



Best Practice Process in Gender Based violence, 2007-2010

WPF, the Netherlands/Indonesia
Mosaic, South Africa,
Rifka Annisa, WCC Bengkulu, Indonesia

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Presentation

Best Practice development:

- Process
- Methodology
- Outcomes of Global Review
- Challenges





Participants in Best Practice Process

Indonesia

Rifka Annisa – Nr Hasyim, Elli Nur Hayati, Mei Romas, Nur Hasyim
WCC Bengkulu - Yunaiarty, Arteti Sumeri
WPF - Nathalie Kollmann, Anik Wusari

South Africa

Mosaic - Marieta de Vos, Zarina Majiet
Consultants- Anna van Esch, Floretta Boonzaier, Fiona Brophy

The Netherlands

WPF - Rachel Ploem, Sanderijn van der Doef, Ellen Eiming
Consultant: Cecilia Perez (Blijfgroep, Amsterdam)





WPF's plans for 2007 - 2010 in addressing gender-based violence

A **Best Practice:**

- an intervention that has shown to be of particular quality – including *tools* to implement the intervention, and
- guidelines on how the best practice can be developed, adapted, implemented and evaluated (*implementation manual*).





First Partner Consultation Meeting, June 2007

Aim:

Bringing together partners of WPF from Indonesia and South Africa, in order to start a Best Practice process in the field of Gender Based Violence.

Outcome:

Overall awareness that women won't be able to radically transform their situation as long as their partners won't change. Involvement of men (abuser) is seen as crucial in order to stop the violence and save the relationship.

The issue of counseling of male abuser was therefore identified as the focus of the Best Practice.

- ***Indonesia: individual counselling***
- ***South Africa: individual AND group counselling***

Homework:

Evaluation (or assessment) of impact of counselling services





Second Partner Consultation Meeting, October 2007

Aim:

1. Presentation of evaluation of counselling services by partners
2. Exploration of Intervention mapping as methodology
3. Defining final product of Best Practice





A couple of questions from the assessment of counselling practices

- Definition of counseling: where is the line between educational focus and therapy?
- What exactly do you want to achieve with the counseling?
 - Different options for counseling: individual counseling and/or groupwork: need for looking for evidence, effectiveness etc.
 - Skills, knowledge and training needs of counselors to be clearly defined
 - Need for indicators, M&E
 - Parental skills: what kind of interventions is most effective?
 - Counseling as part of a broader interventions package in the community





Counselling

Counseling: Enabling the other to better help him/herself.

Aim of counseling is behavior change:

- Women becoming more assertive
- Men stopping with violence, and becoming more respectful partners

Supportgroup/groupwork

- Offering educational and life skills and through self-awareness contributing to behavior change
- Offering emotional support by sharing emotions and experiences in order to better control own life
- Learning to use techniques to control aggression and violence

Individual counseling

Trying to understand, to plan together a way forward, to feel strengthened to take control over own life. It is about helping people to help themselves.

Therapeutic counseling entails in-depth counseling which requires therapeutic skills!!





Intervention mapping methodology

Intervention Mapping as a tool to systematically plan, implement and monitor an intervention. It is offering a model to document experiences in connection to behavior change.

The original IM model consists of 6 steps.

- Step 1** Preparation
- Step 2** Situation analysis/ Needs assessment
- Step 3** Objectives
- Step 4** Intervention design
- Step 5 Pilot implementation & M&E
- Step 6 Sustainable implementation & M&E

It is key to find out the behaviors of the target group: Abusers and Counsellors:
Knowledge, Skills and Attitude





Final product: Toolkit on male counselling

To develop a **Toolkit for abusers of domestic violence**, consisting of:

- Counselling manual for abusers of domestic violence (ind&group)
- Training manual for counsellors (ind&group)
- Orientation manual
- Brochure to describe the toolkit

The **development** and **piloting of the two model interventions** in year 1, 2, and 3 (2007-2009) in Indonesia and South Africa

In year 4 (2010), depending on the outcomes of the pilot, WPF will **extend its gender-based violence intervention** to other countries

Homework after second Partner consultation:

- Preparation: Advisory Board, Working Group, Recruitment of consultants
- Global Review, Situation analysis in both countries





Third Partner Consultation Meeting Cape Town, April 2008

Aim:

- Feedback on Global Review and Situation Analysis (Step 2 - IM)
- Definition of the (Changeable) Objectives (Step 3 – IM)
- Clear idea about the design of the Toolkit:
 - Intervention for individual counselling and groupwork;
 - Training manual for abuser counselling





Outcomes of Global Review

- Multi-systemic intervention more successful
- Treatment modalities: group work more often, in combination with individual and couple counselling
- Although most research focused on group work, no evidence that group work is superior
- Using the Stages of Change approach
- Cultural (masculinity) important to consider when developing a model
- Trying to acknowledge where men are, at as opposed to the feminist model that has been using over the past number of decades





- No agreement about duration of programme, but longer process seem more effectual.
- Programme evaluation – monitoring very important. A scale at the beginning to assess level of violence which can be used at the end.
- Assessment and referral system – a co-ordinated response with proper network is important.
- Looking at different communication styles of men (more factual) and women.





Further process

- Outcomes of the Country level situation assessment
- Definition of changeable objectives
- (Preparations of) Design of tools:
 - Individual counselling manual in Indonesia
 - Training manual for individual counselling in South Africa

(to start with individual tools, to be followed by group counselling-tools)





Challenges

- Two processes in two countries./two continents, Indonesia and South Africa, aiming at one Toolkit
- Ensuring coherence and alignment between two processes, despite long distance, cultural differences, time constraints etc.
- Long-term process, challenged by day-to-day hectic
- Budget





Thank you!!







Development of Counseling Manual for male abusive partner : process and challenges





Background

Domestic violence is the common case that was reported to Rifka Annisa, jogjakarta Indonesia.

Case data of Rifka Annisa revealed that most women survivor of domestic violence (about 90%) return to their abusive partner.

About 10% women survivor of DV reported their case to the court





Background

To find out public opinion toward counseling for abusive partner (husband) Rifka Annisa conducted public polling. This polling revealed important findings that Majority respondents suggested that domestic violence is not sufficient to be eliminated, if the focus of intervention is merely targeted on women. It is necessary to conduct behavioral change program for abusive husband/partner.





Background

The same situation also found in Bengkulu Sumatera, that VAW case increase 10% - 15%/annually

<15% clients choose to proceed the cases through civil or criminal law

The highest trend of VAW case is domestic violence (man beat his wife)

Mostly mediation- back to the husband (with many reason/consideration)





Background

Situation analysis that was conducted by WCC Bengkulu found that women victim of domestic violence want their partner to have counseling.





Background

Policy and Regulation in Indonesia :
Article 50 of the Domestic
Violence Act mentioned that judge
could order an additional
obligation for offenders of
domestic violence to attend
counseling program.





Background

There is significant need toward intervention for male abusive partner.

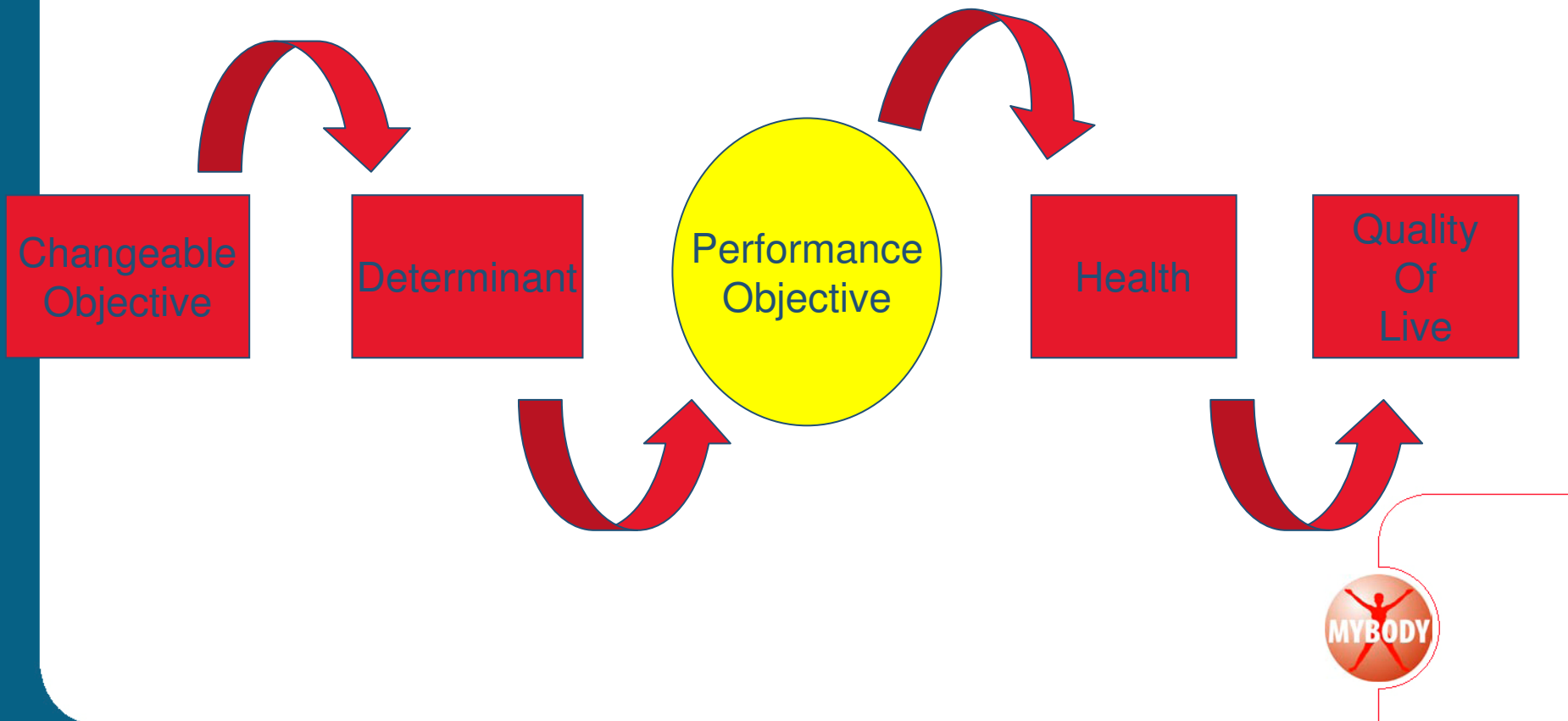
Psychological and Educational counseling for male abusive partner is a strategy to break a circle of violence.

Development of counseling manual is needed to provide guidance for counselor





Development of Counseling Manual : a Frame work





Performance Objective :

Stop the violence and become a respectful partner





Determinant

Knowledge

Attitude

Skill

Social Influence





Knowledge

Changeable Objective : an Example

After the Program the abuser is able to

Knowledge about the impact of his violence on his partner (and children) and Knowledge about different kinds of domestic violence.

§Identify 3 forms of stress/anxiety experienced by his partner caused by his behavior
§Describe two feelings of his children after witnessing/experiencing his violent behavior





Changeable Objective

Attitude	After the Program the abuser is able to
Respect the partner as a human being	§Speak about his wife in a more respectful way §Giving three examples that he respects his partner (ie listening to her opinion, considering her needs, respects her opinion.





Changeable Objective

Skill	After the Program the abuser is able to
Recognizing the symptoms of his own irritation and manage his responses in a positive way.	Express the symptoms of his own irritation (such as heart beating, blood rising, clenched fists) and explain how he managed his responses in a positive way (such as exercise)





Counseling Manual: Content and Structure

Introduction to the manual :process, framework
and how to use manual

Session : 11 sessions





Sessions

No	Session	Theme
1	I	Assessment Session or Intake Session
2	II	Anger/stress management
3	III	Intimate partnership/relationships
4	IV	Self-esteem and social roles
5	V	Fatherhood skills and parenting
6	VI	SRHR (Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights)
7	VII	Culture, traditions and value systems – Spirituality
8	VIII	Gender and rights
9	IX	Domestic violence
10	X	Substance abuse (alcohol and drugs)
11	XI	Looking at the future (making a plan for self-regulation)





Challenges

Position of counseling for abuser within context of domestic violence elimination.

Qualification of counselor for abuser and standardized manual.

Most resource materials on counseling for abuser represented developed country.

How to contextualized those materials into Indonesian context.







Mosaic – the organisation

Established 1995, CapeTown, SA

Society free of domestic violence

Services focused on women

Integrated programmes providing
emotional, legal, economic and
SRH support

Staff culturally appropriate





Why integrate abuser response within org?

Strategy - rationale

- Women clients increasingly asked for psycho-social interventions for their partners
- Reluctance by women to use cjs
- Women return to their partners
- Acceptance of abnormal as normal
- Changing norms not only on societal level
- Need for more preventative approach
- Dept of Justice seeked alternatives to sentencing
- International instruments started focusing on it





SA Review

Aim: Overview of local counselling & group interventions with male abusers in SA

Literature study

Questionnaires to Work Group & Adv Board members

Consultations with expert organisations

Interviews with male clients

Community-based discussions with men





Men across the board disrespectful of “women’s rights”, feel disenfranchised
Profile of abuser: don't know himself, deep insecurity, shame
SA review
Work with men relatively new. Ignorance around dealing with men noted as concern. Lack of knowledge base.

Organisations who ran perpetrator programs incl FAMSA, NICRO, Adapt, Men for Change, Getnet, PPASA. Focus on male discussion groups, therapeutic group work, restorative justice, perpetrator programmes, combination of methods/models

Lack of assessment methods, slow process, mis-judging cause
Victims need to be involved.





Principles for good Perpetrator Programs

Safety of women & children first priority, NOT private matter

Perpetrators to be held accountable but not rejected

Group work, healing circles important

Co-operation with women's services & other agencies

Victims informed about programme and involved in evaluation

Not funded from women's programmes budgets





Principles for good Perpetrator Programs

Public IEC programmes remain crucial, engage men who were part of programmes

Counsellors to be trained well, to examine own stereotypes, tight supervision

Flexibility to time,

Payment advised

Parallel substance abuse programmes

Couple counselling only after noticeable change

M&E and research and documentation





Content

Reflect upon their violence without them becoming defensive, create safe space, create trust. Start to own the problem.

Focus on men as being victims of violence themselves, look at personal history, contextualise gender socialisation process, redefine masculinity and men's role. Adapt to cultural realities.

Focus on changing men's belief that they have a right to control & abuse partner

Look at sexuality

Resp fatherhood – not enough evidence

Mix of methods (Duluth, BC)





Challenges

- Lack of real evidence
- Skills level of counsellors
- Lack of resources
- Reluctance of men to work with men
- Lack of community support
- Social behaviour problems linked to drug & alcohol abuse, rife in Cape Town





Current phase

Performance objectives for
counsellor training

Counsellor needs much background
knowledge (vision, DV, Gender,
Rights, Cultural values and
norms, Counselling in general,
SRHR) & specific skills in dealing
with men

After training support and
mentoring

