Money, Power, and the Risk of Violence

ICRW | CARE | Helen Keller International
Unintended Consequences

Gender Norms

Economic Empowerment

Unintended Consequences

- Poor Health Outcomes
- Cooption of Income
- Higher Risk of GBV
- Segregation Within the Labor Market
- Increased Time Poverty
Types of Gender-based Violence

- Intimate Partner Violence
  - Emotional, Physical and Sexual
- Non-Intimate Partner Violence
  - Emotional, Physical and Sexual

Unintended Consequences
- Increased Time Poverty
- Segregation Within the Labor Market
- Copted of Income
- Poor Health Outcomes

Higher Risk of GBV

Economic Empowerment

Gender Norms
Types of Gender-based Violence

- Increased autonomy & bargaining power
- Increased income, mobility & social networks
- Threatened masculinity
- Male backlash
- Societal backlash to women in public spaces

**Economic Empowerment**

**Lower Risk of GBV**
- Intimate Partner Violence

**Higher Risk of GBV**
- Non-Intimate Partner Violence
Women’s Economic Empowerment & their Experience of Violence in Nepal
In a traditional setting, are women who show evidence of empowerment more likely to experience violence from their intimate partners as well as other men?
• Survey data from 7 districts of Nepal – 937 women

• Key dependent variables (outcome variables): physical, sexual, emotional IPV and non-partner violence

• Key independent variables (variables of interest): Paid employment, working

• Other measures: asset ownership, household decision-making, socio-demographic and background variables including husband’s characteristics
Estimation of the likelihood of experiencing IPV (n=830)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO-VARIATES</th>
<th>Sexual Ever$^1$</th>
<th>Emotional Ever$^1$</th>
<th>Sexual Current$^1$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Work</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.034)**</td>
<td>(0.042)*</td>
<td>(0.021)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Ownership</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>-0.012</td>
<td>-0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.033)</td>
<td>(0.042)</td>
<td>(0.021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Decision-Making</td>
<td>-0.002</td>
<td>-0.002</td>
<td>-0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.001)**</td>
<td>(0.001)**</td>
<td>(0.000)**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
$^1$Models also adjusted for other co-variates
Probit Regression

Estimation of the likelihood of experiencing non-IPV (n=830)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO-VARIATES</th>
<th>Physical$^1$</th>
<th>Emotional$^1$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.032)**</td>
<td>(0.048)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Ownership</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.025)</td>
<td>(0.041)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Decision-Making</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>-0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.001)</td>
<td>(0.001)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*** p<0.001, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
$^1$Models also adjusted for other co-variates
Findings

• Women in **paid employment** (regardless of their ownership of assets or household decision-making ability) - more likely to experience IPV

• **Employed women** - more likely to report increased experience of violence from other men

• Our study findings highlight the influential role of **gender ideologies and social norms** on women’s experiences of violence both within the household and outside the home – context matters
• Relationship of empowerment and violence likely to be U-shaped - a degree of empowerment allows women to challenge certain aspects of traditional gender roles, it comes with an increased risk of violence until a high enough level is reached for protective effects to predominate.

• Programs need to pay attention to the social norms they operate within.

• Longitudinal research necessary to better understand the level of economic empowerment that is needed for violence to be reversed.
Testing an innovative women-centered, gender transformative approach to improve food security, nutrition and women’s empowerment

Ramona Ridolfi | HKI
“Testing of an Innovative Women-Centered Homestead Food Production as a Means to Improve Food Security, Nutrition and Women’s Empowerment” – Tboung Khmum Province (Cambodia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model A – Treatment Arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Electing a woman as focal point for EHFP inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training on vegetable/fruit and poultry production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education and counseling of households on nutrition and WASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of agriculture inputs for poor households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementation of HKI’s Nurturing Connections Approach to sensitize HH on gender issues and facilitate a women-centred EHFP approach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model B – Positive Control Arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Training on vegetable/fruit and poultry production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education and counseling of households on nutrition and WASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision of agriculture inputs for poor households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Without any women-centred activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True Control Arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• No EHFP intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only monitoring and evaluation activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52 villages / 520 households in each arm
**“Women-centred” Approach**

- Women as **focal points** in small landholder households to increase production and availability of micronutrient rich food (fruits, vegetables and poultry), sale of products and improve Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD).

- Women as **primary participants of education sessions** on improving maternal diets, child feeding and hygiene practices, including addressing traditional beliefs.

**“Gender-transformative” Approach**

- Involve other household members (as available) in education sessions to improve their knowledge.

- Address **discriminating gendered behaviors**, practices and roles in the household through the Nurturing Connections© approach.
BASELINE STUDY – October 2016 (Household food security, Diets of mothers and children; (pro-WEAI) Women’s empowerment of agriculture index; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

Nutrition and Food Security: low breastfeeding rates (only 28% for 0-3 mos. babies); low W-MDD (40%); high level of concern over food access (76.3%) and food quality (64.9%).

Key results include

Pro-WEAI – Domain on Attitudes about Domestic Violence
• 1/3 of women felt domestic violence was acceptable if a wife goes out without telling her husband
• Over 40% justified domestic violence against women if the wife neglects their children
• 19% justified domestic violence against women if the wife argues with her husband.

Pro-WEAI – Domain on Intra-Household Relationships
• 98% of women had respect for their husband sometimes or most of the time.
• 37% of the women felt comfortable most of the time, about disclosing to their partners that they disagree; and 13.7% of respondents rarely or never felt comfortable.

Gender inequalities and the traditional role of women as caregivers and in charge of food preparations persist among the project areas, contributing to sub-optimal nutrition outcomes for women and children, and conflict/violence.
WOMEN-CENTRED and GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE EHFP MODEL will have better outcomes than other arms in some or all of the following areas:

- **Food security**: increased consumption of micronutrient-rich food and diversity among women and young children
- **Income generation**: through the sale of surplus production
- Increased knowledge and adoption of **optimal nutrition practices** and more equitable intra-household food distribution
- Increased **women’s empowerment** and decrease of domestic violence (as indirect consequence of empowerment)
✓ Gender Transformative curriculum developed and piloted by HKI in 2012
✓ Integrated into seven projects worldwide in four countries (in four languages)
✓ Adapted for homestead food production (agri- and aquaculture) and nutrition.
EQUITABLE INTRA-HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS

- Joint decision-making power;
- Support to domestic tasks run by women;
- Improved trust, spousal communication, ability to solve conflict and shift harmful practices.
Each session is made up of two to four Activities

**DESIGN OF AN ACTIVITY**

1. Begins with an action or experience.
2. The action is followed by a reflection: ‘What happened? What does it mean? Why did it happen?’
3. From the reflection we draw a learning point and name it
4. The Learning point leads to planning

Key Features

- Standalone component in 2 hour sessions (1 is NC and 1 is ENA counselling)
- 7 sessions of mixed groups only (W, M, elders).
- Bi-monthly frequency.
LESSONS LEARNED

METHODOLOGY AND IMPACT

“RESOURCE INTENSIVE” = unlike technical trainings, behavior change can’t be taught and requires multiple contacts until norms/roles are challenged. The manual is seen as “too heavy” and often not a good fit within the budget guidelines and timeframe of the activities. This leads to the problem of SCALABILITY.

SUSTAINABILITY = there is a need to identify sustainable solutions for ensuring the continuation of the discussions once the project ends. Potentially public institutions could play a role.

ENGAGING MEN = most often difficult, requires flexible scheduling of the project activities around participants’ availability, not staff’s.

MEASURING CHANGE and DOMAINS OF EMPOWERMENT = comes with challenges adapting survey tools in the field (e.g. meaning of respect, self-esteem, life goals – some women have never heard of them). Also, what is “significant” change when measuring qualitatively and does that meet expectations?
A Win-Win for Gender, Agriculture and Nutrition: Testing a Gender-Transformative Approach from Asia in Africa

Maureen Miruka, CARE USA
Four-year research program, 6 communities 2 provinces in Burundi

**Two pronged study**

1. A gender-transformative model (the EKATA model) for gender equality

2. A typical gender-mainstreamed approach (“Gender-Light” model) in the agriculture sector

**Integrated approach**

Women's Empowerment, Engaging men and boys, Livelihoods interventions & Nutrition
EKATA – a Freirean approach to critical consciousness-raising & challenging discriminatory beliefs & social norms through a cycle of reflection, community dialogue and collective action

The Burundian context, and the SASA! approach to GBV prevention, and the men's engagement movement of “Abatangamuco”
GBV Rapid Assessment and Response

Exposed rampant, diverse, and extreme forms of violence

- Physical violence
- Economic violence
- Sexual violence
- Emotional violence
1. Identification of men who commit GBV
2. Facilitated couple discussions sessions
3. Set up of community discussion groups
Baseline and endline

- Non-tolerance of GBV
- Respect for women’s rights
- Indicators of gender norms and practices

Qualitative midline assessment

- Attitudes towards gender based violence, intolerance levels
- Proportion of women who experienced gender based violence

Chart:

- Total sample: 34%
- EKATA: 48%
- Gender light: 26%
- Control: 29%

% of respondents opposed to gender based violence for any reason
Scientific rigor/research design vs DO NO HARM.

Data interpretation - under-reporting or awareness created as in the case of the EKATA arm

Identifying the triggers of conflict that lead to GBV…

…& implications for costs for qualitative data collection.

Costing of the models- difficult but has to be done, SCBA & SROI mindset
Money, Power and the Risk of Violence | Resources

HKI Nurturing Connections

• The manual, including adaptation guidelines: https://www.hki.org/our-impact/knowledge-resources/gender-equality#.W6Mlv-gzY2w


CARE Win-Win