

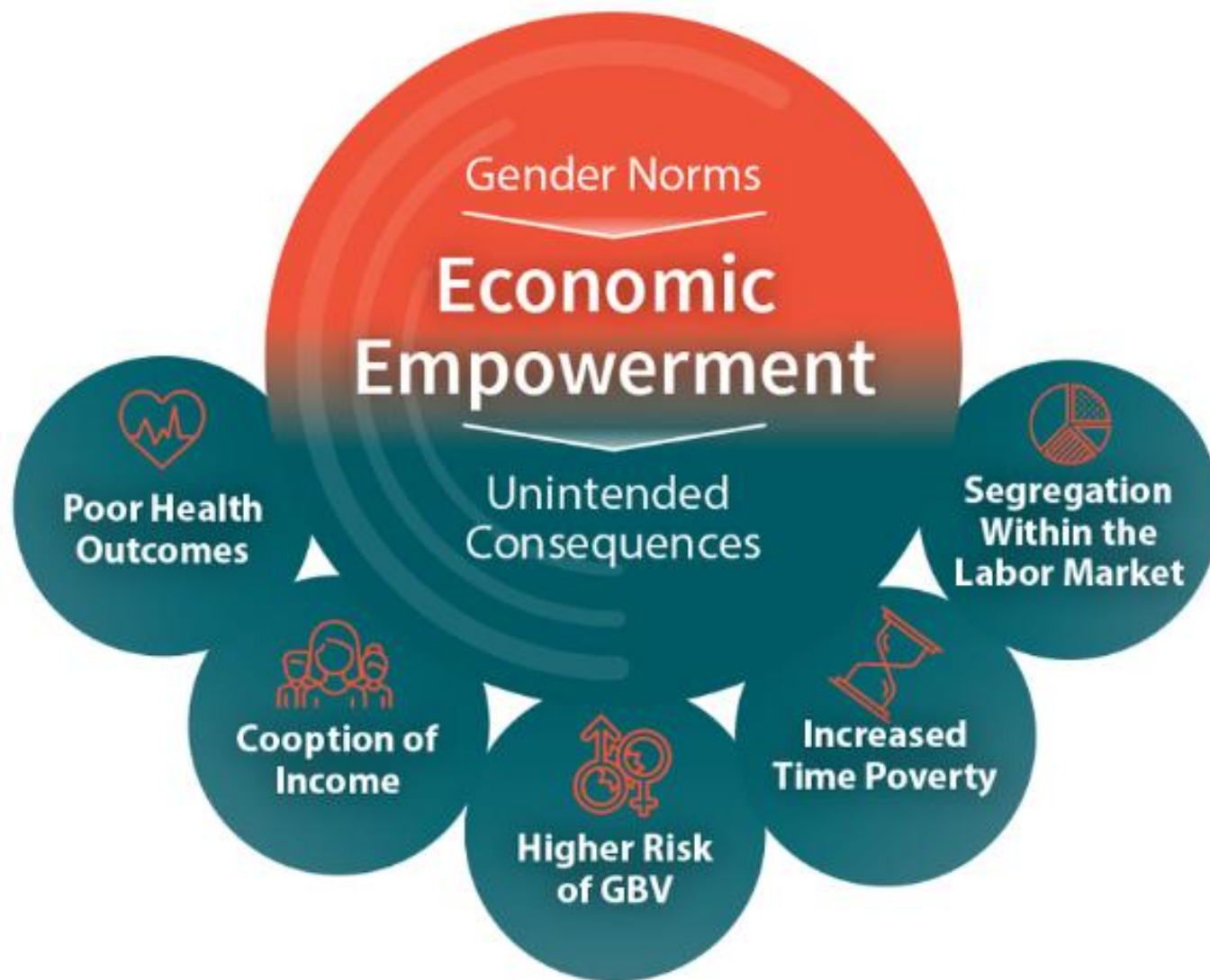


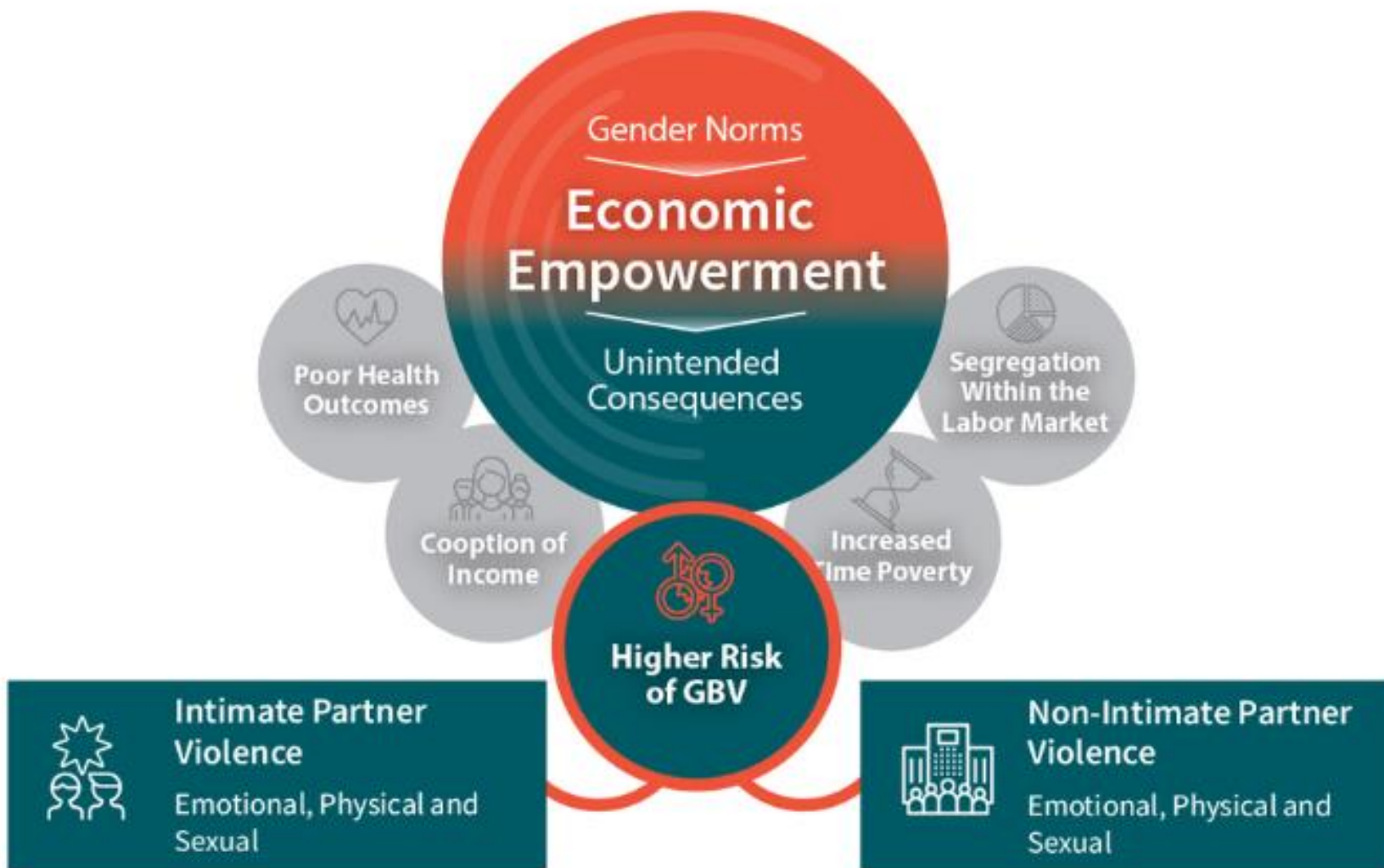
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Money, Power, and the Risk of Violence

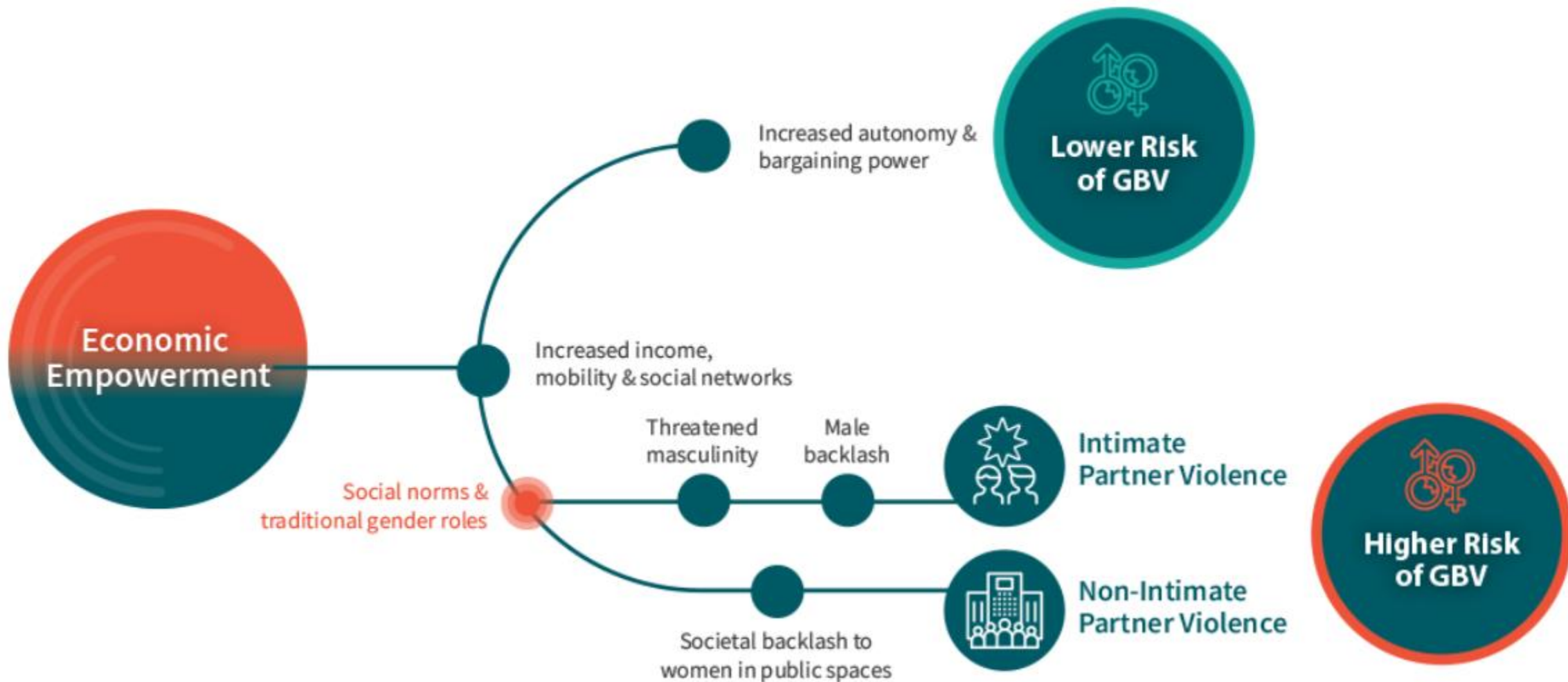
ICRW | CARE | Helen Keller International







Types of Gender-based Violence





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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)

CO-VARIATES	Sexual Ever ¹	Emotional Ever ¹	Sexual Current ¹
Paid Work	0.067 (0.034)**	0.074 (0.042)*	0.053 (0.021)**
Asset Ownership	0.021 (0.033)	-0.012 (0.042)	-0.022 (0.021)
Household Decision-Making	-0.002 (0.001)**	-0.002 (0.001)**	-0.001 (0.000)**
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 ¹ Models also adjusted for other co-variates			

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

CO-VARIATES	Physical ¹	Emotional ¹
Working	0.072 (0.032)**	0.083 (0.048)**
Asset Ownership	0.031 (0.025)	0.041 (0.041)
Household Decision-Making	0.000 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)*
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1		
¹ Models also adjusted for other co-variates		

- 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

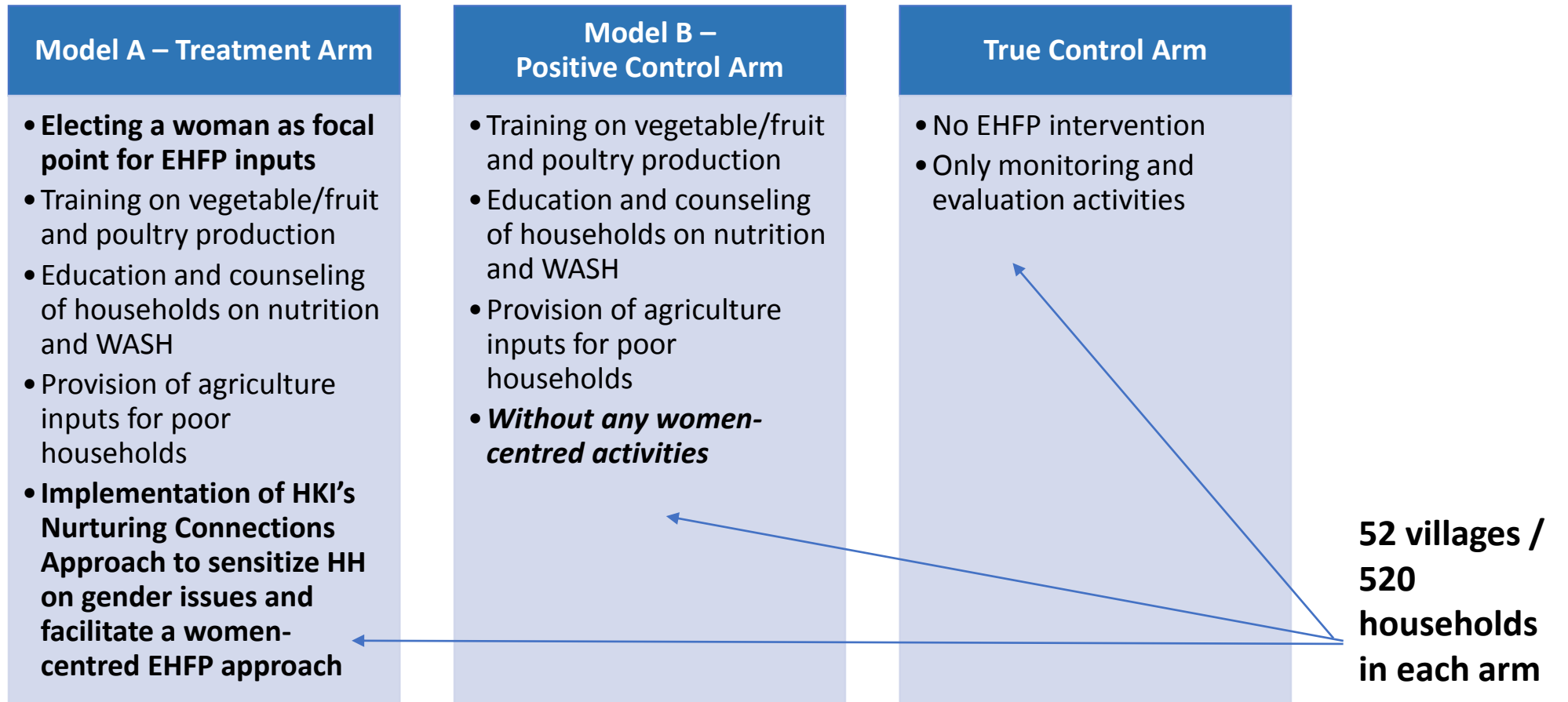


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Testing an innovative women-centered, gender
transformative approach to improve food
security, nutrition and women's empowerment
Ramona Ridolfi | HKI



“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)



“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.



Photo© | HKI Cambodia



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“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

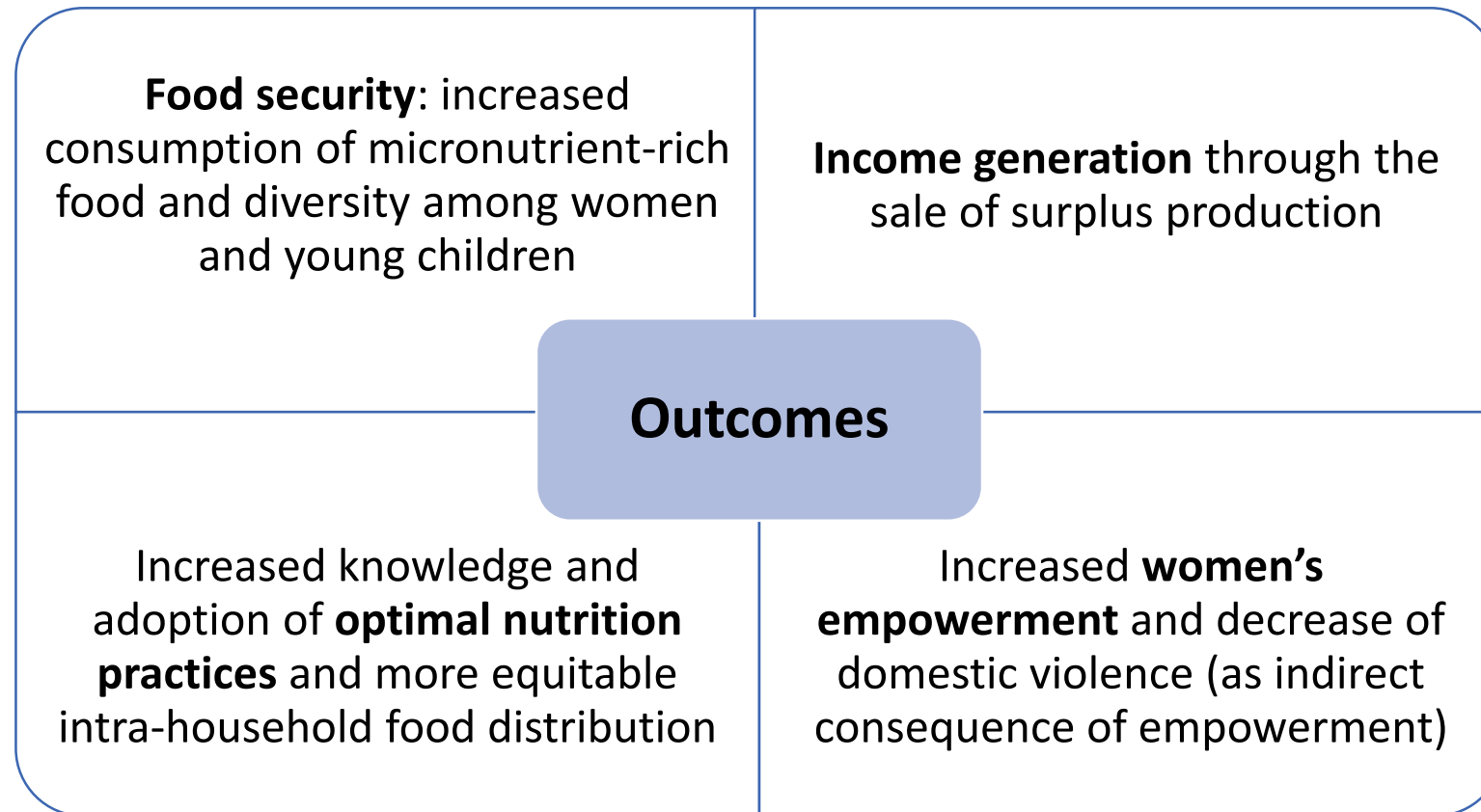
- 1/3 of women felt domestic violence was acceptable if a wife goes out without telling her husband
- Over 40% justified domestic violence against women if the wife neglects their children
- 19% justified domestic violence against women if the wife argues with her husband.

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:





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The Nurturing Connections© manual



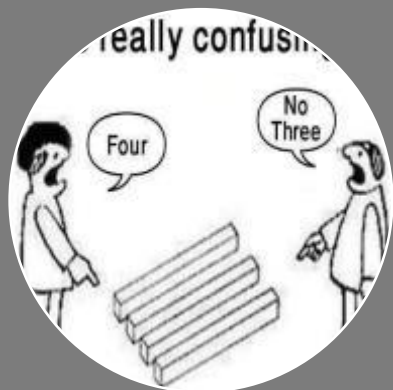


- ✓ *Gender Transformative curriculum developed and piloted by HKI in 2012*
- ✓ *Integrated into seven projects worldwide in four countries (in four languages)*
- ✓ *Adapted for homestead food production (agri- and aquaculture) and nutrition.*





**Communication
Trust
Respect**



Perceptions



**Negotiating
Power**



**Acting for
Change**

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?



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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

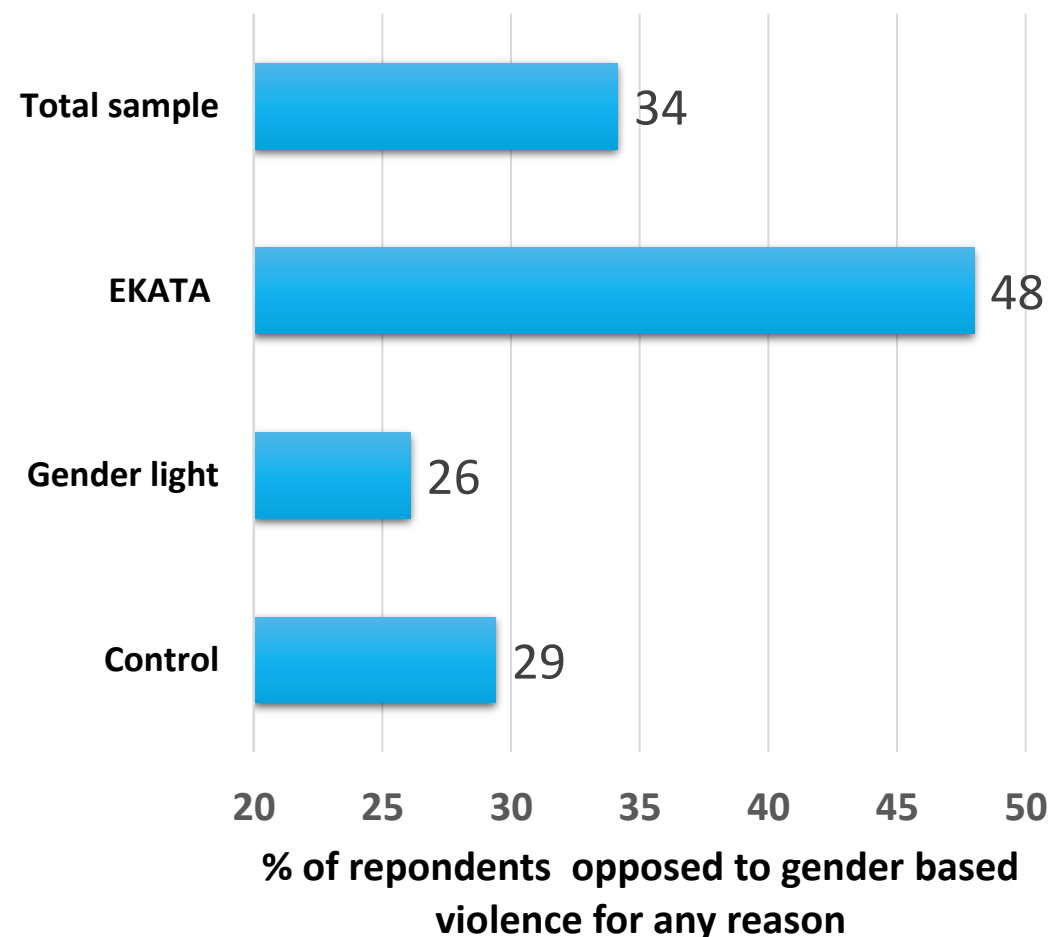


Baseline and endline

- 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



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

HKI Nurturing Connections

- The manual, including adaptation guidelines: <https://www.hki.org/our-impact/knowledge-resources/gender-equality#.W6Mlv-gzY2w>
- Some reflection on the adaptation from Bangladesh to West Africa : https://www.hki.org/sites/default/files/attach/2018/04/HKI%20CHANGE%20Project%20Brief_Empowering%20Women%20Through%20Nutrition-Sensitive%20Agriculture.pdf

CARE Win-Win

- The Abatangamuco: Engaging men for women's empowerment in Burundi: <https://www.care.org/sites/default/files/documents/GBV-2012-Abatangamuco-policy-brief.pdf>