., 2002; RTPI, 2003). In Canada, a crime prevention and gender mainstreaming tool is currently being developed (NCPS, forthcoming).

Indicators, risk assessment and repeat victimization

The development of **indicators**, **risk assessment** and studies of **repeat victimization,** are well advanced in mainstream crime prevention, but are now receiving greater attention in relation to women's safety (Women's Unit, 1999; NCPC, 2000). Indicators on violence against women are being developed in Canada to measure its severity and prevalence, monitor changes, and assist in the planning of resources and points for intervention, as well as help to raise public awareness. A preliminary report, using a variety of existing sources, was published in 2002 (Status of Women, 2002). Apart from severity and prevalence, it attempts to assess the impact, risk factors, institutional and community-based responses, victims' use of services, and public attitudes to such

violence. Young women were found to be especially vulnerable to spousal assault, homicide and sexual abuse.

In New Zealand a cohort study of children born in 1972-3 examined the factors which put people *at risk* of using violence against partners (Moffitt & Caspi, 1999). Family poverty, school drop out and low achievement were among the risk factors identified, as well as a history of aggressive behaviour and delinquency before the age of 15. This reinforces the importance of developing prevention programmes with teenagers and young parents.

Indicators for good practice for services working with domestic violence have been developed in the UK (Humphries, Hester, Hague, Mullender, Abrahams and Lowe, 2000), and seven indicators for violence against women have been established in Denmark (Helwig-Larsen & Kruse, 2004).

At the international level, some work on the inclusion of gender in disaster and violent conflict risk assessment and early warning has been undertaken (Schmeidl & Piza-Lopez, 2002).

Section III

International Developments

In most developed and many developing countries it is now well recognized that there are enormous problems of gender-based violence. In 1993 the UN World Congress on Human Rights accepted that violence against women was a *human rights* concern and, therefore, a collective community responsibility. As Stanko (1997: 491) notes 'countless jurisdictions' enacted laws and innovative policies to respond to identified deficiencies in public provision for the protection of women 'in the home and elsewhere'. Some 44 countries around the world have now passed legislation prohibiting domestic violence (UNICEF, 2000), and some 180 have signed the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).[23]

> 'Domestic violence is a health, legal economic, educational, developmental and above all, a human rights issue.' *Mehr Khan, Director UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre* (2000).

This section summarises some of the recent initiatives taking place internationally relating to women's safety and the prevention of gender-based violence. A diagram summarising the main declarations and events will be found in Annex I. In the 1990's there has been much broader international agreement and activity on the elimination of violence against women than in previous decades.[24]

International meetings and organisations

United Nations

Beijing +5 Special Session of the General Assembly of the UN (June 2000)

Much of the current activity at national and international levels around women's safety and gender mainstreaming stems from the *platform for action* established in Beijing in 1995. At the 2000 special session of the UN General Assembly all countries were asked to report on progress since 1995. The session also added six more aspects of violence against women to be addressed by governments: crimes of honour; dowry-related violence; violence against widows and indigenous women; racially motivated violence; marital rape and forced and early marriages. It set the goal for governments to eliminate discriminatory legislation against women by 2005. The 10 year review of progress is currently underway (Beijing 10 year Review Portal www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se).

UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme 2000-2005

Women in the Criminal Justice System was one of four workshops at the *10th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders*, in April 2000.[25] The workshop examined issues concerning women as victims and survivors, the

trafficking of women, women in the criminal justice system and research and policy issues (see Ollus & Nevala, 2001 for a summary).

The workshop reiterated the view that local, national and international strategies to prevent and control crime can only succeed if they take account of gender (Ollus & Nevala, 2001). Action-research was seen as an excellent way of increasing both knowledge about good practice, and developing networks and links between practitioners, policy makers and researchers.

> Women throughout the world have been and will continue to become victims of gender-based violence inflicted by the family, sexual abuse of girls in the household, intimate partner abuse and marital rape, dowry-related violence, trafficking, sexual assault and female genital mutilation. *Ollus & Nevala, 2001*

There was a special focus on the trafficking of women and girls as part of the fight against organized crime. Targeting outreach programmes to women and girls at risk was seen as one of the major ways to prevent it, together with grassroots and media campaigns, and projects which empower women. The protocol against trafficking was adopted by the UN General Assembly in November 2000: *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. At the 12th Session of the Commission meetings in May 2002, one of the main session topics, and that of the Workshop organized by the Programme Network Institutes, was the trafficking in human beings, especially women and girls.[26]

Gender *integration* was been set as one of the four main objectives of the *Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Programme* for 2002-2005 by the UN General Assembly, with the goal of:

> Increased level of integration of gender sensitivity in all relevant areas of work, particularly demonstrable with respect to analysis, policy development, training, project activities and women as criminal justice and law enforcement personnel. (*UN General Assembly* Section 14 March 2001).

An Expert Group Meeting organized by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on 'Violence against women: good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women' was held in May 2005.[27]

UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime 2002

The UN *Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime* (Economic and Social Council Resolution 2003/13) were adopted in 2003, following discussions at the *UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* in Vienna in April 2002. These establish, as one of the *basic principles* of the development and implementation of crime prevention strategies, the necessity to take account of the different needs of men and women, as well as cultural and minority groups.[28]

UN HABITAT   The United Nations Human Settlements Programme is one of a number of organizations working internationally to increase women's safety through their greater involvement in urban governance.[29]

The Declaration of the Habitat II conference in Istanbul in 1996 included specific recommendations relating to women and girls, and put gender equality on the Habitat Agenda.

Habitat's *Safer Cities* Programme includes initiatives to increase decision-making at the city or municipal level, building capacity for local organizations, developing indicators of empowerment, and supporting networks and regional associations of women at the local city level (UN HABITAT, 2001).

> UNCHS is addressing increasing urbanization & the problems of urban poverty strategically through two campaigns, on Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance. Meeting the needs of women will be a key measure of their success....A policy on women and urban governance should address...women's increased representation in local decision-making...and issues of concern to women. *UNCHS,* 2001:4

Among their publications *Violence Against Women in Urban Areas* (Smaoun, 2000) summarises some of the main issues concerning women's safety, domestic violence, and the failure of traditional crime analysis to take account of gender. *Women and Urban Governance* (UN HABITAT, 2001) outlines seven policy issues to be tackled by governments at all levels, including the elimination of urban violence against women. A survey of violence against women in Nairobi, Kenya (UN HABITAT, 2002) and two issues of the *HABITAT Debate* (*Towards Women-friendly Cities* 2002 and *Women in Cities* 2005) (UN HABITAT, 2002b; 2005) are devoted to women's safety issues. www.unhabitat.org

UNIFEM   The United Nations Development Fund for Women, UNIFEM, was established in 1975. Its work underlines the extensiveness of violence against women and the many different forms it takes, from domestic and stranger violence, through to culturally-based practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriage, and dowry and inherence laws which disadvantage women.

The UNIFEM *Trust Fund* was set up in 1996 to support local, regional, national and international initiatives to prevent gender-based violence. To date 106 projects in 66 countries have been funded, including strategies for awareness raising, community-based education, training, and service provision for survivors and perpetrators (*With an End in Sight* UNIFEM, 2000).

> ...the barriers facing African women include illiteracy, the burden of domestic work, lack of human rights and education, being born to 'zero wealth' due to gender-biased inheritance laws. *Beijing +5 Panel member Winne Byanyima, Member of Parliament, Uganda.. June 2000*

The overall goals of the Fund are concerned with capacity building:

- build community commitment

- forge partnerships with the police and judiciary
- develop institutional support through research and advocacy.

Other initiatives have included an Internet working group: *Women @ Work Against Violence: Voices in Cyberspace* (UNIFEM, 1999) which provides examples of strategies including legal approaches, mobilization and advocacy, training and education, service provision, regional and international procedures, research, media and communications, and changing male behaviour. This initiative also led to a *Global Videoconference* (1999). UNIFEM has also outlined progress with gender mainstreaming (2000).

Other UN affiliated organizations concerned with women include:

- **UNICEF** has published many reports on children and women's safety, child domestic work, trafficking, and domestic violence (eg. 1998, 2000, 2002a, b). Their *Special Project on Ending Violence against Women and Girls* has published a guide to organizations working with men and boys (UNICEF, 2002c).
- **UNDP** have used a gender related development index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) since 1995, to assess progress in gender equality at the national level, but work on developing measures which capture community level or more qualitative changes in women's empowerment has been piloted in Southern Africa (UNDP, 2002).[30]
- **The HUAIROU Commission** – is a voluntary coalition of five global women's networks which grew out of the 1995 Beijing conference. It links grassroots groups who work to ensure gender-sensitive policy-making at the local level (UNCHS, 2001). The *Project Local to Local Dialogues* uses the Internet to link local organizations working on women's safety and governance issues.
- **Women Watch –** is a UN funded inter-agency organization established in 1997 to monitor post-Beijing developments in gender mainstreaming. It provides an internet space on women's global issues.
- **INSTRAW –** UN International Research & Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.
- **INWGE –** UN Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality.

UCLG - IULA   United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), formerly, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), has produced a number of papers and initiatives on increasing the representation of women in local government and their decision-making power (e.g. IULA, 1998). Their *Worldwide Declaration on Women in Local Government* was issued in 1998, and has been ratified by over a hundred local authorities. They have published ten case studies on gender equality in local government *Local Governments Working for Gender Equality* (IULA, 2001). www.iula.org

Women in Cities International – Femmes et villes international   An international exchange network concerned with gender equality and women's safety, based in Montreal, Canada. It organized the 1st International Seminar on Women's Safety in 2002, and the Women's Safety Awards 2004. www.femmesetvilles.org

European Union and the Council of Europe

Two major initiatives on violence against women were launched by the European Union (EU) in 1997: the *European Campaign to Raise Awareness of Violence Against Women* and the *Daphne Programme* (see European Union, 2001). The latter is a community preventive action programme to combat violence against children, young people and women. It funds NGO and partnership projects, networks, and media campaigns, on domestic violence, trafficking, migrant and refugee women. In its current phase from 2004-2008 the Daphne programme has a budget of 50 million Euros, and since it began the programme has funded over 350 projects, half of them targeting women. One initiative is the *Young Women's European Network*, which has held a series of consultations and seminars on gender equality and equal opportunity and published *Young Women's Guide to Gender & Equality in Europe* (2001). A large number of resources and guides have been published and can be accessed through the *Daphne Toolkit* (www.daphne-toolkit.org).

The EU also financed a project on integrating gender into urban and rural town planning. The resulting *European Charter for Women in the City* (City & Shelter, 1997) promotes greater participation by women in decision-making, to enhance women's safety. The *SecuCities Women Project* initiated by the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS, 1999) used local city data, safety walks and interviews to explore women's safety issues in six European cities. The declaration adopted by their *Security and Democracy* conference of 250 cities in Naples 2000 contains six recommendations for action on violence and women in cities (EFUS, 2000).

The European Commission also funds the AGIS programme which supports criminal justice and policing issues including trafficking, and the AENEUS programme providing funding and assistance for migration, asylum and trafficking projects. [31]

In April 2002, the **Council of Europe** adopted measures to counter violence against women, and urged its 44 member states to tighten laws and increase public education.

A good practice guide to awareness raising about violence against women in Europe was released in 2002, highlighting criteria which help shape good practice in this area.[32]A survey on the status of women throughout the Central and South Eastern-European region and the newly independent states, has expanded to include additional topics concerning women's rights (IHFHR, 2000). In addition to domestic violence, reproductive rights and access to healthcare, the survey covers women's participation in public life, politics, media, the business sector and academia, violence against women, including sexual violence, trafficking in women, and the situation of women and armed conflict and as refugees thus allowing for a more systemic analysis of the situation facing women.

National developments

Australia   Since 1997 *National Crime Prevention (NCP)* has provided national leadership on crime prevention issues. Their main activity in relation to women's safety has been initiatives on domestic violence (www.ncp.gov.au), often in collaboration with another commonwealth government initiative *Partnerships Against Domestic Violence* (see below).

In 1999, the Commonwealth Government funded national benchmark research into young people's attitudes to and experiences of domestic violence. The report *Young People and Domestic Violence: National research on young people's attitudes and experiences of domestic violence* (Blagg et al, 1999) was commissioned by the NCP and the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (now the Department of Education, Science and Training) and partly funded through Partnerships Against Domestic Violence (see below). The aim of the project, based on a survey of some 5000 young people of 12-20 years, was to provide national data on young people's attitudes to domestic violence and on the experiences that help shape these attitudes. Some of the report's main findings inform a range of Commonwealth Government initiatives, including crime prevention priorities such as bullying, sexual violence, and violence in Indigenous communities.

Building on the achievements of the National Crime Prevention Programme, the Australian Government launched the National Community Crime Prevention Programme (NCCPP) in May 2004, committing $58 million towards community-based crime prevention projects under three streams: the Community Partnerships Stream, the Indigenous Community Safety Stream and Community Safety Stream. Recent projects in the area of Women's Safety which were awarded funding under the first stream include:

- UnitingCare Burnside – Kinks and Bends, New South Wales: An educational package for young people which explores sexual violence in young people's lives.

- Yoorana Women's Domestic Violence and Resource Service – B-Safe Maryborough, Queensland: A project aiming to reduce the negative effects of children's experiences of domestic violence (as witnesses and victims) through the use of education awareness programmes.

- Liverpool Women's Resource Centre – Women's Safety Project –NSW: A project focusing on reducing women's fear of crime and improving their safety and security at home, work and in public space, through the development of community education programs for women (www.ncp.gov.au).

> Domestic violence affects the entire community and it occurs in all areas of society, regardless of:
> - geographic location
> - socio-economic status
> - age
> - culture and ethnic background
> - religious belief
>
> *Partnerships Against Domestic Violence, Australia.* 2001a

Recipients of grants under the other two funding streams will be announced in the near future.

Partnerships Against Domestic Violence Phase I (PADV) was launched by the government in 1997, to fund and evaluate projects on community awareness, national competency standards, violence against older women, those with disabilities, and access to justice. Working with adolescents was identified as the most promising prevention approach. National forums were held in 1999 and 2000 on programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, on children, young people and domestic violence, and on men and family relationships.

Phase II of the *Partnerships* programme (1999-2003) provided $25million to target four areas:

- Community education - $10m for a national awareness campaign
- Work with perpetrators - $3m
- Indigenous family violence - $6m for community-based projects
- Children at risk - $5m for early intervention programmes.

To date, more than 230 projects have been funded at the local, regional and national level through PADV (www.padv.gov.au).

Building on the achievements of the PADV, in 2005, the Australian Government launched the *Women's Safety Agenda*, committing $75.7 million to eliminating domestic violence and sexual assault. The agenda addresses four main themes: prevention, health, justice and services, and places attention on preventing violence, early intervention and support for victims (www.ofw.facs.gov.au).

Other resources relevant to women's safety include an *Indigenous Rural Model* (Australia, 2001b); the *Australian Domestic Violence and Family Violence Clearinghouse* established in 1999 acts as a central point for policy, research and practice; the *Violence Against Women Network* established by the Partnerships Against Violence Task Force. The *Partnerships Against Domestic Violence* web-site contains a large array of reports on national, state and territorial resources and projects. (www.padv.dpmc.gov.au).

A number of Australian States have focused specifically on women's safety issues. For example, in Victoria, the government launched its *Women's Safety Strategy* in October 2002, and a comprehensive report: *Women's Experience of Crime and Safety in Victoria in 2002* (Victoria, 2003). Both are base on a 'whole of government' approach and result from long-term collaboration between the government of Victoria and non-government stakeholders, including the Office of Women's Policy, Victoria Police, the Community Council Against Violence, Centres Against Sexual Assault, Aboriginal Affairs, the Law Reform Commission, Equal Opportunity Commission, WorkCover, and the Department of Human Services. (www.crimeprevention.vic.gov.au).

Belgium   The government has had a very active policy on eliminating violence against women and children for the past 15 years, at federal, regional and local levels. This has included legislation, a national commission and a European centre on sexually exploited children, and public awareness campaigns (e.g. 'Rompez le silence avant qu'il ne vous casse' – 'Break the silence before it breaks you'). Gender equality strategies include media and publicity campaigns. It has also collaborated in the European *Jump* project to improve the professional integration of disadvantaged women (Belgium, 1999).

An NGO *City & Shelter* (1997) based in Brussels has initiated a number of prevention projects to promote women's safety, including urban design, and the role of men and masculinity.

Canada   The development of prevention strategies for women and girls was one of the four priorities established in 1998 for Phase II of the *National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention*. It was closely linked to the other three priorities of the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC): children, youth and Aboriginal populations. There have been a number of NCPC initiatives:

- A Fact Sheet on *Issues Concerning Women and Girls* (1999).
- The *Policy Framework for Addressing Personal Security Issues Concerning Women and Girls* published in January 2000.
- A wide range of community-based projects concerned with women's and girls' personal safety have been funded by the NCPC since 1998 under its four funding mechanisms: Community Mobilization, Partnership, Investment and Crime Prevention Business Action.

The goal of the NCPC *Policy Framework* is 'to identify and reduce the range of factors and conditions that undermine the personal security of women and girls and contribute to gender-based crime'. It lays out the guiding principles for developing programmes under this priority national prevention strategy (see Annex II). It also outlines recent national and international declarations and strategies on the elimination of violence against women, including the *Iqaluit Declaration* (Status of Women Ministers, 1998); the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Strategic Framework *Preventing Violence Against Women* (1999); *United Nations Declaration and Model Prevention Strategies* (1997); and *the Model Strategies and Practical Measures for the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* (1999). [33]

Other examples of related Federal action contributing to women's safety include the *Family Violence Initiative (FVI).* This is a cross-departmental initiative launched in 1988 and coordinated by the Department of Health. It has 13 federal partner departments, and works with provincial and territorial levels of government, First Nations, non-governmental organizations and a range of other stakeholders in the prevention of family violence. For the past five years, FVI's mandate has been to: promote public awareness of the risk factors of family violence and the need for public involvement in responding

to the problem, strengthen the ability of the criminal justice and housing systems to respond to the problem, and support data collection, research and evaluation efforts to identify effective interventions.

Since 1996, the FVI has had an ongoing commitment providing annual funding of $7 million to be shared among the seven contributing departments.[34] This funding is used to coordinate the FVI, collect national data, address identified gaps, and operate the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence[35] (Health Canada 2002). Among the contributing federal departments, the Department of Justice has funded work on gender-related assessment and programme needs for children under 12 (ie. below the age of criminal responsibility). Status of Women, Canada supports initiatives that lead to systematic changes and alternatives, long-term prevention strategies, and research on violence against women, as well as gender-based analysis. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in partnership with the Aboriginal Nurses Association, has developed a national strategic framework on family and relationship violence (Kerr, 2001). A number of other Federal initiatives also have implications for women's safety.[36]

A number of Provincial or city-based initiatives focus on women's safety (FCM, 1994, 1997 & 2004; Hague et al. 2001; Shaw and Andrews, 2005). In the province of Ontario they include: a Women's Directorate funding programme, the Ottawa *Women's Action Committee*, the *Women Abuse Council* and METRAC (Metro Action Committee on Public Violence Against Women and Children) in Toronto. The later has been active in the development and promotion of safety audits. In Montreal, Quebec CAFSU (*Comité d'action femmes et sécurité urbaine*), has acted as an alliance of women's groups, community organizations, municipal services and public institutions to work on women's safety issues. In Prince Edward Island, the *City of Charlottetown Family Violence Prevention Program* has been developed by the Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention, and the City of Charlottetown.[37] In British Columbia, Safer Futures programmes, and a network of 30 *Violence Against Women in Relationships Coordination Committees* illustrate the growth of multi-partnership strategies and networks (Porteous & Coombe, 1999; Cowichan, 2002).

Guides to gender equality and analysis have been published by the Canadian International Development Agency CIDA (1999) and Status of Women's (1995). CIDA has also developed an on-line course on gender equality.

Denmark Primary responsibility for coordinating national policy on gender issues currently rests with the Minister of Social Affairs and Gender Equality. With the Department of Justice, the Minister of Gender Equality presented an action plan to stop violence against women in March 2002, and the *National Observatory on Violence Against Women* was set up in 2003 under the Women's Council of Denmark.

With funding from the Department of Gender Equality a national data-base has been established, and a first report on the extent of male violence against women in Denmark, indicators and measures to eliminate it published in 2004 (Helwig-Larsen & Kruse, 2004).

Finland   Under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, a plan of action to promote gender equality was approved in 1997. This includes two five-year national projects (1998-2002) on the prevention of violence against women, and the prevention of prostitution. Initiatives include the development and implementation of a national action programme to prevent violence against women, improved information and training, gender disaggregated data collection, and monitoring and development of new legislation. Twelve multi-professional teams have been established to develop and coordinate work in each region (www.stakes.fi).

France   A government commission to eliminate violence against women was created in 1989 to implement local projects, staff training, and shelter provision. National telephone help lines have also been established.[38] Overall, violence against women is treated as a public health issue. A Ministry of Health report on the role of health professionals in violence against women noted the importance of their listening role, and their ability to assess risks and evaluate danger (France, 2001).

Other government initiatives since Beijing+5 include a government action plan to eliminate violence against women (2000), the appointment of a Secretary of State for Women's Rights and Equality (SDFE), and an interministerial convention on gender equality (2000). The role of the SDFE is to promote women's rights, and implement a global approach towards gender equality. The interministerial platform and areas for action are outlined in the report *L'égalité en marche* (March 2001).[39]

The Netherlands   Following a 1997 study of domestic violence, which showed that nearly half the population had been affected by it, there has been considerable development in the Netherlands. Since 1995, the government has shifted its policies on violence against women from *negative* strategies (e.g. in terms of opposition to sexual violence) to *positive*

> Full implementation will only be achieved by forging new alliances with partners beyond the circle of gender specialists, both within and outside government.
> *National Implementation Report, 1998.* Netherlands.

and *co-ordinated projects* and approaches, involving wider partnerships of actors (Netherlands, 1998).

In 2000, the government placed more emphasis on its 'integral approach' and established a national project *Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence*, coordinating the work of the Ministries for Interior, Kingdom Relations, Health, Welfare & Sports, Social Affairs, Employment, Education, Culture and Science, and Justice, through the Ministry of Justice. Consultations with NGO's, professionals, researchers and others, resulted in the final project report. This memorandum on the joint approach to domestic violence *Private Violence Public Issue* went to Parliament in April 2002 (Netherlands, 2002).

Over the next four years, an interdepartmental committee will supervise the implementation of its recommendations.

The national policy on women's equality (emancipation) has also shifted from analysis and assessment of problems, to the *implemention*, monitoring and evaluation of action. Initiatives include *E-Quality* an institute advising government, NGO's and the private sector on gender and ethnicity issues; an international documentation centre on women's issues, and *Transact* a centre specializing in health and sexual violence issues. A *Gender Impact Assessment* methodology has also been developed.

An example of a government supported partnership project which demonstrates the integral approach, is that developed by the City of Haarlem. This project is primarily concerned with the prevention of, rather than reaction to, family violence. It is a multi-disciplinary interagency and city-wide initiative coordinated by the public health department, which was selected as a central department acceptable to all institutions and community organizations. It includes a large network ranging from criminal justice, through social work and medical staff to community representatives. A steering committee, and nine task forces coordinate a comprehensive set of activities. A project evaluation was completed in 2004.[40]

Sweden   There have been marked changes in policies concerning domestic violence over the past ten years. A 1995 report of a government commission resulted in the creation of a new penal code offence (1998), increased support for victims using a comprehensive approach combining shelter, medical, social, legal and police services. The *National Council on Violence Against Women* was set up in 2000, bringing together policy makers, representatives of women's organizations and academics (Nylen & Heimer, 2000). The main approach to violence against women is in terms of women's health. The government published a detailed guide to gender mainstreaming in 2001 (Sweden, 2001).

South Africa   South Africa has one of the highest recorded levels of violence against women in the world (see e.g., Bollen et al., 1999). Crimes against women form one of five National Priority areas for the government, and its *National Crime Prevention Strategy*. Increasing rates of rape and sexual assault led to the presentation of a draft action plan to Cabinet in 2002 by an Interdepartmental Committee. They recommended an integrated strategic approach involving a range of departments, services and programmes. Apart from changes to the criminal justice process, this includes the existing domestic violence[41] and child abuse and neglect programmes, expanded victim empowerment and perpetrator programmes, situational crime prevention measures, as well as urban renewal and poverty reduction strategies, to reduce the risk of violence to women and children.

Overall, South Africa has adopted an integrated approach to safety and security. Multi-sector crime prevention strategies which include a focus of the safety of women and children are being developed in cities and rural areas, as part of school safety programmes, education and training, and through partnerships with traditional leaders.

Crime Reduction in Schools (CRISP) a multi-disciplinary intervention and research programme to reduce crime in schools, including the sexual abuse of girls, is an example of a school-based programme (Human Rights Watch, 2001).

A *Commission on Gender Equality*, an *Office for the Status of Women*, and gender units in government departments have been established since 1995. Similar structures have been established in the provinces.

United Kingdom   There have been some major developments in national government policies relating to women since the 1995 Beijing conference. Two Ministers for Women were appointed in 1997, supported by a Women's Unit. Since 1999 the Home Office has taken over policy leadership on violence against women.[42]   A new *Interdepartmental Group on Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women* includes thirteen government departments coordinating services and action across the government as a whole.

The government's first national strategy on the prevention of violence against women is set out in the report *Living Without Fear* (Women's Unit, 1999). Improved national data collection on domestic violence has been established, and leaflets on seeking help such as *Break the Chain* (Home Office, 1999) and other resource material is now available on the Internet. In November 2004, the *Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act* came into force, the first major overhaul of legislation relating to domestic violence in 30 years, and a new national plan for domestic violence was outlined in the *National Report on Domestic Violence* published in March 2005 (www.homeoffice.gov.uk; www.crimereduction.gov.uk).

The focus of much policy and research has been on domestic violence, and the evaluation of multi-agency projects (Kelly, 1999; Hague, Kelly & Mullender, 2001). The government's *Crime Reduction Programme* announced in 1998 aimed to establish evidence about 'what works' in reducing crime. It allocated £9 million to the *Reducing Violence Against Women* initiative for projects, development and evaluation over four years. This specifically targeted 'domestic violence, rape and sexual assault by known perpetrators'. The first stage funded 12 reviews of existing knowledge on assessing and managing the risk of domestic violence, the use of the criminal and civil law, policing practices, accommodation provision, the use of multi-agency partnerships, outreach and advocacy, women survivor's views, the needs of children, perpetrator programmes, and monitoring costs and evaluating needs (Home Office, 2000a; Taylor-Browne, 2001).

The second two-year stage funded 34 multi-agency rural and urban projects, originally until 2002, but the funding for 24 projects was extended to 2003. Expert consultants acted as project developers for the first six months, providing professional support and advice on management, monitoring and data collection. Some of these projects were evaluated externally in terms of its implementation, outcomes and cost effectiveness, and a report on the findings for 27 projects has been published (Hester & Westmarland, 2005), as well as reports by seven evaluation teams (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/violencewomen).

In *Scotland* a *Scottish Partnership on Domestic Violence* bringing together the main service providers was set up in 1998. The new Scottish Executive has also invested significant financial resources (Hague et al. 2001:10). Northern Ireland also has a new regional forum bringing together representatives of women's services.

United States　　The enactment of federal *Violence Against Women* legislation in 1994, established new national standards and influenced states strategies (Renzetti et al., 2001). Most of the focus of national and state programmes is on domestic violence and violence against women, rather than women's safety. A number of national resource and hot-lines have been established. The *Violence Against Women Office*, Office of Justice Programs (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo) provides links to research, resources, advocacy and support, training, and promising practices and programmes.

The Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Health & Human Services sponsored a *National Sexual Violence Prevention Conference* in 2000 and 2002, to develop partnerships across a range of sectors, increase awareness and develop best practices and exchange expertise (www.cdc.gov). The US government also funds international work on domestic violence prevention through USAID and since 1995 the *PROWID* programme (Promoting Women in Development) (Burton et al., 2000).[43]

A number of universities have established extensive resource and research centres e.g. the John Hopkins *Population Information Program*, Baltimore (Population Reports, 1999). Comprehensive community-based programmes addressing violence against women have been pioneered by the *Duluth Abuse Intervention Project* (DAIP) in Minnesota which began in 1981. The project co-ordinates a range of city, county and private agencies responding to domestic violence, as well as developing training and men's programmes (See Section V).

Latin America　　A review of the implementation of the 1994 Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in 25 countries was completed in 2000 (ILANUD, 2000). It suggests that government initiatives against gender-based violence have focused mainly on declarations, policy and law reform. There has been less policy and project implementation, however, primarily because of a lack of resources. In most countries implementation has focused on urban rather than rural areas.

Innovative projects and strategies concerned with the prevention of violence against women include:

- *Brazil* all-female police stations have been in existence since the 1980's (ICPC, 1999b) and have been replicated in a number of other countries in Latin America and South Asia, although there have been some concerns raised (Jubb 1999; Macdowell Santos, 2005).[44]
- *Chile* the National Women's Service (SERNAM) has developed inter-institutional networks at the regional level in 13 regions, and 164 networks at the community

level. The Carabineros de Chile have established a Police Office for Women's Affairs and 25 local projects.

- *Mexico* a men's collective for equal relations CORIAC has developed workshops and resources to work with men to prevent violence against women (see Section V).
- *Nicaragua* the Asociacion de Hombres Contra la Violencia uses the media and a National Network of Men Against Violence to sensitize and raise men's awareness of issues around machismo and violence, and is developing educational and therapy programmes (UNICEF, 2002).
- MERCOSUR a regional body for Argentina, Brazil, Uraguay, Paraguay and Chile, is developing partnerships with grassroots women's organizations, NGO's and international groups to integrate a gender perspective into public policies (www.unchs.org).

Summary

This brief review of recent developments internationally indicates a range of strategies and responses, often influenced by international protocols. As with any international review, it is not always possible to assess *how far* national strategies have been implemented or sustained, without detailed discussions on the ground.

The findings of the review of progress in the Americas are probably applicable in a number of other regions. It concluded that lack of provision of resources for implementing initiatives to prevent gender-based violence, and poor government communication, have left the task of promoting and implementing reforms largely in the hands of non-governmental agencies (ILANUD, 2000).

It is also evident that countries have responded to different aspects of women's safety and violence against women, and in different ways, some giving responsibility to justice departments, some to health and social services, some within crime prevention initiatives, or newly created ministries specializing in women's issues and gender equality. The general trend, however, is to recognize that prevention requires the engagement of multiple partnerships of government departments, agencies, professions, and NGO's, and a comprehensive strategic approach.

Section IV
Innovative and Effective Prevention Strategies

Some of the pointers

This section reviews some of the innovative strategies, practice and tools being used to promote women's safety. International review makes it very clear that while sharing information across boarders can be valuable and inspiring, the huge range in economic and political situations, cultural practices and attitudes, mean that each country and each community needs to tailor its preventive strategies for women to suit those circumstances. These differences are especially evident between countries in the North and South.

Nevertheless, common themes relate to the **methodology** used and to the identification of **clear target groups** and problems. The work of UNIFEM (Spindel et al., 2000) for example, suggests that in developing countries and countries in transition the three priorities are: building community commitment, forging institutional partnerships, and developing public and institutional support through research and advocacy. In terms of *methodology*, effective strategies require careful planning and have the following characteristics:

- Involve cities and local government
- Are community-based, adapted to local needs, conditions, and resources
- Are based on partnerships between local elected leaders, institutions and services, and community representatives
- Undertake good initial assessment of problems and strengths using a gender analysis
- Develop a planned strategy and identify good, well-tested or effective programmes which seem appropriate
- Strategies and programmes are carefully implemented, monitored and evaluated to provide feed-back and help modify the strategy to meet changing local needs.

> **Multi-agency integrated approach in the UK**
> - Involving users in safety planning
> - Consistent and appropriate targeting of responses
> - Early identification and intervention
> - Enhanced evidence gathering
>
> *Diamond & Brooks*, 2001

Strategies, rather than programmes, are important to alter ingrained attitudes, values and behaviours. They are about *long-term* prevention, rather than short-term reaction and emergency measures. While individual initiatives or single pilot projects may be valuable ways of testing approaches, *networks* of projects which can learn from, and support each other, are important for sustaining and building the knowledge and capacity of practitioners and policy makers alike.

The use of project *clustering* and *networking* help to support projects. UNIFEM, for example, promotes *city-to-city* links to provide support to local projects and NGO's working to promote women's safety or to support victims of violence.

In terms of *target groups*, as this report has indicated, current innovative prevention strategies and practices look at gender differences, but also at differences within gender and diverse groups. Some of the emerging areas of focus include projects on:

> Services alone are not enough and working as one group is not enough – you must engage the community leaders, churches etc.
> *UNIFEM* 2000 p. 115

- Children and adolescents who witness or experience domestic violence
- Those in high risk families
- Boys, men and relationships
- Specific groups – elderly women, migrant, immigrant, workplace violence, disabled
- The needs of rural communities

An Australian study of young people's experience of domestic violence illustrates the strength of good strategic planning methods, and the value of specific and careful analysis of target groups in individual communities (Indermaur, 2001). The study is able to demonstrate that:

- levels of experience of domestic violence are much higher in some communities than others
- witnessing domestic violence in the home is a strong predictor of the use of violence in intimate relationships
- prevention programmes need to assist children in families experiencing domestic violence, not just the woman herself
- the importance of targeting resources – with an integrated series of programmes – at those most at risk of experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse in childhood.

City-wide inter-agency partnerships on women's safety

A number of broad-based women's safety partnerships have now been in existence for some years. They range from partnerships of non-government organizations with strong links to municipal government, to official municipal departments or committees.[45] In Canada, for example, they include[46]:

- *Women Abuse Council of Toronto,* Toronto Ontario
- METRAC, Toronto, Ontario.
- *Toronto Women's Call to Action*, Toronto, Ontario
- The *London Coordinating Committee to End Women Abuse*, London, Ontario.
- *Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention and City of Charlottetown,* Prince Edward Island.
- *Women's Action Committee*, Ottawa.
- *New Rural Partnerships,* British Columbia.
- *Women's Task Force,* Vancouver, British Columbia.
- CAFSU, Montreal, Quebec.

- *Femmes et Ville, Service du développement social et communautaire.* City of Montreal, Quebec.

In the UK, city-partnerships projects include *Making Places Safer,* a three-year project which began in 2002. It includes a consortium of organizations headed by Women's Design Service, working in partnership with city councils. Three London Boroughs, Manchester and Bristol are involved. The overall goals are to improve community safety with women, and develop their capacities in the change process. They are working especially with Black women, the elderly, those from ethnic minorities and disabled women. (www.wds.org.uk)

Comprehensive community partnerships

Examples of comprehensive partnership projects involving multi-agencies and partners and initially based around the coordination of victim and criminal justice responses to family violence include:

- *The London Family Court Clinic* Ontario, Canada.[47]
- *The Duluth Model, Duluth Minnesota USA*: a co-ordinated community response works with multiple social, educational, and health service agencies, law enforcement and criminal justice (See Section V).
- US funded projects under the *Promising Practices Initiative – STOP Violence against women grants Technical Assistance Project* (STOPGrants_TA_Project@csgi.com).

Rural and small community initiatives

Rural areas can bring disadvantages because of the lack of services, transport and isolation. A number of projects have begun to tackle these issues, often using project clustering and networking to provide support and capacity building:

- *Working with Adolescents to Prevent Domestic Violence. Indigenous Rural Model* (Blagg, 1999) is a family violence prevention project targeting adolescents in rural communities in Australia (Blagg, 1999); *Crisis Intervention in Aboriginal Family Violence* (Blagg, 2000) outlines model intervention strategies.
- *Building on Strength to Create Safer Rural Communities* (O'Malley, 2000) is a guide to developing safer communities in rural areas, developed in British Columbia. A series of Fact Sheets have also been produced (NRPP, 2003).
- *Women & Community Safety* a planning resource book developed in British Columbia (Cowichan, 2002).
- *Building Partnerships to End Violence Against Women: a practical guide for rural and isolated communities.* Prepared by the Community Coordination for Women's Safety Project, in British Columbia (BC Association, 2005).
- *Mobilising Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence: A Resource Guide for Organizations in East and Southern Africa* (Michau & Naker, 2003) a tool for community-based organizations to developing sustainable projects.

- A project in rural Nepal to provide a 'safe space for girls' used participatory rural appraisal tools as a basis for project development (Save the Children, 2002).

Other characteristics of rural areas can also bring *advantages*, because there is less anonymity and community pressures can be brought to bear. A rural community action model used for male batterers has been successfully in increasing retention rates of men in the programme, using volunteer and informal encounters to encourage attendance, for example (Hanson & Whitman, 1995).

Raising awareness with the public, government and policy makers

Tools for raising awareness include well-targeted survey data collection as well as media and publicity campaigns. Experience in Canada and other countries suggests that a key to successful survey development is strong collaboration between community organizations, independent researchers and national statistical agencies, while personal interviews with women are the most reliable method for acquiring good national data (Johnson, 2001). However, other innovative and well-planned approaches can be powerful, eg.:

- *The day to count* was an innovative audit of domestic violence in the UK over a 24 hour period, using key service providers (Stanko, 2000). The findings from the audit received 'massive attention' from the media.
- The *social audit of sexual vio*lence carried out in Greater Johannesburg South Africa investigated the concept of *resilience* among men – the characteristics of men who declined to participate in sexual violence (SMLC, 2000 see Section V).

Examples of Public/business campaigns include:
- *The Body Shop* Canada has raised awareness as well as $750,000 for violence prevention and recovery programmes since1994 through publicity and the sale of products (NCPC, 2001).
- *The White Ribbon Campaign* (www.whiteribbon.ca) is dedicated to ending violence against women. It has spread internationally and now includes groups in 9 Europe countries, South Africa and others. Activities include organising marches, workshops for men and boys, and developing training materials for students and teachers. Some 2-3000 men took part in a campaign march in Cape Town in November 2000 for example.
- *Soul City* is a national multi-media 'edutainment' project in South Africa which integrates health and development issues into prime time television and radio dramas, backed by easy-to-read booklets. www.soulcity.org.za

Working with men and boys

Developing programmes with men and boys is becoming much more common. UNIFEM Trust Fund projects emphasise the importance of changing deep-seated attitudes and cultural practices around women. This means projects must try to engage

the community – not just work with women – and work with men and boys, as well as elders, religious leaders and other respected community members.

Information on innovative projects, and key web-sites on organizations working with men and boys can be found in the UNICEF (2002) report, INSTRAW www.un-instraw.org; in a Dutch/Oxfam report (RTI, 1999), and through the Society for International Development: www.sidint.org.

Examples include a workshop for fathers in Mexico run by a community organization CORIAC, and the 'Men can stop rape' public and school education campaign in the USA (see Section V); and *Building Bridges,* a series of training workshops in May 2002 facilitated by a health network Exchange, linking Nicaraguan, UK and African organizations working on domestic violence and sexual and reproductive well-being issues (www.healthcomms.org).

One of the approaches being used increasingly to *'hook people in'* is the use of sports, leisure, cultural initiatives. This is used in many projects to engage both men and boys, as well as support and empower women (see UNIFEM, 2000; UNICEF, 2002).

> **Male involvement: an imperative**
> The involvement of men in… programmes and in work to eradicate violence against women is imperative. It is necessary for appropriate bodies to conduct an audit of work being done on men and masculinities….There has to be understanding that men must take responsibility for shaping their own agenda's but that they should be a partnership with women's groups in addressing the problems which men and women face. Men too suffer from the traumas of the past, and appropriate acknowledgement is necessary.
> *Lesley Ann Foster (1999) Masinayane Women's Support Centre, South Africa.*

Schools and education programmes

School can play a major role in prevention through helping to develop the attitudes and values of girls and boys towards the use of violence, and the development of healthy relationships. Far more attention needs to be paid to the formative years of adolescent relationships (Status of Women, 2002). Examples of curriculum programmes and other strategies include:

- *Raising the Grade* (EDC, 1998) an educational curriculum for kindergarten to grade 12 developed in the US.
- *The Girls Report: What we know and need to know about growing up female.* (Phillips, 1999).
- *Women and Violence: Education is Prevention,* Saltspring Islands, BC. A three-year school-based pilot project in a rural area, to develop skills for healthy relationships with peers, and in dating relationships. Developed by a community organization in partnership with the local School district, it targets girls and boys in grades 7, 9 and 11. Twelve one-hour sessions use joint peer-adult facilitators, and they work in mixed gender teams. All facilitators are trained, and counselling support is available when

needed. The project, which began in 2000 with funding from NCPC, Canada is being evaluated, and interim findings are generally positive.[48]

- *Beyond Victims and Villains: New Models* (Panos, 2003) is concerned with sexual violence in the educational sector, and outlines guidelines for staff and students on the development of policies and programmes on equality and rights, healthy relationships, conflict resolution, anti-bullying, life skills and sexuality education, as well as broader links.

Tools for analysing the problems[49]

Tools for looking a local experience are crucial. They are seen as important ways of empowering women, and enabling them to take some control of their environment. They also provide assessment of what are very local and locally experienced problems, which general surveys of fear of crime cannot do (Walklate,1998).

- Safety audits, safety walks, community conversations METRAC (1992), CAFSU (2001b), Cowichan (2002), Shrader, (2001).
- *Building on Strengths to Create Safer Rural Communities* (O'Malley, 2000)
- An urban and environmental planning guide for municipalities – *Pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire: Guide d'aménagement* (CAFSU, 2002).
- The *Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit* a practical guide to incorporating gender into planning at the local level (RTPI, 2003) www.rtpi.org.uk
- *Tool Kit to End Violence Against Women*, US National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women (2001) http://toolkit.ncjrs.org
- *Mobilising Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence: A Resource Guide for Organizations in East and Southern Africa* (Michau & Naker, 2003) a manual and tool for community-based organizations to developing sustainable projects, including rights-based programme ideas and activities, learning materials, a community activism course, and ready to use documentation and monitoring tools.
- *Domestic Violence Good Practice Indicators* a booklet outlining a framework for services working in the area (Humphries, Hague, Hester & Mullender, 2000)
- *Early Assessment Risk List for Girls* as a risk assessment guide developed by the Toronto Earlscourt Child and Family Centre (Earlscourt, 2001).
- *Safer Cities. Is it possible to change the places which generate fear?* A handbook for city planners, policy makers and others developed in Goteborg, Sweden (Goteborg, 2002).

Linking networks[50]

The large number of networks, discussion groups, information services and data bases on violence against women and women's safety issues have been created in the past few years, providing unprecedented and valuable opportunities for the exchange of information, ideas, experiences and materials, as well as support. They include:

- *Women's Information Services and Networks: A Global Source Book* (RTI, 1999) developed as part of a project called 'Mapping the World' which also includes a website and database. The book complements internet sources, providing a directory of women's information centres around the world, for those in resource-poor areas without internet access.
- The international *Local to Local Dialogue* project network on engendering, initiated by the HUAIROU Commission engenderlocalgovernance@yahoogroups.com
- *Women in Cities/Femmes et villes international*, a network on women's safety, based in Montreal, Canada (English, French and Spanish) www.femmesetvilles.org
- *Q Web* a worldwide network for exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas on women's health and gender issues based in Sweden www.qweb.qvinnoforum.se
- *Best Practices Foundation* a network based in the Netherlands www.bestpracticesfoundation.com
- *Engender* a Scottish information, research and networking organization for women www.engender.org.uk
- *Exchange* a network and learning programme on health communication based in the UK which includes gender and domestic violence issues www.healthcomms.org
- *Bridge On-Line Resources* a UK based web-site on development and gender www.ids.ac.uk/bridge
- *US National Coalition Against Domestic Violence* www.ncadv.org
- *UN HABITAT Best Practice Briefs* www.bestpractices.org includes projects on women's empowerment and safety.
- *UN WomenWatch Good Practices in Gender Maimstreaming* www.un.org/womenwatch/resources/goodpractices
- *Id21* an UK based web-site which provides links on development research including women's safety projects www.id21.org
- *ICPC Knowledge Base on Community Safety and Crime Prevention* www.crime-prevention-intl.org, includes good practices and tools on women's safety.

Developing Trust? Issues and challenges

Like other areas of crime prevention, strategies and projects concerned with women's safety face a number of challenges. For example, early findings from the UK crime reduction programme on reducing violence against women (Diamond and Brookes, 2001) suggest that:

> Services alone are not enough and working as one group is not enough – you must engage the community leaders, churches etc.
> *UNIFEM* 2000 p. 115

- short time scales make it hard to implement projects, to recruit, retain and train staff, and limited the evaluation process
- practitioners would prefer money for service provision, and find it a burden to collect data for evaluation
- there are problems of confidentiality of data
- there is a lack of dedicated co-ordinators, experience and skills
- projects suffer from a lack of authority

- there are tensions between statutory and non-statutory organizations
- key agencies are missing from partnerships.

The authors suggest that key components for funding should include:

- established organizations with a good track record
- those who have demonstrated experience of multi-agency work
- those with inter-agency data monitoring in place
- willing and able to implement projects and *want* to be evaluated.

Confidentiality, and the sharing of information between partners, including local government organizations, is a long-standing problem facing women's grass-roots organizations. Developing trust among multi-agency partners represents a major challenge. Unlike other forms of crime prevention, everyone is in favour of programmes to reduce car theft, robbery or burglary, but they do not always see the need for greater attention to women's safety. Suspicions and past wariness of being co-opted by the establishment play a significant role.

> The models should be used…as a starting point for local planning and a source of ideas, rather than as a set of commandments to be slavishly replicated irrespective of local context.
> ….any new strategy should begin with an environmental assessment of the locality in question, including an inventory of existing services and agencies…
> Any new initiative should set out to 'piggy-back' on, or add value to these structures. *Blagg* (2000)

Grass-roots organizations also tend to be vulnerable with dependence on short-term funding for pilot and single projects. This can also prevent them from becoming embedded in the mainstream decision networks. While they may have good links to women's networks, those network organizations may also be vulnerable in terms of funding.

Section V

Examples from practice

This section provides some examples of promising practices. It includes model surveys and safety audits, comprehensive integrated programmes, programmes including men and boys, a rural partnership programme, and media campaigns. Other examples can be found in *Women's Safety Awards 2004: A Compendium of Good Practices*. (Femmes et Ville International, 2004).

Social audits

South Africa: Social audit of sexual violence in Southern Metropolitan Johannesburg.

The problem: Concern over the high levels of rape and sexual violence in this area which houses 41% of the population of Greater Johannesburg, and a lack of information to inform good preventive strategies.

The project: A three-year collaborative *social audit* of the extent of sexual violence and attitudes towards it. It was a partnership between many NGO's serving support to sexual assault victims, the Council, Police Commissioner, prosecutors, health and social services, and university. It aimed to improve prevention and men's resilience against sexual violence, and police response. Thirty eight areas were randomly selected for the study and over 37,000 women, men and youth took part and 197 professional and service workers. A team of 35 community-based field workers undertook interviews. Three cycles of fact-finding and feed back were used, and some groups were interviewed more than once. Self-report questionnaires were completed by some 4000 women; street interviews with 2060 men on their attitudes to violence and what helped men resist its use; school interviews with up to 16,000 youths; same-sex focus groups with men, women and youths. Theatre was used to help young people understand their own and others' positions, and talk about sexual violence. Interviews with staff in 14 police stations, as well as judicial, medical, and social services, NGO's and women's organizations.

> **The mind set of a resilient man** :
> - he does not have a self-image of violence
> - he does not think that women mean yes when they say no
> - he says men or both men and women cause sexual violence
> - he thinks women should not be slapped when she argues with a man
> - he thinks a rape victim does not ask for it, and
> - he thinks a rape victim does not enjoy the incident (*SMCL,2000 p.viii*)

The results: The study was able to map and identify levels and variations in patterns of sexual violence, attitudes towards it use among a wide range of the population, and police and other agency responses. By the age of 18, 20% of young women had experienced sexual violence, and 13% of young men. Some 13% of young women had sought help. High levels of tolerance and approval of sexual

violence were found among men, with some 40% thinking it was acceptable to punish your wife, and that it was a woman's duty to obey her husband. Almost 60% of women saw sexual violence as something they could do little about – it was used by powerful men. There were even higher levels of experience or attitudes of its inevitability among young people to the age of 18. Up to a third of them did not view forced sex as violence. The project examined the factors enabling men to resist violence. It acted as a *catalyst to action*: police performance in terms of reporting and responding to victims improved over the two years of the project, young people involved in theatre and focus groups began to see that collectively they might change unacceptable attitudes and behaviours, and a number of partnerships and initiatives have taken place as a result of the learning experience and communication generated by the project.

Sources: Beyond Victims and Villains. The Culture of Sexual Violence in South Johannesburg. Peer Discussion Draft, June 2000. South Metropolitan Local Council Greater Johannesburg. Johannesburg: CIET Africa.

Comprehensive programmes

South Africa: Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT) Johannesburg, South Africa

Problem: Levels of poverty, illiteracy, violence and crime in the townships of South Africa are enormous. Women face additional problems of domestic abuse with myths that African culture allows men to beat their wives, and institutions which have dismissed incidents of violence against women as unimportant. This project is an example of working with and moving beyond the concerns of individual women, to making violence against women a community issue, including working with men.

The project: ADAPT in an NGO created by Mmatshilo Motsei in Alexandra township, Johannesburg in 1994, to provide support to women, advocate nationally and transform responses to domestic violence. It is centred around an innovative women's rights clinic that now offers support, counselling and legal advice to victims (women, children) as well as working with perpetrators (men) in domestic abuse situations and the broader community.

In 1997 ADAPT decided to focus primarily on working with the community of Alexandra. The goal is to address the social and institutional factors which support violence against women, drawing in family members and elders to strengthen positive cultural approaches to women. Motsei created a

> It is essential for me to get men's voices into the gender debate.
> *Mmatshilo Motsei*

men's programme in 1997 in recognition of the crucial role men play in the prevention of domestic abuse, using young male volunteers. Twelve men have been trained and offer individual, group counselling and workshops for men. They include former batterers who share their experiences to benefit other men. ADAPT believes that for these young males, this process becomes an integral part of their own healing.

ADAPT also provides training workshops for social workers and other professionals including the police, and training and legal advice for community advisors, support groups for women and men, and seminars for women's, men's, youth, church, school, and community organisations.

ADAPT uses theatre, dance and sport very creatively to stimulate discussion and awareness. It has created a date rape play performed by a theatre group in schools, videos, and a drumming and dance project for victims of abuse. ADAPT also organised a men's march against rape in March 1997 drawing on Canada's White Ribbon Campaign, and South Africa`s most recent march took place in Capetown in May 2001.

Outcomes: These are difficult to measure in a community facing such huge problems of poverty and violent crime, but the project has grown and its activities sustained over the past seven years. Some 25 former women clients now work for ADAPT which has become recognised internationally as an inspiring model. The South African government now pays greater attention to violence against women.

Sources:ADAPT Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training PO Box 39127, Bramley 2018, Johannesburg, South Africa. Tel: (011) 885 3305; fax: (011) 885 3309. R.S.Levi (1999) *South Africa. Peace Starts at Home.* Family Violence Prevention Fund www.endabuse.org/

City and municipal – integrated programmes

Domestic Violence in Haarlem, Netherlands – multidisciplinary interagency city-wide approach: Project Geweld in het gezin (family violence)

Problem: Until 1997, there was no national strategy to combat domestic violence in the Netherlands. A national survey conducted by the Ministry of Justice revealed that 45% of those surveyed had experienced some form of domestic violence in their lives. This included physical, sexual, and psychological abuse or neglect. This led to a major priority shift from the fundamental right to privacy to a right to individual safety: a social problem affecting urban stability. The associated policy shift was from supporting victims of domestic violence to prevention.

Project: Haarlem is a city of 175,000 residents near Amsterdam. The project, which links 23 city organizations, is coordinated by the 'neutral' Public Health Department. It works closely with national Ministry of Justice. Those included public prosecution, law enforcement, policymakers, general practitioners, social workers, therapists, volunteers and survivors of violence. A Steering Group and nine task forces synchronize a comprehensive set of linked activities. They target specific groups such as the elderly, children, teens, men and women – both perpetrators and victims. Initiatives include a 24 hour hot line and referral system; public-awareness campaigns every few months; a web-site www.huiselijkgeweldhaarlem.nl ; thirty groups of professionals and volunteers have been trained; treatment programmes for perpetrators; an inventory of helping organizations; a protocol for law enforcement and other justice personnel; a team of

lawyers working on a rotation basis with initial free consultation; data collection by all organizations; the use of electronic personal alarm systems.

Future plans include specific projects targeting migrant minority groups, developing regional protocols and a project targeting municipal employees.

Source: Remy Vink Project Coordinator, Municipality of Haarlem rmvink@haarlem.nl GGD Zuid Kennemerland, postbus 1622, 2003 BR Haarlem, The Netherlands. 0031235115934

Duluth Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP), Minnesota, USA.

The Project: This comprehensive community-based project began in 1981. The project co-ordinates a range of city, county, and private agencies responding to domestic violence. These include police, jails, prosecutor, judges, sheriff, probation department, women's shelter, public and mental health. They use a shared framework for intervention emphasising protection from harm.

It runs a 24 week non-violence programme for men (or women arrested for violence) on referral from court, as well as support groups and advocacy for women. The programme has become a model for programme development in a number of other countries. Its National Training Agency has provided training in more than ten countries apart from the US, and the project has produced manuals, videotapes and curriculum material.

> A five year DAIP expansion is currently being funded by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. This will include:
> - use of assessment tools
> - intervention matrixes
> - improve monitoring and interagency communication
> - add agencies to the network
> - enhance the men's rehabilitation programme
> - evaluation
>
> www.duluth-model.org

Outcomes: DAIP has been continually evaluated to help assess its effectiveness and identify needed modifications. These evaluations have shown that 80% of women felt the combined approach helpful in ending abuse, and 69% had not experienced physical abuse after one year. After five years 41% of sentenced men had re-offended.

Source: www.duluth-model.org and Professor Melanie Shepard, Department of Social Work, University of Minnesota, Duluth 55812 USA. See also M. Shepard & E. Pence (Ed.) (1999) *Coordinating Community Responses to Domestic Violence*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Programmes including men

Men Can Stop Rape: The Strength Campaign. Washington, D.C., USA

Problem: Attacking the root causes of dating violence by addressing negative male cultural attitudes towards women.

The Project: *Men Can Stop Rape* is a non profit organization whose main goal is to increase men's participation in initiatives that aim to prevent violence against women. In February 2001, MCSR launched the Strength Campaign, an educational initiative that seeks to prevent rape, and other forms of dating violence among youth in D.C. The campaign's theme is 'My Strength is not for Hurting' and aims at targeting DC public high school students with the message that men can be strong without being violent through:

- Metro bus and shelter ads throughout DC
- Posters in all DC public high schools
- REP, a mini-magazine for students created around the Campaign's themes
- Safe and Strong workshops in public high schools involving both MCSR staff and students.

> It is time to redefine what it means to be a strong man and to offer an empowering male voice that mobilizes young people to take a public stand against dating violence and attitudes that support it. *MCSR, 2001*.

The main goals are to educate young men about the role they can play alongside women in preventing dating violence, to promote positive and non-violent models of male strength, to empower youth to take action to end dating violence and to promote healthy relationships based on mutual respect and equality and to create safer schools. Principal partners in the campaign development and implementation include representatives from every DC public high school, the DC United Major League Soccer that sponsors the initiative, and the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Washington.

Outcomes: There have been no formal evaluations of the program to date.

Source: Men Can Stop Rape website at: www.mencanstoprape.org

Mexico CORIAC Men's Collective for Equal Relations

The problem: In 90% of domestic violence cases in Mexico the aggressor is the father, and 80% of women are victims on multiple occasions. A 50% rise in child abuse was reported in Mexico City in 1997-98, and there are changes in employment patterns with more women working outside the home, and rising unemployment. There is often limited participation of fathers in family life, and 25% of Mexican households are headed by women.

The project: Founded by a psychologist Francisco Cervantes, the programme supported by CORIAC aims to transform the macho culture of masculinity, develop more flexible attitudes to gender roles, healthy roles for men at home and work, and strengthen the equal participation of men in family life. The project has developed four 16 session workshops with accompanying guides, videos and material, on significant periods in fatherhood: those about to become fathers, those with children up to 12, men with children over 12, and those becoming grandfathers. Workshops are also given at child development centres, and other institutions to groups of professional educators,

psychologists and social workers. Social workers and others are being trained to promote and replicate the project.

Source: Ashoka www.ashoka.org; **www.coriac.org.mx**; Colectivo de Hombresa por Relaciones Igualitarias Diego Arenas Guzman No. 189, Col. Iztaccihuatl, Mexico City CP 03520 Mexico. colectivo@coria.org.mx

Social Advocacy on Violence Against Women in Communities in Southern Nigeria.

The challenge: Deeply rooted cultural and religious traditions on the role of women in society tend to reinforce their subordinate position and provide little protection for women from violence. There are few legal protections for family-based violence, and women are expected to accept it as part of their duty.

The project: A series of youth groups were organized in secondary schools in seven districts in Southern Nigeria, using sports, the arts and peer training to teach their communities about gender-based violence prevention. The initiative was instigated by a local Women's Centre for Peace and Development (WOPED) with funding from UNIFEM. It used the Peace and Anti-Violence Education (PAVE) model originally developed in the USA. WOPED worked with school directors to design a curriculum, and select groups of 20 students and a teacher from each school who were trained on facilitation and peer education skills. Plays and initiatives were organized and presented to schools, parents, at local market places and bus stops; newspaper articles. Subsequently, adult groups were also trained

> Only when individuals' private conversations are brought into public awareness – only when they realize that their new attitudes are shared by their peers – will they feel at liberty to act on them.
> *Hogg & Terry quoted in Spindel et al* (2000).

Source: UNIFEM (Spindel et al., 2000).

Canada CAFSU – Women's Safety Tool Kit, Montreal Quebec.

The project: This woman's safety tool kit was developed by CAFSU (Comité d'action femmes et sécurité urbaine) and designed to provide information to municipal workers, NGO's, police, schools etc., on issues relating to women's safety in an urban setting. It demonstrates the importance of including women in city development at all decision-making levels. The kit uses the example of Montreal to provide systematic and clearly summarized information on initiatives developed there over the past 10 years which address women's concerns about safety in their environment. The toolkit consists of 14 main files dealing with:

1:     Historical Context of Women's Safety in Montreal
2:     Causes and Consequences of Women's Insecurity
3:     Exposing Myths and Prejudices
4:     Intervention Approaches
5:     A Global Model of Intervention
6:     Principal types of Intervention

Each file lists resources that can be found in the toolkit. These include the main publications produced by CAFSU, and women's and other organizations in Montreal, Canadian statistics relating to women's safety, articles and best practices. Overall, the toolkit provides many examples which illustrate the power of local partnerships in developing, implementing, and maintaining successful preventative action against violence and insecurity experienced by women.

Source: *2001 Boite a outils: De la dépendance à l`autonomie.* Montréal, Québec. Contact: A. Michaud, Michele Chappaz, CAFSU C.P. 8 succursale B Montréal Québec, H3B 3J5. www.femmesetvilles.org

Canada – New Rural Partnerships Project, Grand Forks British Columbia.

The problem: How to plan and develop programmes and services for women and other vulnerable groups which respond to the needs of remote and scattered populations, as well as overcoming reticence and mistrust.

The project: The project sees communities as experts in their own community safety needs and solutions. Creating a safe community for women and children will create safer communities for everyone. The four-step community consultation process to develop a community safety plan began in1999. Four focus groups were held with women in different communities to identify problems and possible solutions, and guide the development of a series of focus group questions. *Step 2* enlisted the support of a recognized and trusted contact person for each of the vulnerable groups identified, to act as a focus group host. These included eg. workers with the Local Metis Association, a First Nations family service worker, a public health nurse with credibility with the gay/lesbian/bisexual and transgendered communities. The hosts liaised with the project and the communities to encourage participation. A total of 25 group discussions took place to identify everyone's priority safety concerns and solutions in a safe and enjoyable way. *Step 3* involved public advertisements and invitations to every household to attend open discussions in three towns. *Step 4* brought together 50 people from the entire area for a one-day planning event to develop the *Five Year Action Plan for Creating Safer Boundary Communities*.

Outcomes: A plan which has involved the whole community and increased understanding as well as energy and creativity. A manual on the consultation and planning process *Creating Consensus for Safer Rural Communities* is available to other communities. The

Action Plan is now being implemented across the whole area, and with people from all sectors of the community, with funding from the Canadian NCPC Partnership Fund.

Public Awareness Campaigns

State-wide Campaign, New South Wales, Australia: Violence Against Women – It's Against all the Rules.

Problem: To reduce and prevent violence against women in New South Wales.

Project: A coalition of the Attorney General`s Department, the state Council on Violence Against Women (VAW), and the Violence Against Women Specialist Unit, launched this one-year state-wide public education campaign in 2000. It uses sport as the primary mechanism to communicate four key messages: i) violence against women takes many forms; ii) violence and abuse are wrong; iii) violence and abuse damage individuals, families, households and communities; iv), violence is against all the rules. The campaign targets men between the ages of 21-29 throughout the state and through local sporting organizations.

Sport was chosen as the medium because it provides positive masculine role models who can demonstrate that men can be aggressive, strong, competitive and tough, without being violent. The campaign aims to improve understanding of the wider effects of violence and abuse, including on children, increased community fear of men and the social restriction of women; reduce acceptance of violence against women; and stimulate discussion among men who may not normally discuss the issue.

The campaign advertises on buses in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollogong regions, on state-wide radio, posters, bookmarks, coasters etc., men's magazine sponsorship, in addition to coverage of state and regional launches, and regional sporting club activities. A number of state government agencies are involved including departments responsible for Community Services, Health, Police Service, Women, and Sport and Recreation.

Outcome: The campaign will be evaluated at both state and regional levels upon completion to assess whether it has achieved its aims.

Soul City: A national multi-media 'edutainment' project, South Africa

Challenge: To encourage South African's to reflect critically on their attitudes, behaviour and quality of life, using a health and development approach.

Project: Soul City is a national *multi -media edutainment* project that integrates health and development issues in prime time television and radio dramas. Issues covered include violence against women (Series 4). It publishes easy to read print publications on violence against women include: *Violence against Women: Matlakala's Story, a comic story and script* (2001) and an information book entitled *Help Stop Women Abuse*. It also provides resources on violence against women to journalists to increase their awareness about its prevalence, changes in legislation, areas of intervention and the power of the media to bring about social change.

Working in partnership with the *National Network on Violence against Women* (NVAW), Soul City has run a successful media campaign to lobby the government, mobilize communities, and develop access to services by establishing a national helpline *Stop Women Abuse*.

Evaluation: An evaluation of the partnership concluded that: exposure to Soul City increased the likelihood of recognizing ill-treatment as 'abuse' (from 12% to 23%) raised awareness and increased access to support, and increased understanding that violence against women is a public not a public issue.

Partners/Funding: Donor funding includes the European Union, Unicef, DFID, the government of Japan, Unesco, Radda Barnen and Kagiso Trust, and the Department of Health.

> **Soul City's audience valued the following aspects:**
> - Its educational impact
> - The fact that it is set in (and depicts) local, familiar settings that have personal relevance for people, and that they can identify with
> - Its constructive, pro-social depiction of events
> - Its continuity from series to series
> - Its clear, understandable and complete construction of messages and scenarios
> - Its depiction of alternatives and nuances
> - It leaves the audience with a sense of having choices
> - The dramatic format
> - Its credibility
> - Role modelling
>
> Source: *The Evaluation of Soul City 4 Interim Executive Summary Report* 2001

Source: www.soulcity.org.za and contact Cookie Edwards, National Network on Violence Against Women. For the evaluation report contact Sue Goldstein at suegold@soulcity.org).

Annex I   Recent International Meetings, Declarations and Instruments

Outcome	Conference	Place	Year
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women		New York	1993
Beijing Declaration	Beijing Fourth UN World Conference on Women	Beijing, China	1995
Istanbul Declaration (included women, girls and gender equality)	2nd UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat)	Istanbul, Turkey	1996
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	Adoped by UN General Assembly	New York	1997
Platform for Action and Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons			2000
Workshop on Women in the Criminal Justice System (as offenders and victims)	10th UN Congress on Crime Prevention & the Treatment of Offenders	Vienna, Austria	April 2000
Affirmation and additions to Platform for Action	Beijing + 5	New York, USA	June 2000
	10th International Victimology Symposium	Montreal, Canada	August 2000
UN Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women & Children.	Adoped by UN	New York	November 2000
UN Guidelines on Crime Prevention (including gender and cultural diversity as a basic principle).	Adopted at 11th UN Commission on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice	Vienna, Austria	April 2002
Council of Europe	Adopted measures to counter violence against women	Strasbourg, France	April 2002
Montreal Declaration	1st International Women's Safety Seminar	Montreal, Canada	May 2002
Session and Workshop on Trafficking in Human Persons, especially Women and Children	12th UN Commission on Crime prevention & Criminal Justice	Vienna Austria	May 2003

Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. 23rd Special session of the General Assembly.	Beijing +10	New York, USA	February 29th to March 11th 2005
Review of good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women.	Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Women UN Division for the Advancement of Women and UN Office of Drugs and Crime.	Vienna, Austria	May 5- 20th 2005

Annex II

The guiding principles outlined in the Canadian *Policy Framework* for developing the national prevention strategy for women and girls are (NCPC, 2000):

- Integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of the strategy.
- Ground activities in an understanding of how "root causes" threaten or undermine the personal security of women and girls.
- Recognize and reflect the difference in and diversity of the experiences of women and girls in all aspects of the strategy.
- Involve women and girls in the process.
- Promote community level strategies that can constructively engage men and boys in the change process.
- Link the other frameworks, strategies or mechanisms that can build momentum toward, or contribute to change.
- Strengthen linkages to the non-governmental and private sectors.
- Strengthen the internal cohesion of the strategy.
- Strengthen collaboration across disciplines and sectors.
- Engage and sustain community participation in action to improve the personal security of women and girls.

Useful links and addresses

Australia

National Crime Prevention Programme
Crime Prevention Branch
Attorney-General's Department
Robert Garran Offices
National Circuit
Barton ACT 2600
Australia
Tel: (02) 6250 6666
Fax: (02) 6250 5900
www.ncp.gov.au

Partnerships Against Domestic Violence
(PADV)
Information on PADV can be found under the
Women's Safety Agenda
www.ofw.facs.gov.au

Women's Safety Agenda- Elimination of
Violence
Australian Government Office for Women
Department of Family and Community Services
Box 7788, Canberra
Mail Centre ACT 2610
Tel 1 800 808 863
Fax +61 6212 2497
Email: women@facs.gov.au
www.ofw.facs.gov.au

Australian Domestic and Family Violence
Clearing House
University of New South Wales
Sydney NSW
2052
Australia
Tel: (02) 9385 2995
Fax: (02) 9385 2993
Email: clearinghouse@unsw.edu.au
www.austdvclearinghouse.unsw.edu.au

Canada

National Crime Prevention Centre
222 Queen ST, 11th floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0P8
Canada
Tel: (613) 941 9306 or 877 302-6272
Fax: (613) 952-3515
Email: info@prevention.gc.ca
www.prevention.gc.ca

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence
Family Violence Prevention Unit
Public Health Agency of Canada
(Address Locator: 1907D1)
7th Floor, Jeanne Mance Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 1B4
Tel: 1-800-267-1291 or (613) 957-2938
Fax: (613) 941-8930
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/familyviolence/

Status of Women Canada
MacDonald Building
123 Slater Street, 10th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1P 1H9
Tel: (613) 995 7835
Fax: (613) 957 3359
www.swc-cfc.gc.ca

Centre for Research on Violence Against
Women and Children
1137 Western Road, Room 118
Faculty of Education Building
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
N6G 1G7
Tel: (519) 661-4040
Fax: (519) 850-2464
www.crvawc.ca/

Femmes et Villes International
(English, French and Spanish)
www.femmesetvilles.org

METRAC
158 Spadina Road
Toronto, Notario, Canada
M5R 2T8
Tel: (416) 392-3135 or 1-877-558-5570
Email: info@metrac.org
www.metrac.org

MATCH International Centre
200 Elgin Street, Suite 1102
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K2P 1L5
Tel: (613) 238-1312
Fax: (613) 238-6867
Email: info@matchinternational.org
www.matchinternational.org

Netherlands

Crime Prevention Section
Juvenile & Crime Prevention Department
Ministry of Justice
Postbus 20301, 2500 EH
The Hague
The Netherlands
www.justitie.nl

Dutch Crime Prevention Centre
Postbus 93012
2509 AA Den Haag
Tel: (070) 349 06 60
Fax : (070) 349 06 96
Email: info@hetccv.nl
www.ccv.nu

South Africa

Women's Net South Africa
31 Quinn Street
Newtown, Johannesburg,
2000. P O Box 62577,
Marshalltown, 2107
Tel: +27 11 429-0000/1
Fax: +27 11 838-9871
Email: women@womensnet.org.za
www.womensnet.org.za

Sweden

Q-Web-Women`s Empowerment Base
www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/

UK

Home Office Violence Against Women Initiative
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/domesticviolenc
e/index.html

Women & Equality Unit,
Information on the Women's Unit, UK
1 Victoria Street
London. United Kingdom
SW1H 0ET
www.womenandequalityunit.gov.uk

United States

Family Violence Prevention Fund
383 Rhode Island St. Suite #304
San Francisco, CA
94103-5133
Tel: (415) 252-8900
Fax: (415) 252-8991
Email: info@endabuse.org
www.endabuse.org/

Centre for Health & Gender Equity
6980 Carroll Avenue # 910
Takoma Park
Maryland 20912, USA
Tel (301) 270 1182
www.genderhealth.org

National Advisory Council on Violence Against
Women
Toolkit to end violence against women
http://toolkit.ncjrs.org/

National Online Resource Center on Domestic
Violence
www.vawnet.org

Europe

European Union
www.europa.eu.int

European Women's Lobby
www.womenlobby.org

European Resource Network of Individuals and
Organizations
www.eurowrc.org

International and United Nations

UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements
Programme
Disaster, Post-conflict and Safety Section/Urban
Development Branch
Safer Cities Programme
Room P-310
UN Compound, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-623706
Fax: +254-20-623536
www.unchs.org

United Nations Development Fund for Women
(UNIFEM)
304 East 45th Street
15th Floor
New York, NY 10017
United States
Tel: +1 212-906-6400
Fax: +1 212-906-6705
www.unifem.undp.org

Women Watch
Information and Resources on Gender Equality
and
Empowerment of Women
www.un.org/womenwatch/

Huairou Commission
249 Manhattan Ave.
Brooklyn, New York 11211-4905
United States
Tel: (718)-388-8915
Fax: (718)-388-0285
www.huairou.org

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
(Formerly IULA)
Carrer Avinyó, 15
08002 Barcelona
España
Tel: +34 93 34 28 750
Fax: +34 93 34 28 760
www.iula.org

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Endnotes

[1] Canada is a founding government member of ICPC's Advisory and Policy Committee.

[2] In the UK, for example, the Home Office Crime Reduction programme allocated only £9million for projects on violence against women, yet £150 million to projects on closed circuit television.

[3] Some the problems encountered in reviewing the international literature and definitional changes and gender are discussed in Shaw (2002), and Shaw & Andrews (2005).

[4] The changes in Canada, for example, since the first *Family Violence Initiative 1991-5*, are very evident. A Department of Justice review summed up the lessons learned from that phase of the Initiative in its seven priority areas (Touchette, 1996). The focus was on sensitizing justice personnel, the criminalisation of family violence, improving coordination between justice and other sectors; charging and prosecuting policies; testifying in court, treatment programmes for men who batter and encouraging alternative dispute resolution techniques. Prevention as it is now conceived did not receive very great attention.

[5] The use of the terms family or domestic violence has raised objections from those who have argued that to include children and men reduces the focus on women as the recipients of violence by men.

[6] As defined by CEDAW the UN Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

[7] See for example the *Ist International Seminar on Women's Safety: Making the Links*. Montreal, May 9-11 2002 www.femmesetvilles.org .

[8] A number of other studies in Canada have looked at the wider health and other costs of such violence, as well as the costs of child sexual abuse (NCFV, 2000).

[9] See for example FREDA Centre for Research on Violence Against Women & Children www.harbour.sfu.ca/freda/ ; Disabled Women's Network DAWN http://dawn.thot.net/; Ontario Women's Justice Network www.owjn.org ; *Living in Fear and Going Hungry. Abused Women: Homelessness and at-risk of being homeless.* (2002) Violence Against Women Management Committee of Ottawa.

[10] Eg. A three year project headed by the Women's Design Service (2003) which works with black, ethnic minority, older and disabled women in three cities. www.wds.org.uk

[11] This relates especially to the use of the Conflict Tactics Scale.

[12] For example, some studies use official criminal justice figures, others victimization surveys. Some measure life-time experience, others experience in the past year.

[13] The survey is being coordinated by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (Heuni) in collaboration with UNODC, Statistics Canada and UNICRI.

[14] This currently includes Australia, China (Hong Kong) Costa Rica, the Czech republic, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Mozambique, Poland, the Philippines and Switzerland. Funding is being sought for other countries.

[15] The overall rate of intimate partner violence against women was 5.8 per 1000, but for those of 16-24 15.6 per 1000 (Rennison, 2001).

[16] Centers of Disease Control, on-line Injury Fact Book 2001-2. www.cdc.gov.

[17] The survey was conducted in 1995-6 by telephone, and sampled men as well as women of 18 years or more on their experience of sexual and physical assault and stalking.

[18] Of the 44 police service providing information, two out of three were able to provide details of the gender of the victim and perpetrator.

[19] These figures were for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. For *Scotland*, police data on domestic violence in 1999 showed that 92% involved female victims attacked by a male perpetrator and 7% male victims attacked by a female perpetrator (Stanko, 2001).

[20] Of those reported to the police, 48% were referred to court. Half of these cases were withdrawn or otherwise dealt with, and 20% resulted in a conviction (South Africa, 2000 p.2-3).

[21] These include myths that intercourse with a virgin will protect against HIV and AIDS.

[22] This included non-payment of family maintenance and being forced to hand over money to a family member (UNCHS, 2002).

[23] The convention came into force in 1981. This is the total number of states who had signed by May 2005.

[24] See for example, the UN Manual on *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence* (1993) for an indication of some of the differences.

[25] This programme guides crime prevention policies internationally.

[26] See the web-sites of UNODC (www.unodc.org) for details of the 12th Session, and UNICRI for the Workshop (www.unicri.it).

[27] See www.unodc.org for reports and details of the meeting.

[28] A copy of the Guidelines can be found in *Promoting the Prevention of Crime* www.unodc.org under Crime Programme, Publications.

[29] The major issues affecting women are seen as access to basic services, human rights, economic capacity, education, transport, violence against women and security of tenure (UNCHS, 2001).

[30] UNDP partnered with six organizations for the first phase of the project. For information on the second phase contact project manager Nina Strandberg at Kvinnoforum nina.strandberg@kvinnoforum.se

[31] Other European organizations include the *European Women's Lobby* a coalition of national and non-governmental women's organizations in the European Union whose goal is to eliminate discrimination against women, and *Eurowatch* an advocacy network.

[32] *Good Practice Guide. To Mitigate the Effects of and Eradicate Violence Against Women* (2002). Institute of Women, Autonomous organism assigned to the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

[33] For a recent review and comparison of Canadian and British initiatives see *Challenging Violence Against Women* (2001) G. Hague, L. Kelly & A. Mullender (Bristol: The Policy Press).

[34] This includes the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Department of Canadian Heritage, the Department of Justice Canada, Health Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Statistics Canada and Status of Women Canada.

[35] Shares the latest research findings on several aspects of prevention, protection and treatment in Canada.

[36] The Youth Justice Renewal Initiative, Aboriginal Justice Strategy, the National Homelessness Initiative and Family Violence Prevention program of Indian and Northern affairs Canada.

[37] See www.city.charlottetown.pe.ca and Femmes et villes international (2004) the *Women's Safety Awards.*

[38] Two national telephone lines were established to respond to domestic violence (1992) and sexual violence (1998), the first is linked to 60 associations forming the National Federation on Women`s Solidarity, the second run by a feminist collective against rape.

[39] See www.social.gouv.fr .

[40] *Geweld in het gezin*. Project Leader, Dr Veen: vveen@trimbos.nl. The report on the evaluation is available in Dutch.

[41] The Domestic Violence Act now being implemented was passed in 1998.

[42] Previously dealt with by the Women's Unit in the Cabinet Office.

[43] See www.cedpa.org.

[44] See also International Centre for the Prevention of Crime on-line newsletter the *International Observer* Edition 32 October 2004 for references on women police stations.

[45] See Lane et al (June 2002) for an example.

[46] See Hague et al., (2001) for a summary.

[47] A five–year Investment Fund project has recently been launched in Canada by the NCPC. *Justice Working – A Coordinated Criminal Justice System Response to Domestic Violence in Calgary, Canada* aims to reduce domestic violence in the city by creating a specialized and co-ordinated system of social, health, community-based and justice services and decisions.

[48] For further information see the NCPC website www.prevention.gc.ca

[49] The NCPC has funded 9 recent projects to develop information and tool kits.

[50] See also the Useful Links and Addresses section of this report.