

Review of evidence on interventions to prevent violence against women and violence against children in South Africa

Summary of research papers reviewed

This summary of research papers builds on an evidence map compiled by the Institute for Security Studies, the Centre of Learning on Evaluation and Results at the University of Witwatersrand, and the Africa Centre for Evidence at the University of Johannesburg. The [evidence map](#) provides a snapshot of 57 studies with interventions aimed at reducing women's and children's experiences of violence in South Africa. This summary updates the 2019 evidence mapping exercise, including a total of 60 studies, and undertakes a synthesis of the evidence.

The table below gives a summary of the 60 studies with information on the reference or source of the study. The type of intervention evaluated in the study – including the intervention's name where relevant, the intervention's duration and its sample size are included as reported in each paper. Findings related to violence prevention from the evaluation of the intervention are also summarized in the table. Finally, through the evidence review process, an assessment of the intervention's effectiveness and the study's quality are recorded.

This document lists each of the studies assessed and should be used as a reference point for the associated policy brief and report produced, where the full methods and findings of the evidence review are presented.

Matodzi M Amisi and Sara Naicker
September 2021



DSI-NRF Centre of Excellence
in Human Development

Individual and Society



Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
VAWC2	Abrahams, N. and A. Gevers (2017). "A rapid appraisal of the status of mental health support in post-rape care services in the Western Cape." S Afr J Psychiatr 23: 959.	Standard of care of mental health support in post-rape care services	Not reported	14 rape survivors 43 service providers	Receiving support and care: positive but not sustained Access to mental health support was inadequate Poor referral mechanisms	Mixed	Strong
VAWC4	Bashonga, R. and Z. Khuzwayo (2017). "This thing of the victim has to prove that the perp intended to assault is kak!": Social media responses to sexual violence on South African university campuses. " Agenda 31(3-4): 35-49.	University policies on sexual violence on campus	Not reported	3 universities – Rhodes, Witwatersrand and Cape Town	Policies are reactionary rather than proactive, enacting policies results in poor management of sexual violence cases, and favour the perpetrator	Negative	Moderate
VAWC5	Basterfield, C., C. Reardon and K. Govender (2014). "Relationship between Constructions of Masculinity, Health Risk Behaviors and Mental Health among Adolescent High School Boys in Durban, South Africa." International Journal of Men's Health 13: 101.	Assessing levels of school-connectedness among male and females adolescents	Not reported	568 school-going male adolescents	School connectedness plays an important role in protecting against risk behaviours.	Positive	Moderate
VAWC6	Bhana, D. and N. Pillay (2011). "Beyond passivity: constructions of femininities in a single-sex South African school." Educational Review 63(1): 65-78.	In-depth interviews with single-sex school girls	Not reported	14 school-going female adolescents	The idea of single-sex schools as safe places where girls can be empowered is problematic. The male influence is still present in single-sex schools as violence sometimes centers around boys.	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC9	Boonzaier Floretta, A. & Van Niekerk Taryn, J. "I'm here for abusing my wife": South African men constructing intersectional subjectivities through narratives of their violence. African Safety Promotion 16, 2-19, doi:10.10520/EJC-173a1f672b (2018).	Court-mandated psycho-educational sessions	Weekly	26 male perpetrators	The intervention gave men space to discuss their own lives and the effect of social and cultural factors on their violence perpetration but men resisted the intervention for a number of reasons	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC10	Campbell, N. M., et al. (2013). "Firearm injuries to children in Cape Town, South Africa: impact of the 2004 Firearms Control Act." S Afr J Surg 51(3): 92-96	Impact of the Firearms Control Act 2004	Data from 1991 – 2000 and 2001 – 2010	1 children's hospital	Number of injuries and deaths fell significantly after the introduction of government implemented legislation on firearms.	Positive	Moderate
VAWC11	Cluver, L., et al. (2016). "Reducing child abuse amongst adolescents in low- and middle-income countries: A pre-	Sinovuyo Teen Programme	12 weekly sessions of 2-2.5 hours each	230 adolescent-	Abuse in the home significantly decreased	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
	post trial in South Africa." BMC Public Health 16(1): 567.			caregiver dyads	Positive and involved parenting increased Adolescent behavioural problems decreased Parent substance abuse and parent stress decreased		
VAWC12	Cluver, L. D., et al. (2016). "Development of a Parenting Support Program to Prevent Abuse of Adolescents in South Africa: Findings from a Pilot Pre-Post Study." Research on Social Work Practice 27(7): 758-766.	Sinovuyo Teen Programme	10 sessions over a 5-week period	30 adolescent-caregiver dyads	Reductions in violent or abusive discipline Adolescent behavioural problems decreased Positive parenting increased	Positive	Strong
VAWC13	Cluver, L. D., et al. (2018). "Parenting for Lifelong Health: a pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a non-commercialised parenting programme for adolescents and their families in South Africa." BMJ Glob Health 3(1): e000539.	Sinovuyo Teen Programme	14 weekly sessions	552 families	Reductions in abuse Improvements in parent reported positive parenting and involved parenting and poor supervision Improvements in caregiver corporal punishment endorsement, mental health problems, parenting stress, substance use and social support Improvements in adolescent substance use No improvements in neglect, inconsistent discipline, adolescent reported abuse, and corporal punishment No improvements in adolescent mental health, behaviour or community violence	Mixed	Strong
VAWC15	Cooper, P. J., et al. (2009). "Improving quality of mother-infant relationship and infant attachment in socioeconomically deprived community in South Africa: randomised controlled trial." BMJ 338: b974.	A home-based mother-infant intervention	1 hour long sessions, two antenatally, weekly for the 1st 8 weeks postpartum, fortnightly for the next 2 months, and then	220 pregnant women	Maternal sensitivity improved Maternal intrusiveness decreased Maternal depressive disorder decreased	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
			monthly for the final 2 months		Infants were more securely attached		
VAWC17	de la Harpe, K., & Boonzaier, F. (2011). Women's Experiences of an Intervention for Violent Men. South African Journal of Psychology, 41(2), 147-156.	Psychodynamic group-based educational sessions with male perpetrators of IPV	Group work method over an undisclosed amount of time	6 female partners of perpetrators	Women were ambivalent about the long-term effectiveness of the intervention Where positive change was seen, it was either believed to be due to immediate threats of incarceration or as short-term effects	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC18	de Lange, N. and C. Mitchell (2014). "Building a future without gender violence: rural teachers and youth in rural KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, leading community dialogue." Gender and Education 26(5): 584-599.	Video-making workshop, follow-up workshops, participatory analysis and archiving with school-going male and female adolescents and their teachers	Not reported	~ 30 school going adolescents and teachers	The video material engaged teachers thinking about how to address GBV in the school and the community, and teachers engagement with the video deepened their understanding of GBV	Positive	Weak
VAWC19	Doubt, J., et al. (2017). "It Has Changed": Understanding Change in a Parenting Program in South Africa. Ann Glob Health 83(5-6): 767-776.	Sinovuyo Teen Programme	14 weekly workshop sessions and home visits for those who miss group sessions	240 focus group participants, 42 parents and adolescents	Mechanisms of change include new ways of spending time together, new communication strategies, and the replacement of negative behaviours with positive ones for both caregivers and adolescents	Positive	Strong
VAWC20	Draper, C. E., et al. (2013). "The therapeutic benefits of sport in the rehabilitation of young sexual offenders: A qualitative evaluation of the Fight with Insight programme." Psychology of Sport and Exercise 14(4): 519-530.	Fight with Insight, diversion programme for male youth sexual offenders	12 week program on weekly 1 day sessions	17 participants (10 treatment and 7 control)	The use of sport for rehabilitating youth offenders seemed effective The combination of the intervention and cognitive-behavioural therapy appeared to be the key to the interventions success	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC21	Dworkin, S. L., A. M. Hatcher, C. Colvin and D. Peacock (2013). "Impact of a Gender-Transformative HIV and Antiviolence Program on Gender Ideologies and Masculinities in Two Rural, South African Communities." Men and masculinities 16(2): 10.1177/1097184X12469878.	One Man Can, a transformative HIV and anti-violence programme on gender ideologies and masculinities with men	6 sessions workshops	60 men	Most men were supportive of shifting rights and shared power Some believed this infringed on their own rights Some men described reductions in sexual partners and increased condom use	Mixed	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
					Men described reductions in the use of violence against women - and reducing violent behaviour with other men, and increases in being more caring towards women and children		
VAWC22	Kays Ebrahim, B., A. Fouché and H. J. Walker-Williams (2018). "Stigmatized Loss in Women Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse in South Africa." Journal of Loss and Trauma 23(8): 672-683.	Treatment of women survivors of CSA through a mix of theories, psychodynamic and cognitive-behavioural therapies and the strengths-based posttraumatic growth model	Not reported	18 women	Immediate loss was childhood innocence Ongoing long term losses included loss of how to interconnect, loss of living life to the fullest	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC24	Gopal, N. and R. Nunlall (2017). "Interrogating the resilience of women affected by violence." Agenda 31(2): 63-73.	Shelter provided by an NGO	Not reported	4 women	The safety of a shelter along with the support, encouraged women to focus	Positive	Moderate
VAWC25	Hatcher, A. M., J. De Wet, C. Bonell, G. Phetla, V. Strange, P. Pronyk, J. Kim, L. Morison, C. Watts, J. Porter and J. R. Hargreaves (2017). Is Microfinance Coupled with Gender Training Empowering for Women? Lessons from the IMAGE Process Evaluation in Rural South Africa. Women's Empowerment and Global Health. S. L. Dworkin, M. Gandhi and P. Passano, University of California Press: 210-231.	IMAGE, combining gender training, HIV prevention and microfinance for women	Loan centres met fortnightly Training (12-15 month curriculum) - Phase 1: 10 1-hour sessions Phase 2 - one week training for peer leaders	127 participants	Activities helped women question cultural traditions that previously seemed natural Through the creation of safe spaces, participation lead to empowerment Women experienced increased control over their own resources leading to increased power in their intimate relationships Collective action brought about wider change and gave women confidence in the programme	Positive	Strong
VAWC26	Jan, S., et al. (2011). "Economic evaluation of a combined microfinance and gender training intervention for the prevention of intimate partner violence in rural South Africa." Health Policy Plan 26(5): 366-372.	IMAGE, combining gender training, HIV prevention and microfinance for women	Phase 1 - 10 1-hour training sessions Phase 2 - leaders were chosen for a 1-week training workshop The intervention	855 participants	Cost per DALY gained is \$7688 for the trail phase and \$2307 for the scale-up phase	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
			lasted for 12-15 months				
VAWC27	Jemmott, J. B., III, et al. (2018). "Effect of a Behavioral Intervention on Perpetrating and Experiencing Forced Sex Among South African Adolescents: A Secondary Analysis of a Cluster Randomized Trial." JAMA Network Open 1(4): e181213-e181213.	Let us Protect Our Future	6 sessions of 2-hours each delivered on consecutive school days	1052 adolescents	Fewer intervention participants reported forced sex perpetration Reduced risk of experiencing forced sex	Positive	Strong
VAWC29	Joyner, K. and R. J. Mash (2011). "The value of intervening for intimate partner violence in South African primary care: project evaluation." BMJ Open 1(2): e000254.	Routine screening and management of IPV in primary care	Not reported	168 women	75% of women felt that all aspect of their care was helpful, except for the legal advice from a non-profit organization Women reported significant benefits to their mental health, reduced alcohol abuse, improved relationships, increased self-efficacy and reduced abusive behaviour Some women reported no real change Some women reported more complications after the intervention with no support e.g. dealing with leaving a partner	Mixed	Strong
VAWC30	Kilburn, K. N., et al. (2018). "Conditional cash transfers and the reduction in partner violence for young women: an investigation of causal pathways using evidence from a randomized experiment in South Africa (HPTN 068)." Journal of the International AIDS Society 21(Suppl 1): e25043.	HPTN 068 Study for female adolescents aged 13-20	Monthly cash transfers conditional on 80% of monthly school days for up to 3 years	2448 adolescents aged 13-20	Lower risk of having an additional sexual partner Lower risk of physical IPV but not sexual violence No effect on girls' perceived relationship power	Mixed	Strong
VAWC31	Kim, J. C., et al. (2007). "Understanding the impact of a microfinance-based intervention on women's empowerment and the reduction of intimate partner violence in South Africa." American journal of public health 97(10): 1794-1802.	IMAGE, combining gender training, HIV prevention and microfinance for women	Loan centers of approximately 40 women met fortnightly Training component included 10 1-hour training sessions and a 1-week training for natural leaders	430 intervention participants, 430 control participants	Past year IPC was reduced by more than half and consistently decreased in all 4 intervention villages Participation was associated with greater self-confidence, financial confidence and progressive attitudes towards gender norms	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
VAWC32	Kim, J., et al. (2009). "Assessing the incremental effects of combining economic and health interventions: the IMAGE study in South Africa." Bull World Health Organ 87(11): 824-832.	IMAGE, combining gender training, HIV prevention and microfinance for women	IMAGE - Phase 1 - 10 training sessions of 1-hour Phase 2 - natural leaders engaged in 1 week of intensive training	1409 participants	Microfinance-only group showed improvement across all economic indicators but not IPV or HIV-related indicators The combined IMAGE group showed improvement across all economic, IPV and HIV-related indicators	Positive	Strong
VAWC33	Murray, L., et al. (2016). "Randomized controlled trial of a book-sharing intervention in a deprived South African community: effects on carer-infant interactions, and their relation to infant cognitive and socioemotional outcome." Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry 57(12): 1370-1379.	Booksharing, book sharing intervention for mothers and infants	1.5-hour sessions once a week for 8 weeks	49 intervention parent-child dyads 42 control parent-child dyads	Greater parental sensitivity Quality of parent-infant interactions improved	Positive	Strong
VAWC34	Leddy, A. M., S. A. Lippman, T. B. Neilands, R. Twine, J. Ahern, F. X. Gómez-Olivé, S. M. DeLong, C. MacPhail, K. Kahn and A. E. Pettifor (2019). "Community collective efficacy is associated with reduced physical intimate partner violence (IPV) incidence in the rural province of Mpumalanga, South Africa: findings from HPTN 068." Journal of epidemiology and community health 73(2): 176-181.	HIV Prevention Trial Network (HPTN) 068 Study: cash transfers conditional on school attendance	Not reported	2533 female adolescents	Being enrolled in school, graduating high school and being involved in the study were also protective against physical IPV Collective efficacy was protective against physical IPV	Positive	Strong
VAWC35	Mathews, S., et al. (2013). "Exploring mental health adjustment of children post sexual assault in South Africa." J Child Sex Abus 22(6): 639-657.	Exploring the standard of care for child sexual abuse at a sexual assault centre	Not reported	30 child-caregiver dyads	43% of children still met full symptom post-traumatic stress disorder nearly 6 months post-disclosure The greatest points of anxiety for children were experienced during disclosure and the period immediately after, due to caretaker response, medical exams, contact with the police, and the potential presence of the perpetrator	Mixed	Strong
VAWC36	Matseke, G. and K. Peltzer (2013). "Screening and brief intervention for intimate partner violence among antenatal care attendees at primary healthcare clinics in Mpumalanga"	Brief screening and intervention during HIV post-test counselling	20-minute session	2230 women	34% decrease in reported severity and frequency of physical violence, a 13.5% decrease in sexual abuse, and a 27.5% decrease in physical abuse	Positive	Moderate

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
	Province, South Africa." South African Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Vol 19, No 2 (2013).				The mean Danger Assessment Score dropped significantly from 6.0 to 2.8 post-intervention		
VAWC37	Lachman, J. M., et al. (2017). "Randomized controlled trial of a parenting program to reduce the risk of child maltreatment in South Africa." Child Abuse Negl 72: 338-351.	Sinovuyo Caring Families Program for Young Children	12 weekly sessions between 2-3 hours over 3 months	68 parent-child dyads	Increases in positive parenting Improvements in child-led play No significant differences between intervention and control groups on parent-reported child maltreatment or observed assessments of negative parenting Decrease in positive child behaviour Improvements in parent-reported parental depression, perceived social support and parenting stress levels	Mixed	Strong
VAWC38	Naidoo, S., et al. (2016). "Verbal Bullying Changes Among Students Following an Educational Intervention Using the Integrated Model for Behavior Change." J Sch Health 86(11): 813-822.	School-based educational intervention for male and female adolescents	20 weekly modules each delivered during a single school lesson	685 adolescents at baseline and 434 at endline	There was a significant difference post-intervention in perpetration of verbal bullying, with reductions in the intervention group from baseline to endline. No significant effect of the intervention on experiencing verbal bullying	Mixed	Strong
VAWC39	Ngcobo, N. (2015). "The use of film as an intervention in addressing gender violence: Experiences in a South African secondary school." Agenda 29(3): 32-41.	The use of film and film text for school-going male and female adolescents	Not reported	43 adolescents	Comments made by some learners revealed how prevailing attitudes and beliefs that condone and support GBV – or dominant cultural attitudes and beliefs around gender – are internalized in learners The use of film analysis gave learners the opportunity to acquire analytical and interpretive skills, as well as critical thinking skills, particularly in the context of gender	Positive	Moderate
VAWC40	Mathews, C., et al. (2016). "Effects of PREPARE, a Multi-component, School-Based HIV and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Prevention Programme on Adolescent Sexual Risk Behaviour and IPV: Cluster Randomised	PREPARE, school-based intervention for male and female adolescents	21 sessions between 1-1.5 hours delivered once a week after school	6244 participants	There was no evidence that the intervention reduced sexual risk behaviour. Although there were benefits on knowledge about HIV prevention, there was no positive impact on sexual debut, condom use or	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
	Controlled Trial." AIDS Behav 20(9): 1821-1840.				the number of sexual partners. There were high rates of IPV victimization at baseline, these were reduced in both the intervention and control groups with a significantly greater reduction in the intervention group. There was an even greater impact on IPV victimization among adolescents with higher rates of education session attendance.		
VAWC41	Merrill, K. G., et al. (2018). "Linking at-risk South African girls to sexual violence and reproductive health services: A mixed-methods assessment of a soccer-based HIV prevention program and pilot SMS campaign." Eval Program Plann 70: 12-24.	SKILLZ Street, soccer-based life skills programme for adolescent females	10 2-hour sessions after school twice a week for 5 weeks	394 participants	Self-efficacy and self-confidence in related to making healthy decision improved. Communication among participants, parents, siblings, classmates and friends improved, particularly around HIV, sexual and reproductive health and family planning. Improvements in school attendance and school performance. Participant's gender-equitable attitudes improved; and for those girls who reported being in a relationship, there was moderate change in attitudes towards achieving a balance of power in relationships.	Positive	Moderate
VAWC43	Reed, E., A. N. Emanuel, B. Myers, K. Johnson and W. M. Wechsberg (2013). "The relevance of social contexts and social action in reducing substance use and victimization among women participating in an HIV prevention intervention in Cape Town, South Africa." Subst Abuse Rehabil 4: 55-64.	Women's Health CoOp, brief intervention for drug use, sexual risk behaviours and violence prevention among vulnerable women	2 sessions of 2 hours each	30 women	Reductions in substance use in both the Women's CoOp group and the Nutrition group suggesting that support from group activities played a role Reports of less victimization due to leaving abusive relationships, deescalating fights	Positive	Strong
VAWC44	Capri, C. (2013). "Madness and defence: Interventions with sexually abused children in a low-income South African community." European Journal of Psychotherapy & Counselling 15(1): 32-52.	Therapy sessions between sexually abused children and a social worker in standard of care	Not reported	1 social worker and 3 children	Many challenges in the work of intervening with survivors of CSA, including maintaining gains made in the therapy, workload of social workers, language barriers, vicarious trauma, systemic failures and poverty.	Mixed	Moderate

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
VAWC45	Pronyk, P. M., et al. (2006). "Effect of a structural intervention for the prevention of intimate-partner violence and HIV in rural South Africa: a cluster randomised trial." The Lancet 368(9551): 1973-1983.	IMAGE, combining gender training, HIV prevention and microfinance for women	Loan centres met fortnightly Training (12-15 month curriculum) - Phase 1: 10 1-hour sessions Phase 2 - one week training for peer leaders	430 intervention participants, 430 control participants	Economic well-being improved Greater progressive attitudes towards gender violence Substantial reduction in past year IPV Greater involvement of women in social groups, collective action, greater sense of solidarity and self-esteem	Positive	Strong
VAWC47	Visser, M. and J. du Plessis (2015). "An expressive art group intervention for sexually abused adolescent females." J Child Adolesc Ment Health 27(3): 199-213.	An expressive art group intervention for sexually abused adolescent females	10 weekly sessions	6 female adolescents	Sense of isolation was relieved More positive self-esteem reported as well as improved interpersonal closeness	Positive	Moderate
VAWC48	Wright, R., P. Kiguwa and C. Potter (2007). "The Significance of Sheltering in the Lives of Four Women Affected by Abusive Relationships." South African Journal of Psychology 37(3): 616-637.	Shelter for abused women	Not reported	4 women	Sheltering provided space to move beyond abuse, and the structure and social support necessary to begin to move forward	Positive	Moderate
VAWC53	Jamieson L, Sambu W & Mathews S (2017) Out of harm's way? Tracking child abuse cases through the child protection system in five selected sites in South Africa. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.	Examination of the child protection system's management of child abuse cases	Not reported	5 provinces	Slow response to physical abuse leaves perpetrators free to abuse again A third of sexual abuse cases were reported outside the critical window for administration of PEP and the collection of DNA evidence 74% of cases that are reported to social services are not referred to the police for investigation 52% of children received no therapeutic support	Mixed	Strong
VAWC54	Mathews S, Berry L & Marco J (2016) An Outcome Assessment of a Residential Care Programme for Sexually-abused Children in South Africa: A research report. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.	Comparison of the standard of care in child protection services to the Isibindi-Childline Residential	Not reported	39 intervention participants, 41 control participants	Children reported abuse earlier than those in comparison group Sense of feeling supported and heard and that wellbeing had improved Improvements in behaviour problems for primary school children	Mixed	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
		Therapeutic Programme			No significant change in post-traumatic and depressive symptoms		
VAWC55	Moult, K. (2006). "Providing a sense of justice: Informal mechanisms for dealing with domestic violence." South African Crime Quarterly 12(2005).	Informal justice structures	Not reported	26 participants	<p>Police provided intervention does not match expectations – many women seek reconciliation as a form of justice over jail time, for this reason conflict resolution and mediation are preferred</p> <p>Organizations involved in informal approaches felt they worked together with formal structures, protected complainants from bad police attitudes and eased police caseloads</p> <p>The location of these informal structures in the community, their availability and most often, no-charge status meant that they were more user-friendly</p> <p>These informal structures provide an opportunity for conflict resolution based on principles of restoration but it is unclear how they impact on prevent long term issues and patterns of violence</p>	Mixed	Weak
VAWC56	Vetten, L. (2014). Domestic violence in South Africa. Policy Brief 71, Institute for Security Studies.	Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 1998	Not reported	Not applicable	<p>Applications for protection orders illustrate how ending relationship did not necessarily result in an end to the abusive relationship</p> <p>Policy and programming addressing the economic determinants of domestic violence are not well developed in South Africa.</p>	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC57	Gibbs, A., R. Jewkes and Y. Sikweyiya (2017). "I Tried to Resist and Avoid Bad Friends ": The Role of Social Contexts in Shaping the Transformation of Masculinities in a Gender Transformative and Livelihood Strengthening Intervention in South	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for men	21 3-hour sessions	53 men	<p>Social networks supported men to change, especially when families and partners provided material and emotional support</p> <p>Men's peers were unsupportive of attempts to change</p>	Mixed	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
	Africa." Men and masculinities 21: 501 - 520.						
VAWC59	Parker, W., et al. (2021). Community mobilisation to support positive parenting insights and lessons. Institute for Security Studies.	Parenting for Lifelong Health programs: Thula Sana, Sinovuyo Caring Families Program for children, Sinovuyo Caring Families program for parents and teens, Booksharing, Community mobilization Component	Continuous community mobilization process In addition, 4 parenting programs run 16 times over the duration of the study lasting between 8-12 weeks each	Not reported	Behavioural problems among younger children decreased by 33% Parenting stress and parent mental health symptoms declined over time, with a slight decrease in IPV Increased commitment to positive parenting	Positive	Weak
VAWC60	Govere, E. (2019). Evaluation of the Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme in Sintumule-Kutama District, located in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS), University of the Witwatersrand.	Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme	Stakeholder forums 40 community '5 day' dialogues Various training Capacity building and mentoring	30 participants	Indication that knowledge of sexual, reproductive and gender human rights improved Empowerment activities were well-received Root causes of various forms of GBV need to be addressed	Mixed	Weak
VAWC61	Conco, D. N. An external evaluation: Strengthening the knowledge of the marginalised South African communities to exercise their human rights. University of Witwatersrand.	Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme	Stakeholder forums 40 community '5 day' dialogues Various training Capacity building and mentoring	1289 participants	Sexual and reproductive health rights were viewed more favourable Blame for rape decreased significantly post intervention Results on domestic violence were inconclusive	Mixed	Moderate
VAWC62	Kleyn, L. M., et al. (2021). "Using Longitudinal Social Network Analysis to Evaluate a Community-Wide Parenting Intervention." Prev Sci 22(1): 130-143.	Parenting for Lifelong Health programs: Thula Sana, Sinovuyo Caring Families Program for children, Sinovuyo Caring Families program for parents and	Continuous community mobilization process In addition, 4 parenting programs run 16 times over the duration of the study lasting between 8-12 weeks each	235 participants	Increases in positive parenting behaviour Community mobilization process helped diffuse intervention effects	Positive	Strong

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
		teens, Booksharing, Community mobilization Component					
VAWC63	Gibbs, A., et al. (2020). "Which men change in intimate partner violence prevention interventions? A trajectory analysis in Rwanda and South Africa." BMJ Glob Health 5(5): e002199.	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for men and women CHANGE	21 3-hour long sessions delivered twice a week 2 day workshops, mini workshops of 3-4 hours	1092 participants	Large decreases in perpetration of IPV for about a fifth of men at 12 and 24 months The largest group of men were those who's scores started low and remained low indicating that they did not benefit from intervention	Mixed	Strong
VAWC64	Hatcher, A. M., et al. (2020). "Process evaluation of a community mobilization intervention for preventing men's partner violence use in peri-urban South Africa." Evaluation and Program Planning 78: 101727.	CHANGE	2 day workshops (6 hours each, held on consecutive days during the week), mini workshops of 3-4 hours	114 participants	Outreach elements of community mobilization were implemented well but the critical reflection and local advocacy were difficult to achieve	Mixed	Strong
VAWC65	Gibbs, A., et al. (2020). "Stepping Stones and Creating Futures Intervention to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence Among Young People: Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial." J Adolesc Health 66(3): 323-335.	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for men and women	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures - 21 3-hour long sessions delivered twice a week	1322 participants	Reductions in men's reported past year IPV perpetration No difference in men's controlling behaviours or earning Women's earning increased No difference in women's experiences of IPV (physical, sexual or severity) and controlling behaviours	Mixed	Strong
VAWC66	Christofides, N. J., A. M. Hatcher, D. Rebombo, R.-S. McBride, S. Munshi, A. Pino, N. Abdelatif, D. Peacock, J. Levin and R. K. Jewkes (2020). "Effectiveness of a multi-level intervention to reduce men's perpetration of intimate partner violence: a cluster randomised controlled trial." Trials 21(1): 359.	CHANGE	2 day workshops, mini workshops of 3-4 hours	2406 participants	The intervention did not significantly affect the primary or secondary outcomes, no effect on men's past year use of physical or sexual IPV or a reduction in severe IPV No improvements in gender attitudes, rape, parenting or social cohesion Harmful alcohol use may have worsened	Mixed	Moderate

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effective-ness	Quality
					Greater reductions in IPV among less violent and more law abiding men		
VAWC67	Laurenzi, C., M. Tomlinson, Z. Skiti and M. J. Rotheram-Borus (2021). Soccer, safety and science: Why evidence is key. ISS Policy Brief.	Eyethu Soccer League: soccer-based violence prevention programme with men	Over a 6 months period	1200 men	Few effects on men's risk behaviour - no reduction in use of alcohol, marijuana or tik but small reductions in mandrax use No changes in perpetration of violence, HIV testing, risky sexual behaviours or mental health	Negative	Weak
VAWC68	Walker-Willima, H. J. and A. Fouche (2017). "A strengths-based group intervention for women who experienced child sexual abuse." Research on Social Work Practice 27(2): 194-205.	Survivor to Thriver, strengths-based group intervention for women who experienced child sexual abuse	6 sessions of 2-3 hours in 2-week intervals over a 3-month period	10 women	Intensified emotional awareness facilitated the start of healing A changed perception of self became evident, a shift from 'survivor' to 'thriller' was noted when participants were able to take ownership of their healing outcomes and shift into a 'post-traumatic' identity	Positive	Strong
VAWC69	Willan, S., et al. (2020). "Did young women in South African informal settlements display increased agency after participating in the Stepping Stones and Creating Futures intervention? A qualitative evaluation." Social Science & Medicine 265: 113302.	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for women	21 3-hour sessions, twice weekly	15 women	Women experienced more power in relationships, improved communication, better relationship skills, new notions of femininity, greater agency in relationships, and improved livelihoods Many women however, did not reductions in IPV	Mixed	Strong
VAWC70	Gibbs, A., et al. (2020). "Differential impact on men in an IPV prevention intervention: A post hoc analysis using latent class analysis of the Stepping Stones and Creating Futures intervention in South Africa." Soc Sci Med 265: 113538.	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for men	21 3-hour sessions, twice weekly	674 men	Significant reductions among the most violent men - in physical, emotional and economic IPV perpetration Non-significant reductions among other classes of men	Mixed	Strong
VAWC71	de Villiers, T., S. Duma and N. Abrahams (2021). "As young men we have a role to play in preventing sexual violence": Development and relevance of the men with conscience intervention to prevent sexual violence. PLOS ONE 16(1): e0244550.	One Man Can/Men with Conscience, a transformative HIV and anti-violence programme on gender ideologies	6 workshop sessions	15 men	Positive engagement in the process Increasing accountability to prevent sexual violence Change in attitudes towards sexual violence	Positive	Moderate

Paper	Reference	Intervention	Duration	Sample	Findings	Effectiveness	Quality
		and masculinities with men					
VAWC72	Jewkes, R., et al. (2019). "RCT evaluation of Skhokho: A holistic school intervention to prevent gender-based violence among South African Grade 8s." PLOS ONE 14(10): e0223562.	Skhokho	School intervention package delivered during LO lessons 4 day workshop	3756 adolescents	Improvements in adolescents exposure to violence, improved sexual health and reduction in IPV risk factors No statistical indication of lower IPV incidence Significant reduction in female caregivers' own IPV experiences	Mixed	Strong
VAWC73	Wechsberg, W. M., R. Jewkes, S. P. Novak, T. Kline, B. Myers, F. A. Browne, T. Carney, A. A. Morgan Lopez and C. Parry (2013). "A brief intervention for drug use, sexual risk behaviours and violence prevention with vulnerable women in South Africa: a randomised trial of the Women's Health CoOp." BMJ open 3(5): e002622.	Women's Health CoOp, brief intervention for drug use, sexual risk behaviours and violence prevention among vulnerable women: 4 1-hour modules over 2 sessions	4 1-h modules over 2 sessions	720 participants	Improvements in drug use and some sexual risk behaviours No impact on violence-related outcomes	Mixed	Strong
VAWC74	Chatterji, S., et al. (2020). "Exploring differential impacts of interventions to reduce and prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) on sub-groups of women and men: A case study using impact evaluations from Rwanda and South Africa." SSM - Population Health 11: 100635.	Stepping Stones & Creating Futures, group-based intervention for men and women	21 3-hour sessions, twice weekly	285 participants	No reductions on women's experiences of physical or sexual IPV No reductions in men's ongoing perpetration of physical or sexual IPV but some prevention of new onset of IPV among men who did not report perpetration at baseline	Mixed	Strong
VAWC 75	Nicholson, F and Carty, C. (2013). The 'Zero Tolerance Village Alliance': A promising intervention for addressing sexual and gender based violence in rural communities	Zero Tolerance Village Alliance	9 months community-based intervention with multiple components	1134 women and 1180 men	Self-reported experiences of SGBV increased in intervention villages and decreased in control-village. Knowledge of where to obtain care increased in the intervention villages. Increase in proportion of females and males who agreed that women can refuse sex. This was statistically significant for one village.	Positive	Moderate