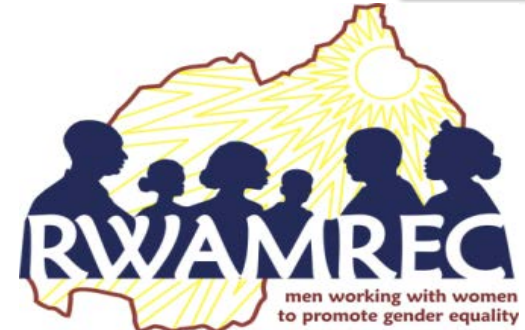


Risk and Protective Factors for Intimate Partner Violence among Couples and Communities Participating in the *Indashyikirwa* Trial in Rwanda

K Dunkle, E Stern, L Niyibizi, L Heise



WhatWorks

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

A Global Programme To Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls

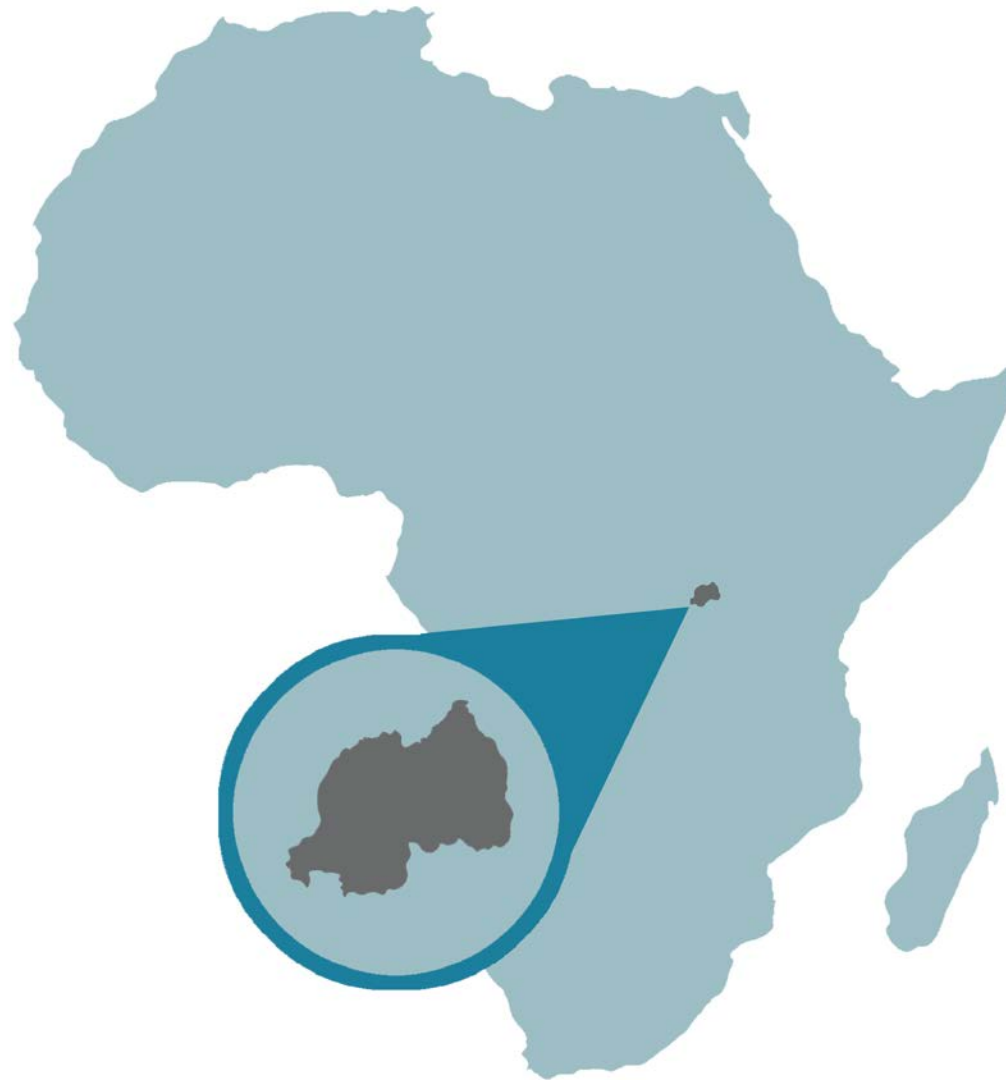
Rwanda:

Land of a Thousand Hills

It's **SMALL**

It's **DENSELY POPULATED**

It's **INCREDIBLY WELL
ORGANISED**



Organisation of Rwanda and Indashyikirwa

Province (5)

District (3-8 per province)

Sectors (1-3 per District)
“Enabling Environment”

14 I / 14 C

Sector (~12 per district)

Cell (5-7 per sector)

Village (~6 per cell)

7 Districts Included

- In Northern, Eastern, and Western Provinces

Two cells per intervention sector
“Couples training → activist training”

- 120 couples per sector = 840 per arm



WhatWorks
TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

Indashyikirwa Intervention Model

CARE Rwanda

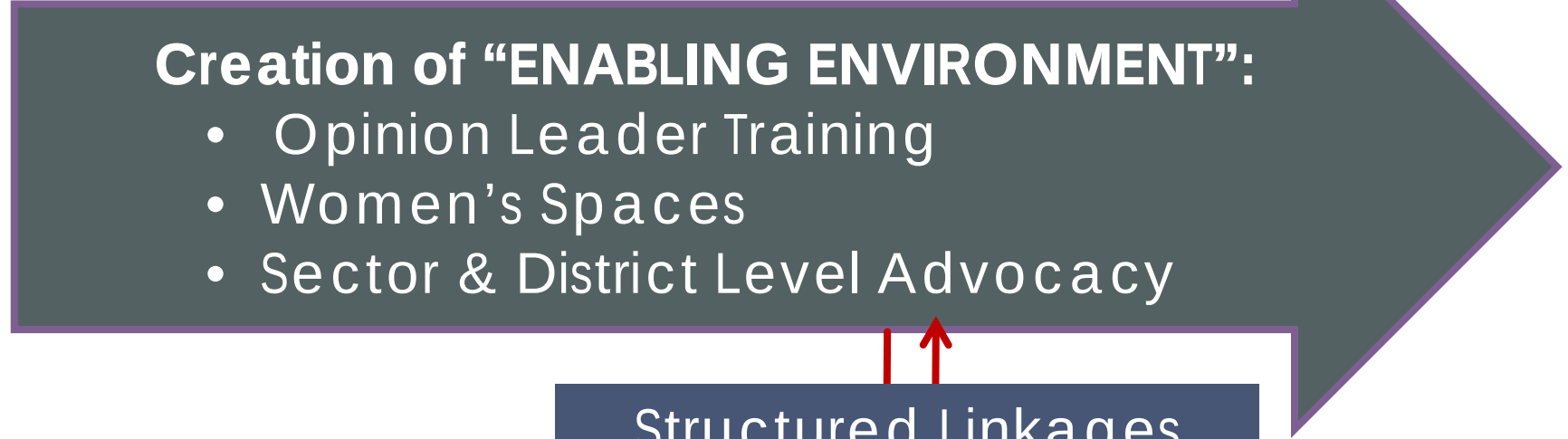
RWN

SECTOR &
DISTRICT



Creation of “ENABLING ENVIRONMENT”:

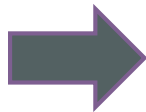
- Opinion Leader Training
- Women’s Spaces
- Sector & District Level Advocacy



RWAMREC

Cells

VSLAs



Couples
Curriculum

5 m

Activist
Training

2 m

GBV ACTIVISM
[Drawing from SASA!]

18 m +

Structured Linkages
Across Levels



Data collected: Community

- ▶ Targets
 - ▶ 1400 women: 700 from intervention sectors + 700 from control sectors
 - ▶ 1400 men: 700 from intervention sectors + 700 from control sectors
- ▶ We have useable data for
 - ▶ 1399 women: 699 intervention and 700 control
 - ▶ 1399 women: 700 intervention and 700 control
- ▶ All participants provided complete surveys
 - ▶ All respondents provided useable data on physical/ sexual IPV (i.e. answered at least one of the 8 core items)
 - ▶ Only 3 women and 11 men skipped at least 1 core IPV questions



Data collected: Couples

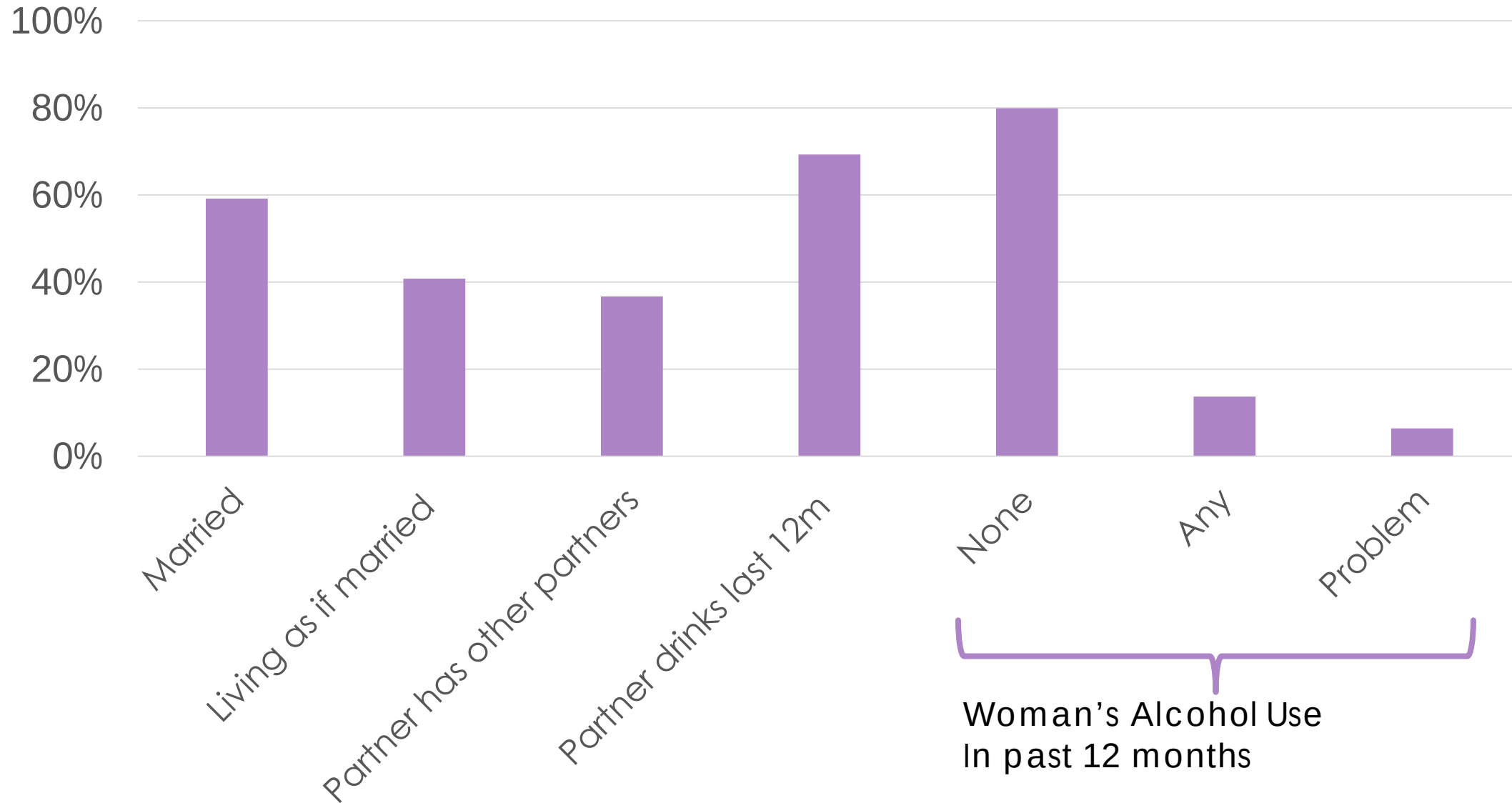
- ▶ Potential respondent pool was 1,680 men and women in couples
- ▶ We have useable data for
 - ▶ 1,662 women (98.9%): 827 (98.5%) intervention and 835 (99.4%) control
 - ▶ 1,642 men* (97.7%): 807 (96.1%) intervention and 835 (99.5%) control
 - ▶ **1,629 complete pairs** (97.0%): 801 (95.4% intervention and 828 (98.7%) control
- ▶ 3 women (0.1%) and 22 men (1.3%) provided usable but incomplete surveys
 - ▶ All respondents provided useable data on physical/ sexual IPV (i.e. answered at least one of the 8 core items)
 - ▶ Only 1 woman and 16 men skipped 1 or more core IPV questions



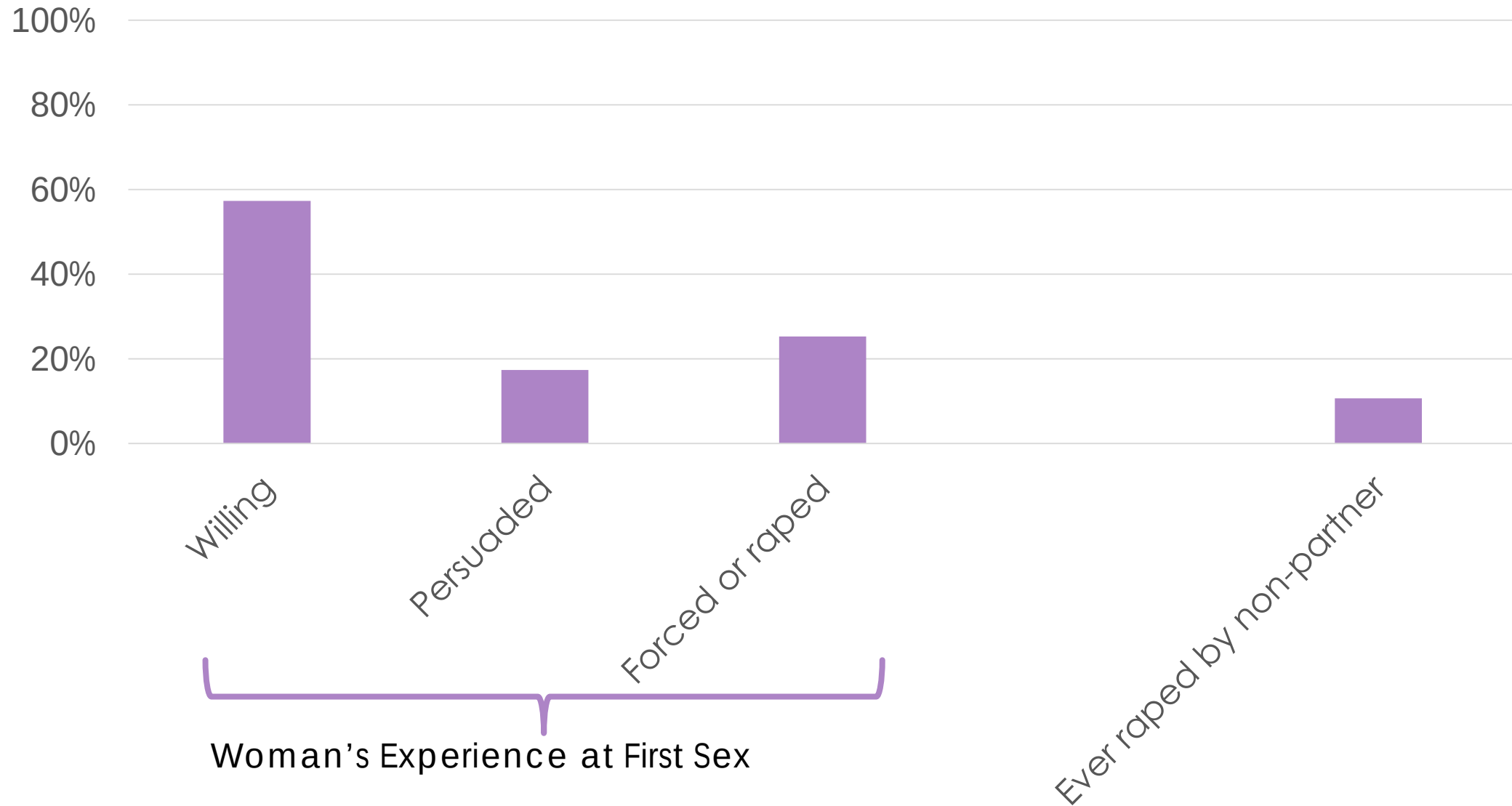
Economic risk factors tested for community women



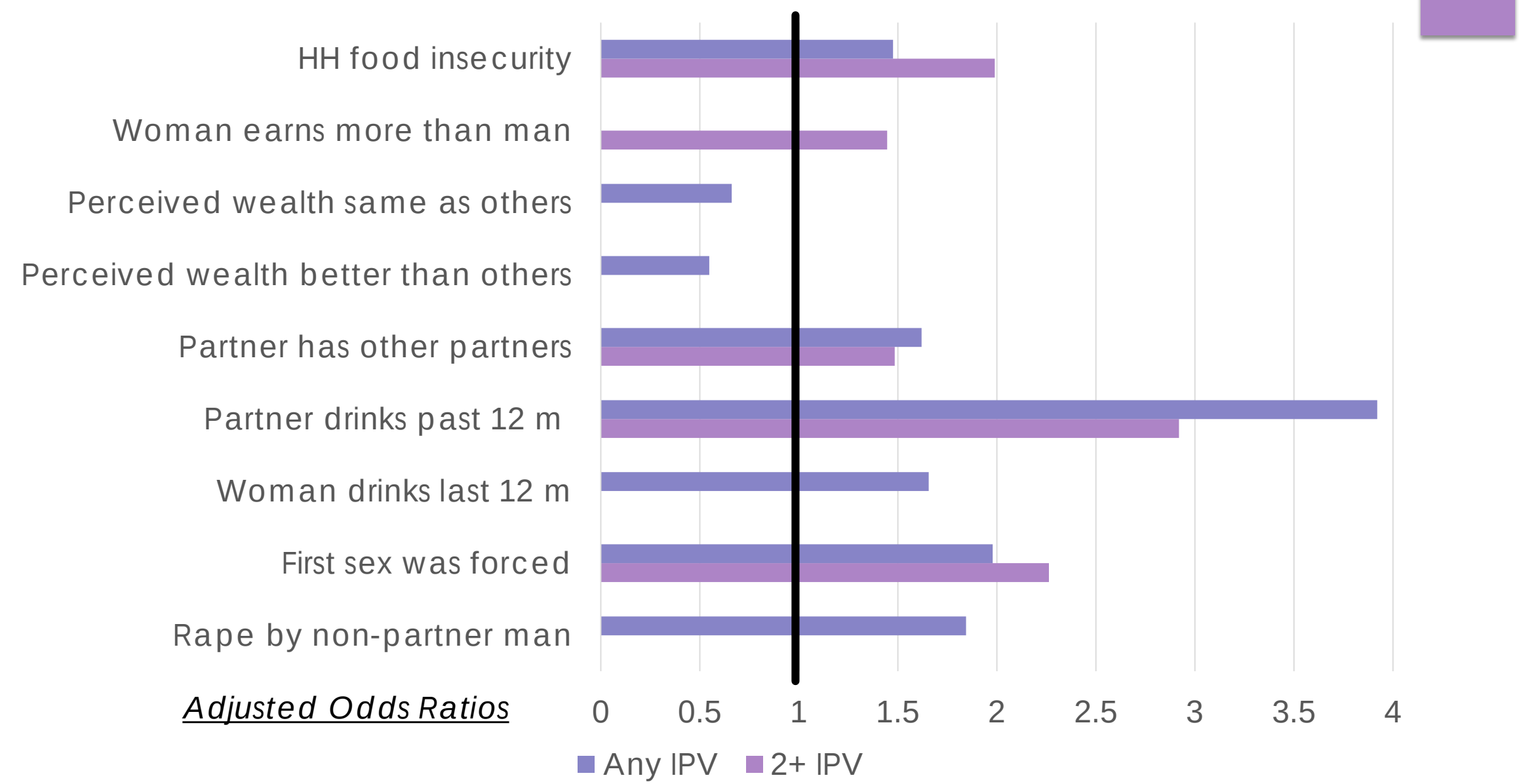
Relationship and alcohol use risk factors tested for community women



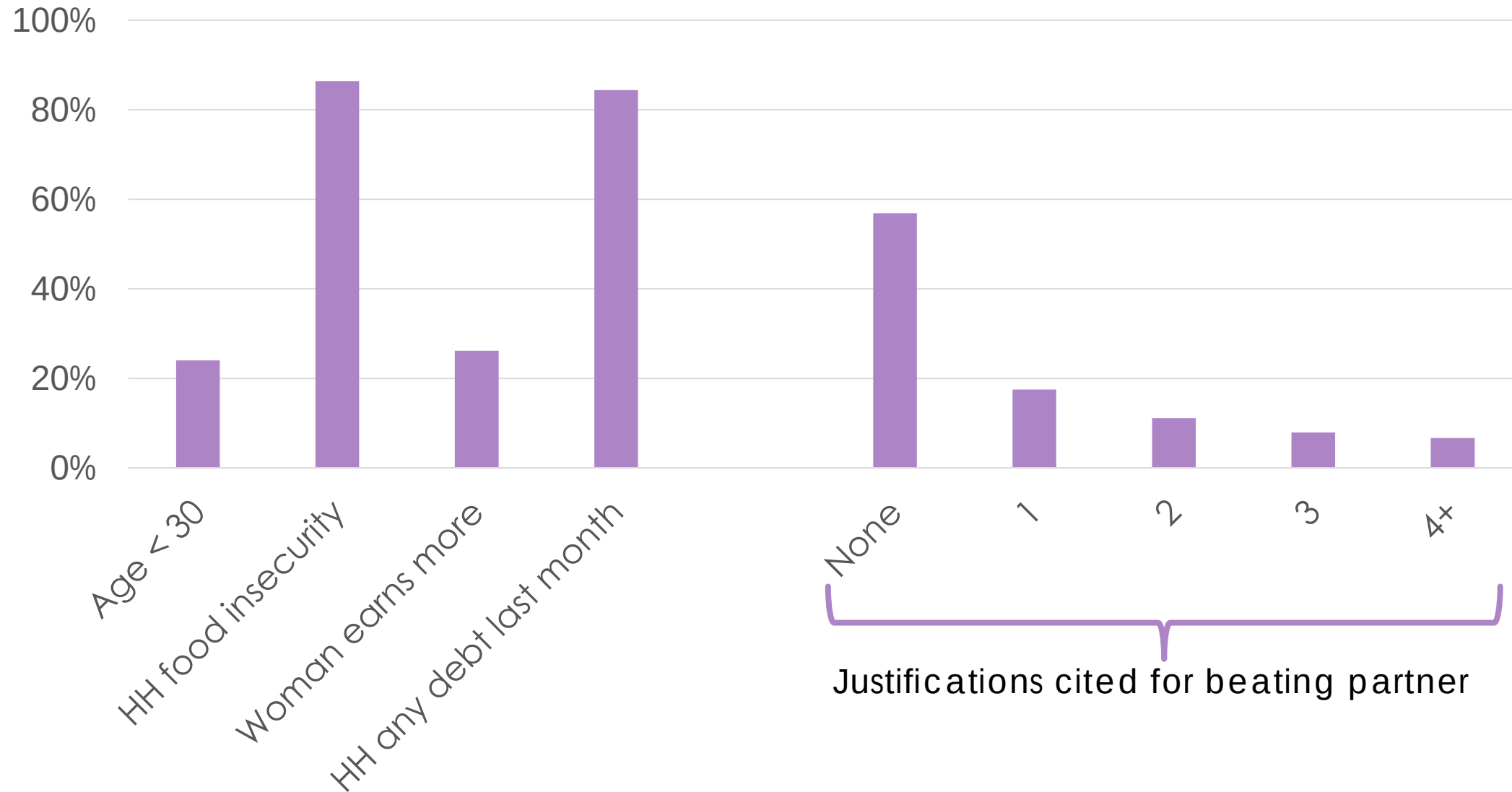
Past Experience of Violence, Tested for Community Women



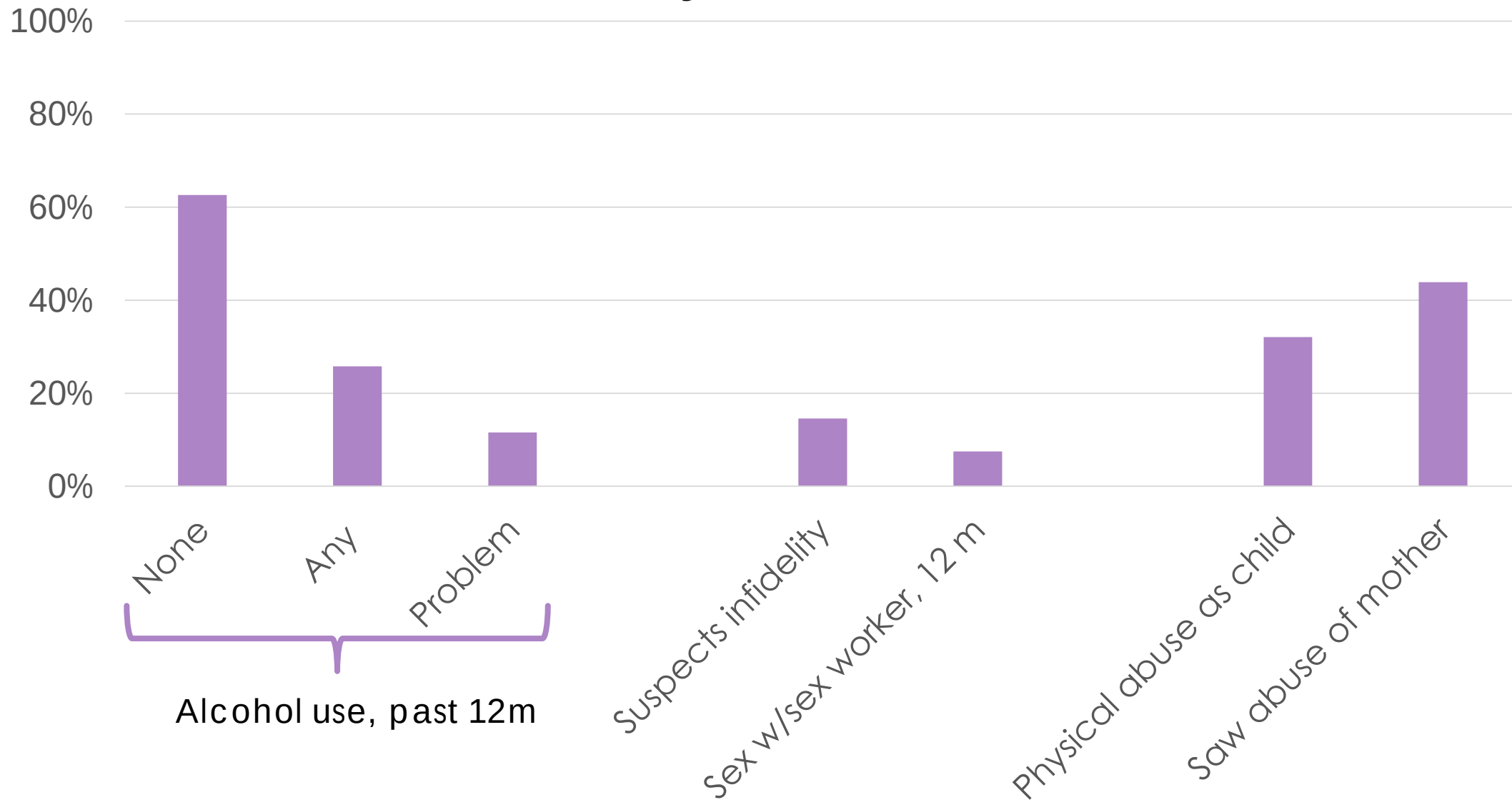
Multivariable Logistic Regression, Community Women



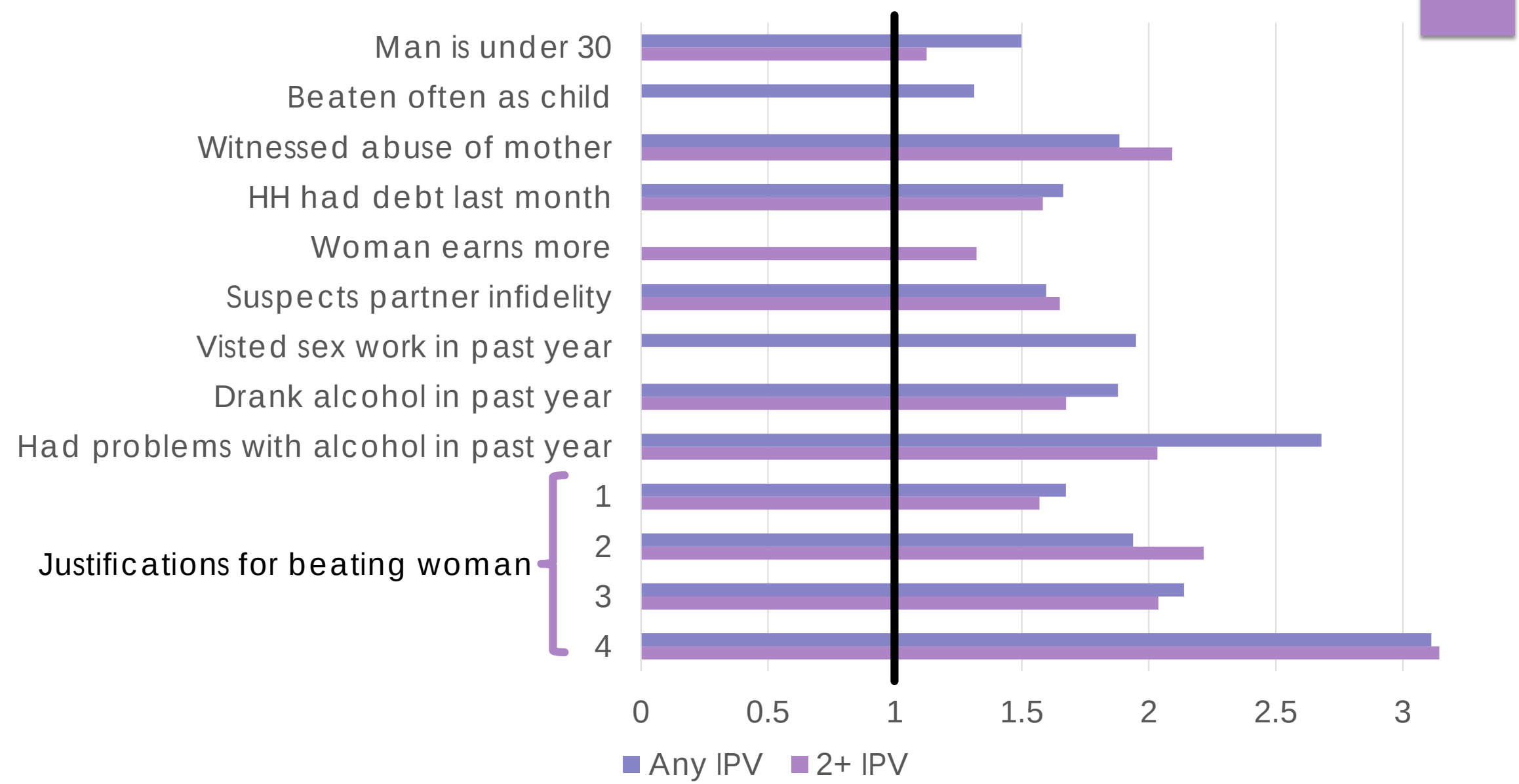
Relationship and alcohol use risk factors tested for community men



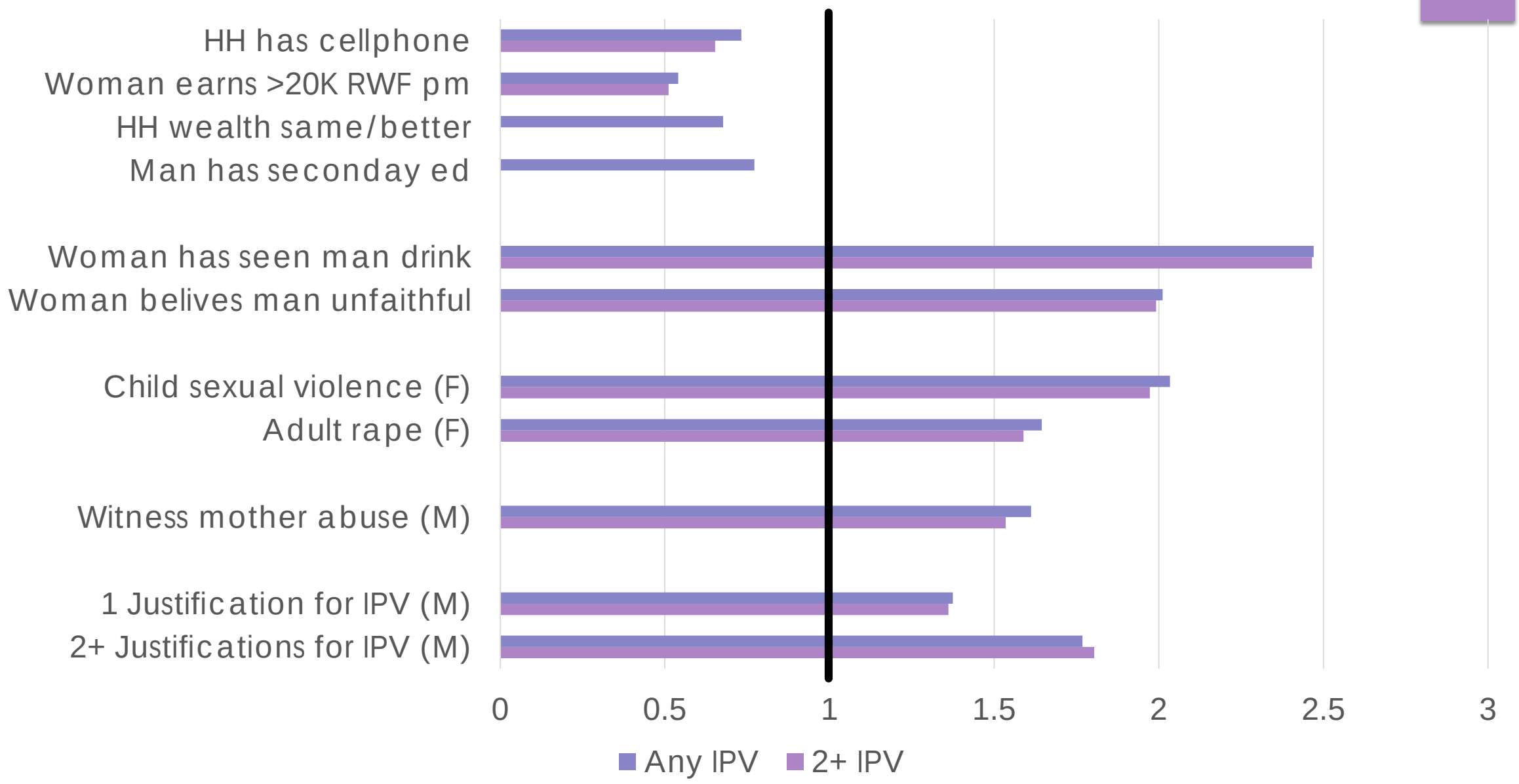
Alcohol, Sex, & Past Experience of Violence, Tested for Community Men



Multivariable Logistic Regression, Community Men



Multivariable Logistic Regression, Paired Couples Data



Discussion, part 1

- ▶ Overall similar risk and protective patterns reported by community members and paired couples data
 - ▶ Higher household SES is protective
 - ▶ Perceived SES also protective – need to pair this data with actual
 - ▶ Education only protective for men– need to explore why
 - ▶ Unclear the extent to which gender-imbalance in income is a risk, but clear that high earning woman in home can be protective



Discussion, part 2

- ▶ Overall similar risk patterns as are observed in comparable settings
 - ▶ Household SES and food security are protective
- ▶ For women, past victimisation is a risk, but many risk factors are partner related
- ▶ For men, witnessing maternal abuse, alcohol use, extra-relational partnering, and beliefs that beating is justified increase perpetration

Thank You!

