

INTRODUCTION

The **Prevention Collaborative** is a new global initiative created to serve practitioners and social movements working to prevent violence against women (VAW) and children (VAC). We work to strengthen the ability of key actors to deliver cutting edge violence prevention programming informed by research-based evidence, practice-based learning and feminist principles.

The **Prevention Collaborative** was founded by a small group of practitioners and researchers who have long worked to prevent violence against women and children. We have collectively observed that much of what has been learned in the last decade about the causes of violence and how best to prevent it has not translated into concrete programming on the ground. Given the high social and personal costs of violence, we wanted to work together to bridge this disconnect between research and practice. We have four primary areas of work:



KNOWLEDGE:

Our website hosts our knowledge platform (www.prevention-collaborative.org) which provides curated resources designed to serve the needs of prevention activists and practitioners. It includes accessible evidence summaries, practice-briefs, guidance and tools, model curricula, programme designs, stories, and opinion pieces.

ACCOMPANIMENT:

Our team of trained Prevention Mentors provide ongoing mentoring and support to organisations through “Learning Partnerships” with the aim to strengthen their programming and advocacy to prevent VAW and VAC.

COMMUNITY:

A core part of our mission is to facilitate South-South and South-North learning about how to design and implement successful violence prevention programmes. We host monthly webinars, training opportunities and problem-solving groups to create a vibrant community of mutual support and continuous learning.

ADVOCACY:

We aim to shape a new narrative on VAW and VAC prevention to inspire action and increase commitment. Our collectively defined advocacy agenda also seeks to challenge key constraints in the prevention field and encourage more actors to get involved.

This paper outlines the analysis that informed the founding of the Prevention Collaborative, and locates our efforts within the wider violence prevention field. Specifically, it describes the landscape of violence prevention circa 2019, including the achievements and strengths of the field (Section 1), as well as the structural challenges—both external and internal—that

encumber progress (Section 2). In Section 3, we explain the Prevention Collaborative’s structure and priorities in greater detail and describe how each of our strategies attempt to speak to these challenges and opportunities. This paper mostly focuses on VAW and a follow up paper outlines our work on the intersections between VAW and VAC.



SECTION ONE:

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VAW PREVENTION FIELD

The VAW prevention field has grown substantially in size, resources and strength over the past decade, and there are a number of major achievements that the movement can build upon to make further progress:

EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT VAW PREVENTION IS POSSIBLE

There is now rigorous evidence which shows that violence against women (VAW) is preventable and that greater gender equality can be achieved. Several evidence-based prevention strategies have shown substantial reduction in the levels of violence after only 1 to 4 years of implementation (see, for example, Abramsky et al., 2014; Doyle et al., 2018; Ellsberg et al., 2015; Wagman et al., 2015). Emerging evidence also shows that well-designed programmes can address the powerful intersections between VAC and future VAW, helping to break the intergenerational cycle of abuse. (Kyegombe et al., 2015; Namy et al., 2017). Through sustained investment in evidence-based programming that targets violence against women and children in the family, we could dramatically transform the violence landscape in as little as 2 generations.

WE UNDERSTAND THE DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND WHAT WORKS TO PREVENT IT

Following a decade of accelerated research, we now have a strong understanding of the core drivers of intimate partner violence (IPV) and increasing knowledge of the dynamics of sexual assault outside of relationships. We know that different types of violence share common risk factors and understand how individual (e.g. binge drinking), household (e.g. couple conflicts, poverty) and societal factors (gender inequality, norms tolerating VAW/C) combine in specific contexts to yield different levels and dynamics of abuse. These insights have allowed practitioners to develop strategies to address this interplay of factors.

In addition, collaborations between research institutes and activist organisations have produced quality learning and evidence on what it takes to prevent VAW/C. We know that effective prevention programming:

- Is theoretically grounded and based on formative research to understand the specific context;
- Addresses multiple risk factors that contribute to violence in a given setting;

- Seeks to challenge the gender inequalities and harmful norms that perpetuate violence;
- Fosters critical thinking and step-by-step processes of individual and social transformation;
- Includes explicit strategies to “diffuse” programme learning and messages throughout the community;
- Recognises the complexity of people’s lives and sees them as active agents rather than mere “programme beneficiaries”;
- Recognises the evolving needs and capacities of children from early childhood through adolescence to adulthood;
- Fosters personal and collective accountability and community ownership;
- Encourages change by taking an assets-based and positive approach and avoiding divisive or blaming language.

There are a number of successful programme models and interventions that have been implemented with individuals, couples and communities and a growing interest in innovating and scaling up these models. There is also a growing, although often inadequately documented, body of practice-based knowledge on how to deal with the many challenges of implementing programmes. Much of the research evidence and practice-based learning on which strategies work and why, is coming from the Global South.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN IS FIRMLY ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

After years of neglect, the international community now widely acknowledges that ending violence against women and children is critical to advancing gender equality and to achieving broader health, education and development goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—the United Nation’s blueprint for achieving a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable world—have specific targets on violence against women and children as part of SDG5, the Gender Equality Goal, and SDG 16, the Goal for Just, Peaceful and Inclusive Societies. There are also more resources being dedicated to preventing violence against women and children,





including EUR 500 million through the European Union’s “SpotLight Initiative”, and substantial investments by DFID, GIZ, DFAT, and private donors and philanthropic organisations such as the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, Oak Foundation and Novo Foundation.

Furthermore, many governments in the Global South and North now have national plans on gender equality and/or eliminating violence against women and children, and some have started allocating funds to implement these plans. There is also increased media interest in addressing VAW/C globally, especially in the wake of campaigns like #Metoo in the US, #Nirbhaya in India, and #NiUnaMenos in South America.

WE HAVE A GROWING FIELD OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EXPERTISE IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Over the last decade, an increased number of researchers, policymakers and practitioners from the Global South and North have joined long standing activist movements to work on violence prevention. These individuals are gradually increasing and applying their knowledge on the drivers of VAW and VAC, evidence-based violence prevention programming, and robust research and evaluation.

In addition to the above strengths, **the field of violence prevention faces numerous challenges**—some external, some structural, some internal and some technical.



**SECTION TWO:
CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE PREVENTION**

Figure 1 illustrates the interconnected environment in which violence programming currently operates. Although not all prevention work in the Global South is “technical” and driven by the aid industry, the majority

of VAW prevention work is currently financed and implemented by private donors and development actors. This is the ecosystem in which feminist movements, activists and practitioners presently operate.

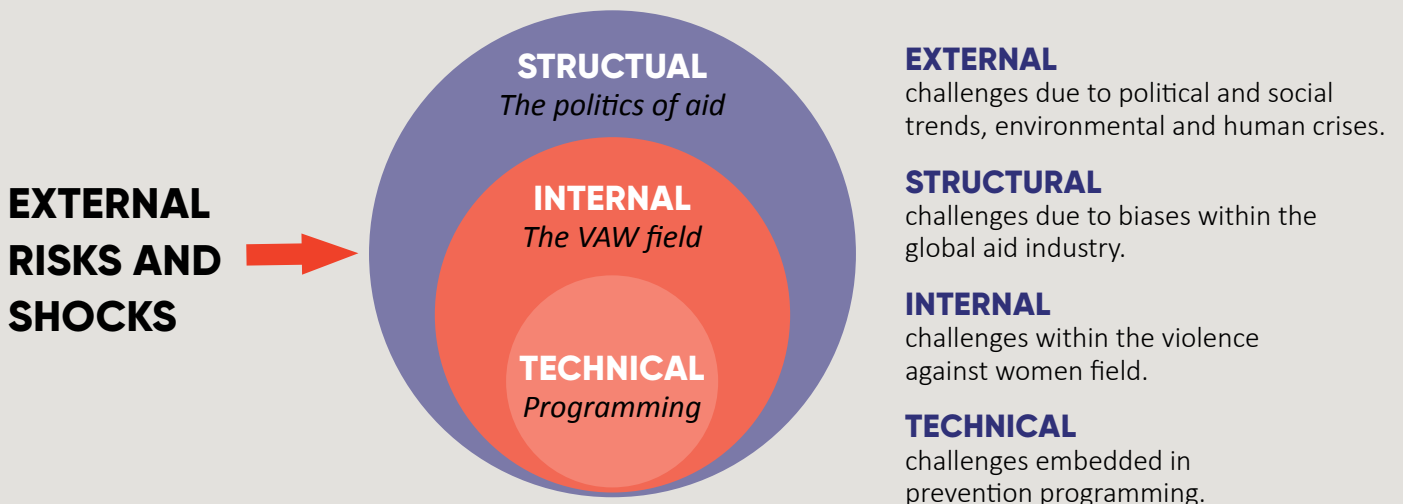


Figure 1: Challenges in the violence prevention field



EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

The VAW prevention field is impacted by a range of external political, social, economic and environmental factors, risks and shocks, which affect the aid industry and the violence prevention field:

- **Wider political trends:** A rise in nationalism, populism, fundamentalism, and securitisation;
- **Specific socio-political trends:** The closure of civil society space, a decline in funding for and backlash against feminist and social justice movements;
- **Human and environmental crises:** Disrupting livelihoods and increasing internal and external migration.

Another defining feature of the current environment is **the enduring backdrop of patriarchy**.¹ As a feminist-inspired network, the Prevention Collaborative considers patriarchal norms and gender inequalities as fundamental drivers of violence against women and children. It is patriarchy that grants men in some settings the right to control female behaviour, that demands female obedience to male authority, and that justifies violence as a way to “discipline” women and children who fail to live up to gendered expectations of their role as wife, mother or child. The challenges that the VAW/C prevention fields currently face, must be understood in this context.

Furthermore, gender is one axis of social stratification and discrimination. **Gender intersects with other forms of oppression**, such as racism, (neo)colonialism, and discrimination against ethnic, religious and/or sexual minorities, to create hierarchies of advantage and disadvantage both between the sexes and among different women and different men. As with all power hierarchies, violence or the threat of violence is one strategy, among many, that the more advantaged can deploy to keep power and privilege in place.

The Prevention Collaborative positions itself in opposition to all misuses of power. We embrace intersectional feminism and recognise that VAW/C prevention goes hand-in-hand with the struggle for gender equality and for all other forms of social justice. We aim to build solidarity and coordinate with others, both in the VAW/C prevention field and in allied social justice arenas, even if we do not agree on every element of the work. We approach our work with humility, a dedication to intellectual rigour, and a commitment to combating power inequalities wherever we encounter them—starting with ourselves.

STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

In large measure, the VAW/C prevention field operates within and is funded by international development actors. As such, it is subject to the same trends and challenges currently shaping the wider aid industry. These challenges include transformations in the way funding is being deployed, biases in the types of knowledge and learning that are valued, and a shift away from supporting social movements to more technocratic solutions. Collectively, these trends threaten the long-term success of violence prevention efforts.

TRANSFORMATIONS IN DONOR FUNDING

Western aid agencies are under increasing pressure to demonstrate “results” in quantitative terms—such as lives saved and return on investment—in order to justify continued investment in overseas development by taxpayers in an environment of increased austerity and nationalistic sentiments. This pressure, together with the rise of “results-based management”, the pressure to reduce administrative costs, and concerns about corruption, have pushed donors away from working for longer-term transformational change. Instead, there has been a shift towards prioritising short-term, easily measured outcomes for larger ‘beneficiary’ numbers.

Money no longer flows to overtly political organisations, small civil society organisations, or social movements; rather, it is mostly deployed via top down contracts to an elite network of large international consultancy and accountancy firms that are positioned to compete for and absorb the ever-larger contracts demanded by donors to limit their own transaction costs. While a few international NGOs and academic institutions can compete in this game, smaller NGOs and CSOs cannot—meaning that they either cease to exist or they lose their independence and become sub-contractors to larger international entities.

These shifts in the aid industry have had profound effects for organisations promoting social change, especially women’s organisations. Hundreds of women’s organisations have disappeared since the heyday of transnational women’s organising during the UN Decade on Women in the 1990s. In 2011, the Association for Women in Development (AWID) estimated that the combined resources of the 740 independent women’s organisations that answered their global survey was only \$104 million. That was equivalent to roughly a third of the 2011 annual budget of the environmental group Greenpeace (\$288 million), and 10 times less than World Vision has to support its mission every day. All of this has





occurred in spite of the evidence on the vital role that women’s movements have played in policy and legal changes to promote gender equality (Htun & Weldon, 2012).

These structural inequities are severely limiting civil society’s ability to set and pursue their own agendas, in particular to prioritise work on violence prevention. Groups that do work on violence are forced to work solely on violence response to meet the needs of victims, stepping in to fill the gaps in services and support left by unresponsive governments. The lack of secure funding and focus on short-term project “deliverables” make it even less likely that groups will find the space and time necessary to think strategically about prevention.

HIERARCHIES OF KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING

Within the global health and development sectors, various types and sources of knowledge are valued differently. In general, Western, academic, quantitative and research-based sources of knowledge are valued over sources that are qualitative, practice-based or locally produced.

These knowledge biases shift the prevention field towards narrowly defined technical knowledge, and away from a deeper and more contextualised understanding of complex social change processes. While scientific sources of knowledge and evidence are extremely important for advancing the field, the knowledge biases of the aid industry limit understanding of what constitutes good practice and evidence for effective prevention. We therefore have

limited comprehension of how violence itself is understood by women and children across the world, what needs to change in a broader societal context, and which local resources and practices might be garnered in support of violence prevention. Such biases can render prevention work technocratic and de-politicised, leading to prevention programming that does not address structural inequalities, unhealthy gender relations, and imbalances of power.

DECISION-MAKING BIASES

Decisions related to VAW/C prevention programming and priorities are often made by those who control the financial resources at different levels, regardless of their technical expertise or contextual knowledge of the communities they intend to serve. The relationships among the multiple actors in the aid industry are all imbued with power. For example, hierarchical relationships play out between UN agencies, bilateral donors, INGOs, consultancy firms, and local CSOs and activist organisations. Within the global aid hierarchy, international (and usually Northern) experts and international organisations have privileged access to donors and decision makers.

Due to these structural biases, strategic decisions are often based on narrow technical and financial criteria, whereas relevant practice-based knowledge is ignored. Local activists and organisations have different, but highly relevant knowledge and expertise that should inform decision making to truly advance the VAW prevention field.





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INTERNAL CHALLENGES

Progress in violence prevention also depends on resolving several outstanding challenges internal to the anti-violence and global women's movements. Some of these—like competition between and among groups—are symptoms of the larger “scarcity” environment that confronts social justice organisations at this historical moment. Others represent true differences of opinion regarding strategy, ideology, and fundamental understandings of VAW and VAC.

We aim for the Prevention Collaborative to be a safe place where these issues can be explored, and a range of sources of knowledge and evidence can be considered with a view to forging greater consensus on action. Examples of the types of issues we would like to examine are:

- What role does alcohol use by men and women play in triggering domestic violence? What is the most appropriate way to frame the link between alcohol consumption and violence—as a trigger, a risk factor, a contributing cause? Should prevention programming attempt to limit binge drinking as part of efforts to reduce partner violence? If so, how?
- What are the pros and cons of working with men and women as couples to improve relationships and reduce domestic violence? Can this be done safely?
- To what extent does criminalising physical, emotional, sexual, and/or financial abuse help to reduce such practices? Are there legal reforms or restorative approaches that may yield better outcomes for women than relying on the criminal law? What do we know about how women interpret justice and the type of state assistance they would prefer?
- Is it strategic or problematic when programmes use less “threatening” frames to initiate work on violence—such as family harmony, balanced power,

or healthy relationships, rather than women's rights or male violence?

- Is leaving an abusive relationship always the preferred option? How legitimate are the programmes that aim to help women negotiate greater safety within less than perfect relationships?
- How as a community should we respond to the fact that in some settings women's economic empowerment can increase their risk of violence, at least in the short term?
- What does integrated programming to prevent VAW and VAC look like? What are the lessons learned from programmes that have tried to address VAW and VAC holistically in the home setting?
- How do we best engage with traditional and religious leaders who are often the first port of call for women and families suffering abuse, yet may also purvey more conservative, less equal gender attitudes, practices and norms?
- What is the impact of family violence on children of different age groups, and how do power dynamics within the household influence these effects?

Many of the differences that exist across the violence prevention field emanate from the differing locations, worldviews and disciplinary perspectives of its practitioners. Some actors come to violence prevention from grassroots feminism and the global women's movement, and others enter from global health, human rights, international development, or criminal justice. Each of these fields carries its own history, assumptions and ideological perspectives. The challenge of persistent and high levels of VAW and VAC, however, demands that we transcend these differences and learn to talk to each other across disciplinary and South/North divides.



TECHNICAL CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

The Prevention Collaborative is embedded in the external and structural challenges described above. We plan to respond to these challenges through our advocacy and our work with partners. We also hope to have the most direct impact in terms of addressing technical challenges and constraints in prevention programming.

Over the next five years, substantial sums of (largely donor) money are entering the field in response to decades of demands by women's organisations and movements and increased acknowledgement of the widespread harmful consequences of VAW and VAC. Whether this money makes a difference in women's and children's lives will depend in great measure on how it is spent and by whom.

Currently, there are various technical and capacity constraints that limit prospects for the most effective use of this funding.

LACK OF EXPERIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING OF PREVENTION-RELATED PROGRAMMING

Most women's groups working on violence have focused primarily on providing woman centered services for victims or building movements to challenge gender inequality. As governments have routinely abdicated their responsibility to provide services for victims, civil society groups have stepped into the void. Faced with overwhelming need, few groups have had the time or energy to focus on long-term prevention. Scarce resources have also resulted in fragmented programming and a lack of coordination between VAW and VAC prevention actors.

International agencies and organisations that have attempted to promote violence prevention in Lower and Middle-Income Countries, have encountered large gaps in understanding of prevention at a population level. Local organisations often point to their efforts to train police or raise awareness as examples of prevention, not recognising that reducing violence requires different, more intensive types of programming.





EMERGING EVIDENCE FROM RESEARCH DOES NOT REACH IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATIONS

Over the last seven years, there has been an influx of money for research to help establish what works to prevent violence against women and children. The 6-year, DFID funded research consortium ‘What Works’ is emblematic of this increasing interest, as is investment by the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, the Sexual Violence Research Initiative, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, among others. This investment has catalysed discussion and increased the evidence base at the global level on new directions for prevention programming, with important insights for practice. These insights, however, have rarely “trickled down” to the groups implementing programmes at a country or community level. There is a massive “disconnect” between what is known globally, and what is making its way into programmes. In particular, there is a lack of awareness of the expanding evidence base on what works to prevent family violence (including IPV and children witnessing IPV, and harsh physical punishment of children) in the home setting.

PRACTICE-BASED KNOWLEDGE DOES NOT INFORM GLOBAL PROGRAMMING OR INVESTMENT

Likewise, global programming and investment is not benefiting from the extensive practice-based knowledge of groups and organisations with years of experience of programming at a community level. The success or failure of interventions depends in large part on how field staff and local organisations address programming opportunities and challenges on a day-to-day basis. In particular, innovations and adaptations from the local level have rarely been elevated and discussed in global fora.

INVESTMENT TIME FRAMES ARE TOO SHORT TO ENSURE SUCCESS OR PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY

Short-term projects (usually 3 to 5 years, or less) are the norm for both government and donor programming and the current standard for the VAW/C fields. However, these investment horizons are seldom long enough to consolidate change or take programmes to scale. Even though the VAW field has been able to demonstrate short-term reductions in violence over shorter project time frames (1 to 3 years), few, if any, programmes have been evaluated more than one-year post implementation, indicating we know so little about the sustainability of change. Furthermore, there has been insufficient focus on rigorously testing a range of other relevant outcomes for women and children.

Moreover, most projects evaluated with research funding cease to exist once the “intervention model” has been evaluated, despite the fact that the research is meant to identify a model that can be scaled and “adapted and replicated” for other settings. All too often, the additional implementation funding is not forthcoming, and a promising programme is allowed to wither, despite data to back its effectiveness.

EXCLUSIVE PREFERENCE FOR “EVIDENCE BASED” PROGRAMMING THREATENS INNOVATION

Expecting all strategies to be based on “proven” evidence means that new projects are often derivative of the few programme models that have been rigorously evaluated. While emphasis on evidence is a welcome advance, recognising only the highest standard of evidence can stifle innovation. The violence prevention field must encourage risk-taking and new strategies at the same time that it adapts and scales proven interventions. The field needs parallel strategies—one stream that invests in programmes based on promising practice even in the absence of “hard” data, and a second that advances learning through rigorous research. Importantly, evaluation strategies should be tailored to a programme’s focus, sophistication and maturity.



SECTION THREE: OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PREVENTION COLLABORATIVE



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The Prevention Collaborative has set its first three-year agenda against this backdrop of opportunities and challenges. In terms of focus, in this first period we have deliberately chosen to **concentrate our attention on violence against women and children in the family**, with an emphasis on IPV. Of all the violence in women's lives, abuse by an intimate partner is by far the most common. Likewise, harsh physical punishment in the home by a parent or caregiver is one of the largest contributors to the global burden of violence against children (Know Violence in Childhood, 2017).

This makes the home the single most common setting of abuse worldwide. The home is also the cradle for the next generation of potential victims and abusers. As such, it is a critical site for prevention. How children are socialised, what they are taught about the roles, responsibilities and freedoms of boys versus girls, and what they learn about the utility and acceptability of violence, will follow them throughout their lives. We firmly believe that reducing harsh discipline in the home as well as reducing children's exposure to violence between adults are key strategies for preventing future IPV. Working to address both issues simultaneously is also a critical way to begin break down the silos between the VAW and VAC communities.

Our key aspirations across the main areas of our work are summarised in the following sections:

KNOWLEDGE: OUR ASPIRATIONS

A core function of the Prevention Collaborative is identifying, synthesising and developing a range of useful knowledge resources on violence against women and children, and making these accessible to practitioners and activists. Over the next three years, we will source, create, and curate, high-quality, research- and practice-based resources, and share them on our Knowledge Platform (www.prevention-collaborative.org). Our knowledge team includes a group of "Curators", who help us identify new resources, ensure quality control in their area of expertise, rank resources, and write pieces for the knowledge platform. The strategy of the Platform will be to provide fewer, higher quality resources of relevance to practitioners and activists - we will take on the task of "sifting" through reams of material so practitioners don't have to.

In keeping with our values, we will pursue a number of activities to help **elevate and value diverse forms of knowledge and learning.**

We will:

- Push for greater recognition of the value of practice-based learning and alternative sources of knowledge in addition to research-based evaluation;
- Develop a set of criteria for evaluating the rigour of practice-based learning and implement a programme of practitioner and activist peer-review, in order to enhance confidence in the quality of alternative forms of knowledge;





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- Advocate for more investment and valuing of qualitative research and alternative evaluation strategies in addition to quantitative, experimental designs;
- Expand the range of programme models known internationally by cultivating a cadre of “scribes” who can work with local groups to document their intervention strategies through observation, interviews and video. Often local groups have neither the time nor resources to write-up their learning, but scribes can help them do so to their benefit and the benefit of the wider prevention community;
- Make resources available in languages other than English.

ACCOMPANIMENT: OUR ASPIRATIONS

Our second key priority is to provide ongoing support to strengthen prevention programming. We are committed to working for and with local organisations, and supporting independent women’s and gender justice movements. We will also strive to re-balance representation and voice in the VAW prevention field through conscious selection of who we work with and whom we hire to support our work.

A central goal of the Prevention Collaborative is to expand and deepen understanding of community prevention strategies, and to provide the type of long term technical accompaniment that experience suggests is required to help local and national women’s groups, civil society organisations, and movements to successfully move into the prevention space.

Through our technical accompaniment programme, we coordinate a group of trained “Prevention Mentors”— individuals from around the world with diverse prevention experience. These individuals will form long-term “Learning Partnerships” with local groups working on prevention in low income settings and with vulnerable populations.

Our “Prevention Mentor” training strengthens mentors’ knowledge and skills for applying feminist theory and evidence to prevention practice and activism. We are also committed to promote and use non-hierarchical and collaborative learning approaches to address North-South power imbalances, and promote South-South learning.





COMMUNITY: OUR ASPIRATIONS

In addition to pairing Prevention Mentors with local groups for long term accompaniment, we will create an active learning community that links mentors, learning partners, and others interested in prevention into a vibrant community of practice. In this virtual space, we will conduct webinars, facilitate learning groups and sharing, and provide an intellectual and emotional home for those who align themselves with the Prevention Collaborative and its work.

ADVOCACY: OUR ASPIRATIONS

Finally, we aim to shape a new narrative on prevention to inspire action and increase commitment to preventing violence against women and children. To do this, we will hold a consultative process each year to identify a set of advocacy messages that we will encourage allied individuals and partners to advance in whatever settings that they find themselves. The messages will focus both on the potential to prevent violence against women and children, as well as to redress some of the biases and challenges outlined in this document.

Specifically, we will advocate for:

- Greater investment in women’s organisations and feminist movements in addition to evidence-based prevention models implemented by large organisations;
- Sustained funding for locally owned prevention efforts and a move away from short-term project funding;
- Longer inception periods that give organisations the time required to assess local beliefs, norms, and structures that sustain violence, and to design, pilot and optimise programmes before investing in expensive impact evaluations;
- A diversification of sources of knowledge and evidence to enable a more contextualised and accurate picture of the dynamics and intersections of VAW and VAC and how to foster social change to prevent violence;
- Governments and donors to break down funding silos and expand sources of financial support for prevention.

OUR VALUES



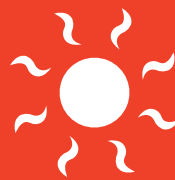
SERVICE

We are focused on preventing violence against women and their children, with all of our work in service to the violence prevention field and women’s movements. We are committed to being truly responsive to the field rather than promoting an agenda, an individual or organisation.



AGILITY

We strive to be non-bureaucratic, flexible, open and to avoid unnecessary hierarchies, while being accountable to the mission, each other, partners and funders. Our energies will focus more on ideas, programming and advancing prevention than building an institution, with roles and responsibilities shifting over time and in response to needs and priorities.



GENEROSITY OF SPIRIT

We assume the best of members, partners, and others. In our words and actions, we will demonstrate respect, humility, kindness and solidarity. We see ourselves as learners, recognise that everyone brings something of value, and as a group will maintain a growth mindset.



VIBRANT AND REFLECTIVE

We approach our work with energy and optimism. We believe that we must start with ourselves and be committed to our own inner work. We encourage healthy work/life balance and self-care. We strive to infuse creativity and meaning in our interactions and work.



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IN CLOSING

We see the Prevention Collaborative and this document as works in progress. We welcome your comments and feedback. This is intended to be a “living document” that will evolve as the field does, and as we do as a network. We invite you to join us and add your voice.

SUGGESTED CITATION:

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THE PREVENTION COLLABORATIVE

The Prevention Collaborative works to strengthen the ability of key actors to deliver cutting edge violence prevention interventions informed by research-based evidence, practice-based learning and feminist principles. For more information go to www.prevention-collaborative.org

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