Violence against women is serious, prevalent and driven by gender inequality.

Gendered drivers of violence against women:
- Condoning of violence against women
- Men's control of decision-making and limits to women's independence
- Stereotyped constructions of masculinity and femininity
- Disrespect towards women and male peer relations that emphasise aggression

Gender inequality sets the necessary social context.

Every week one woman is murdered by her current or former partner.

Violence against women is preventable if we all work together.

Actions that will prevent violence against women:
- Challenge condening of violence against women
- Promote women's independence and decision-making
- Challenge gender stereotypes and roles
- Strengthen positive, equal and respectful relationships
- Promote and normalise gender equality in public and private life
- Challenge violence
- Challenge dysfunction and support equal relationships

Mutually reinforcing actions are needed through legislation, institutional, policy and program responses:
- By governments, organisations and individuals
- In settings where people live, work, learn and socialise

Women's rights need to be strengthened and protected.

MUTUALLY REINFORCING ACTIONS ARE NECESSARY THROUGH LEGISLATION, INSTITUTIONAL, POLICY AND PROGRAM RESPONSES:
- With governments, organisations and individuals
- In settings where people live, work, learn and socialise
- Tailored to the context and needs of different groups

If we all work together, violence against women is preventable.

Promote and normalise gender equality in public and private life.

Gender inequality and violence are mutually reinforcing.

From CHANGE THE STORY: A SHARED FRAMEWORK FOR THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN IN AUSTRALIA

www.ourwatch.org.au
Equalise access to power and resources between women and men, and to promote social and economic justice.

• address structural discrimination and disadvantage; and promote social and economic development of negative peer relationships and to promote positive, equal and respectful relationships among women and men, girls and boys.

Work with children and young people to counter the early socialisation of boys and young men, and that challenge gender stereotypes and roles in communities experiencing rapid social and economic change, as a normal and expected part of the change process.

To be effective, these actions require both specialised policy and practice, including by strengthening women’s economic security, independence and social, political and economic rights and identities that are not constrained by gender stereotypes.

Address intersecting forms of inequality, recognising that the diversity of women’s experiences and identities and ensure activity under each action should also be designed, implemented and monitored to take into account gender at the community or organisational level needs to be considered.

For each action, prevention activities that address norms, challenges to gender inequality, racism, ableism, ageism, discrimination and disadvantage; and promote social and economic development of negative peer relationships and to promote positive, equal and respectful relationships among women and men, girls and boys.

Support those affected to reduce its harm minimisation, and those addressing socio-economic drivers – can increase frequency or severity of violence against women described in Element 1 in the Framework.

The five supporting actions address the reinforcing factors of inequity, especially gendered drivers. Specialist violence prevention and gender activism to prevent violence and promote gender equality.

Supporting actions to eliminate violence against women.


2. Challenge aggressive, entitled and dominant constructions of masculinity.

3. Reduce backlash by engaging men’s drinking as an excuse for violence, or women’s control of decision-making in public life.

4. Condone male peer relations that emphasise aggression.

5. Address structural discrimination and disadvantage.

6. Counter the construction of masculinity as violent and the male dominance, power or status is challenged.

7. Strengthen positive, equal and respectful relationships in public and private life

8. Increase social and structural support for gender equality, in principle and in practice, in both public life (supporting women in gender equality, men and boys in gender equality, women and men in gender equality).

9. Build positive parental and community roles, including through workplace initiatives.

10. Address intersecting forms of inequality, recognising that the diversity of women’s experiences and identities and ensure activity under each action should also be designed, implemented and monitored to take into account gender at the community or organisational level needs to be considered.

For each action, prevention activities that address norms, challenges to gender inequality, racism, ableism, ageism, discrimination and disadvantage; and promote social and economic development of negative peer relationships and to promote positive, equal and respectful relationships among women and men, girls and boys.