

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a large, colorful beaded basket. The basket is made of blue fabric and is covered in intricate beadwork. The central part of the basket features a map of the African continent, with different colors representing various regions: red for the north, orange and yellow for the west and central, and green for the south. The person holding the basket is wearing a vibrant, patterned garment with geometric designs in yellow, red, and black. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting.

# Domestic Violence in Africa

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# Revision

- 9,277 titles from data bases
- 3747 Abstract analyzed
- 534 Articles analyzed
- Keep around 400 articles.



# Topics

1. What are the rates of IPV in Africa?
2. How do IPV rates compare across gender?
3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?
4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?
5. On a societal level, what is the association between a country's rank order of its level of human development and rates of partner abuse?
6. Interventions in Africa

# 1. What are the rates of IPV in Africa? (1/2)

- 1. (Gage and Thomas, 2017) Nigeria
  - 20,635 women.
  - 4% of women reported being sexually victimized by their partners and 13% reported physical IPV victimization in the past 12 months.
- 2. (Fagbamigbe et al., 2020) Kenya, Nigeria and Mozambique
  - 29,793 women.
  - 21.3% reported the experience of domestic violence after marriage; 15.4% in Nigeria; 39.0% in Kenya; 31.0% in Mozambique.

# 1. What are the rates of IPV in Africa? (2/2)

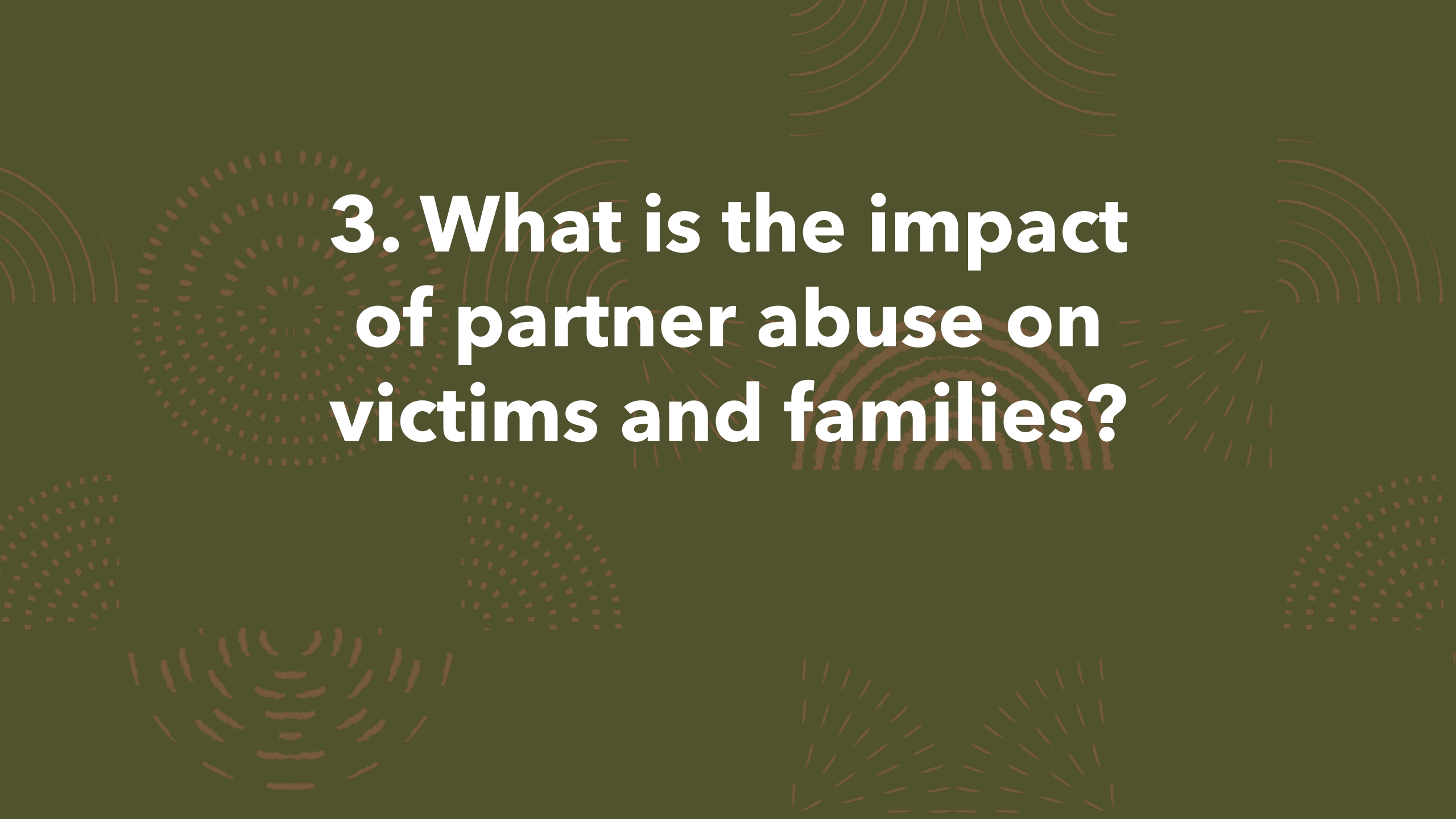
- 3. (Tesfaw & Muluneh, 2022) Sub-Saharan Africa (17 countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
  - 205,246 women.
  - 33.5% of women ever experienced physical or sexual IPV.
- 4. (Yusuf, 2020). Benin, Burundi, Egypt, Kenya, South Africa
  - 5,424,242 women.
  - 30.8% was the IPV prevalence with current partner.

## 2. How do IPV rates compare across gender? (1/2)

- 1. (Kadengye et al., 2023) Uganda
  - 2846 males and 7517 females
  - 56% of ever married women and 44% of ever married men have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse/partner.
  - 39% of women and 21% of men have sustained some form of injury due to spousal violence.
- 2. (Meinhart et al., 2020) Nigeria and Tanzania
  - 4208 men and 2734 women,
  - Prevalence of IPV in the last 12-months in Nigeria: 7.9% of women and 3.5% of men
  - Prevalence of IPV in the last 12-months in Tanzania: 8.4% of women and 8.6% of men

## 2. How do IPV rates compare across gender? (2/2)

- 3. (Study 345) Kenya
  - 5448 women and 2862 men
  - Prevalence of IPV in the previous three months:
    - 45.6% of women and 32.8% of men experienced physical IPV
    - 25.8% of women and 15.7% of men experienced sexual IPV
    - 57.5% of women and 51.7% of men experienced emotional IPV
    - 63.0% of women and 53.9% of men experienced controlling behavior.
- 4. (Mutiso, 2020) Rwanda
  - 8199 men and 12182 women
  - 20.9% of females and 14.7% of men have experienced IPV in their lifetime.



# **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**



### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

- 1. Women with depressive symptoms.




### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

2. Adolescent sons and/or daughters repeating a grade in school.

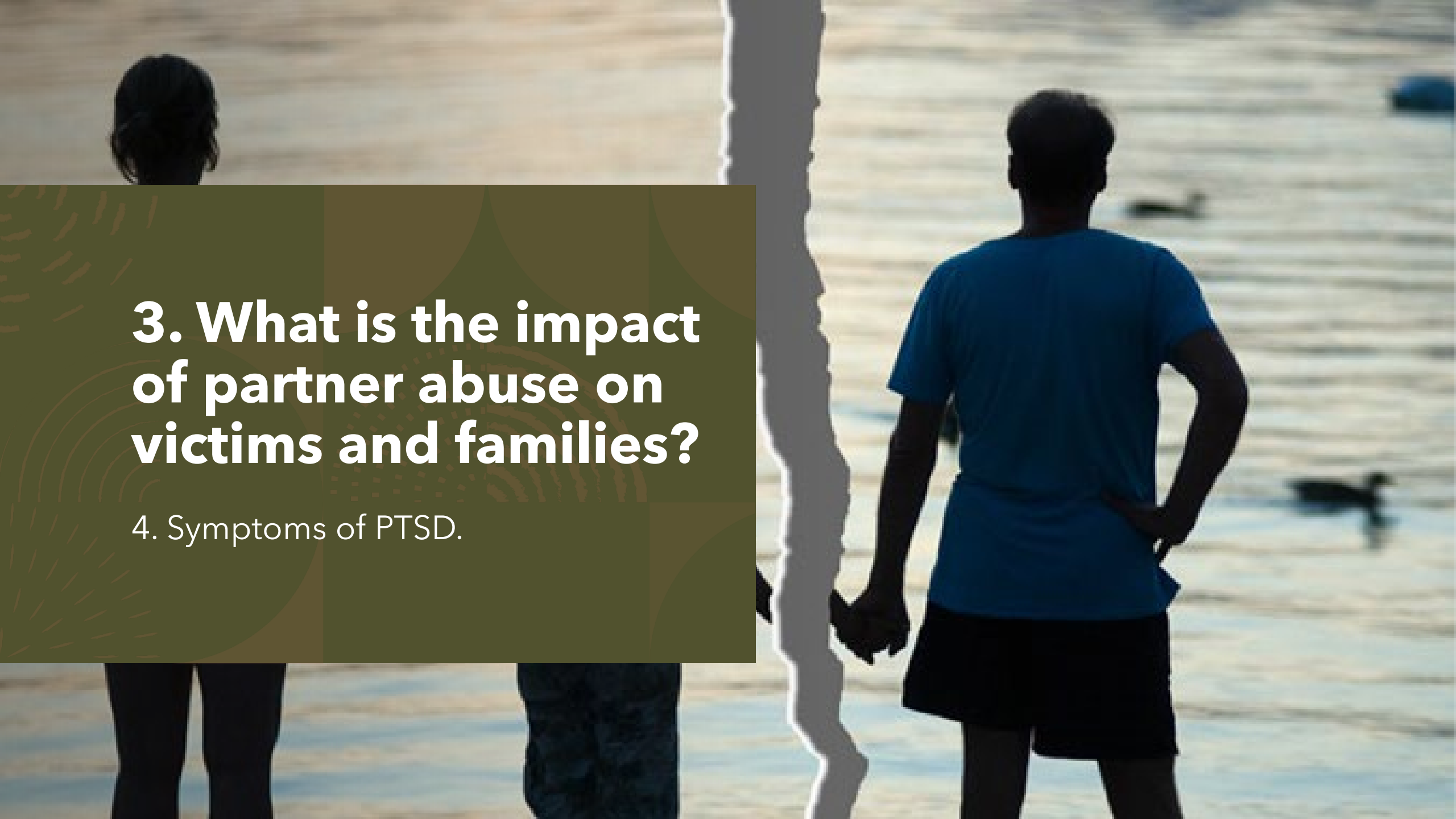




A woman with dark hair is shown from the chest up, wearing a blue and white striped shirt. She is holding a baby wrapped in a light-colored blanket. Her right hand is raised to her face, covering her eyes and nose, suggesting she is crying or in distress. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

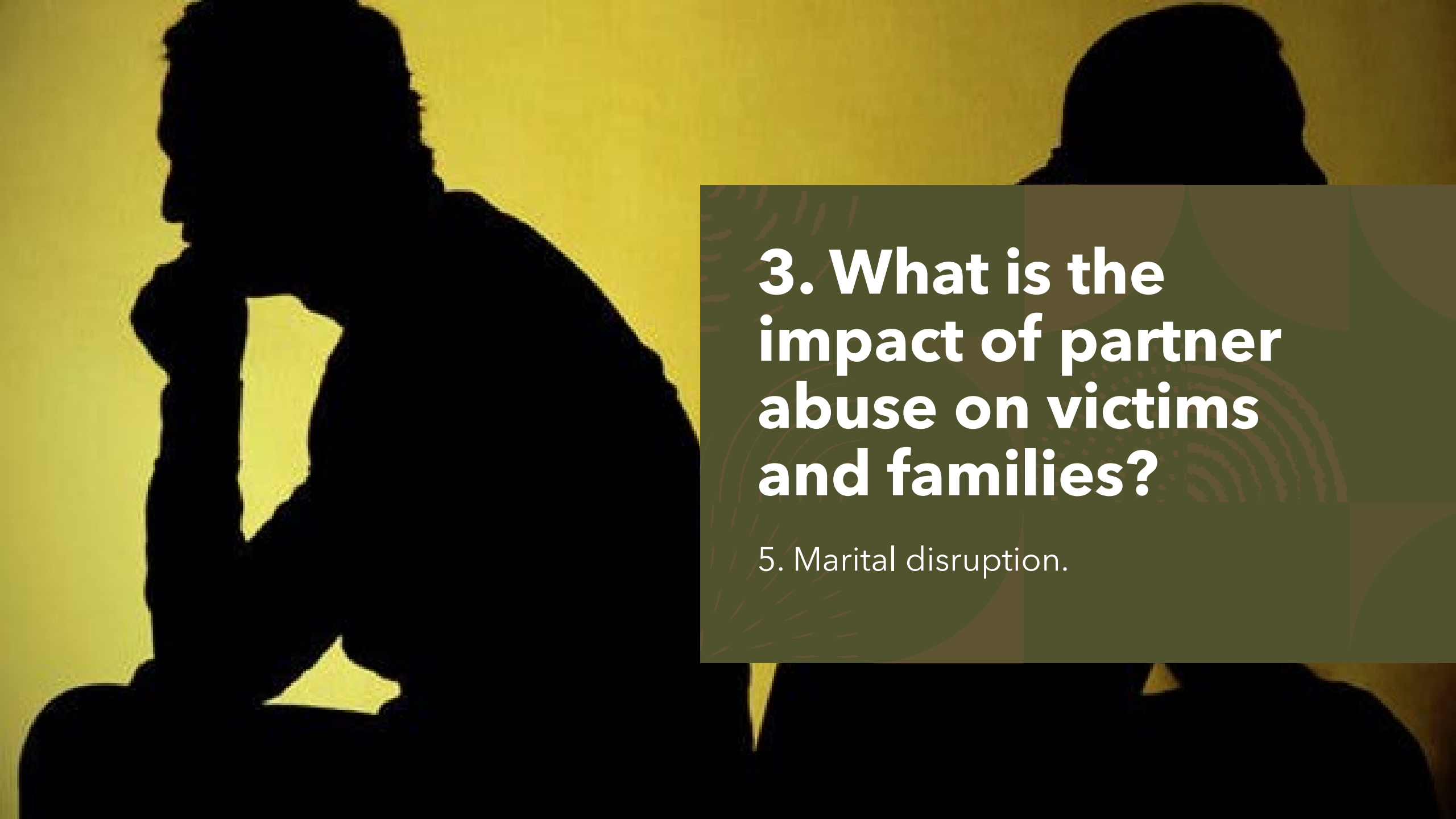
3. Postpartum depression in pregnant women.

A couple is walking away from the camera on a beach at sunset. The man is on the right, wearing a blue t-shirt and dark shorts, and the woman is on the left, wearing a dark top. They are holding hands. The background shows the ocean with some birds flying. A large, white, jagged tear runs vertically down the center of the image, separating the couple. A dark green semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

4. Symptoms of PTSD.



The background of the slide features the dark silhouettes of a man and a woman. The man is on the left, shown in profile facing right. The woman is on the right, shown from the back, facing left. They appear to be in a close embrace. The background is a solid yellow color. A semi-transparent dark green rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text.

### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

5. Marital disruption.




### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

6. Symptoms of anxiety.



### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

7. Increase in suicide thoughts.



### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

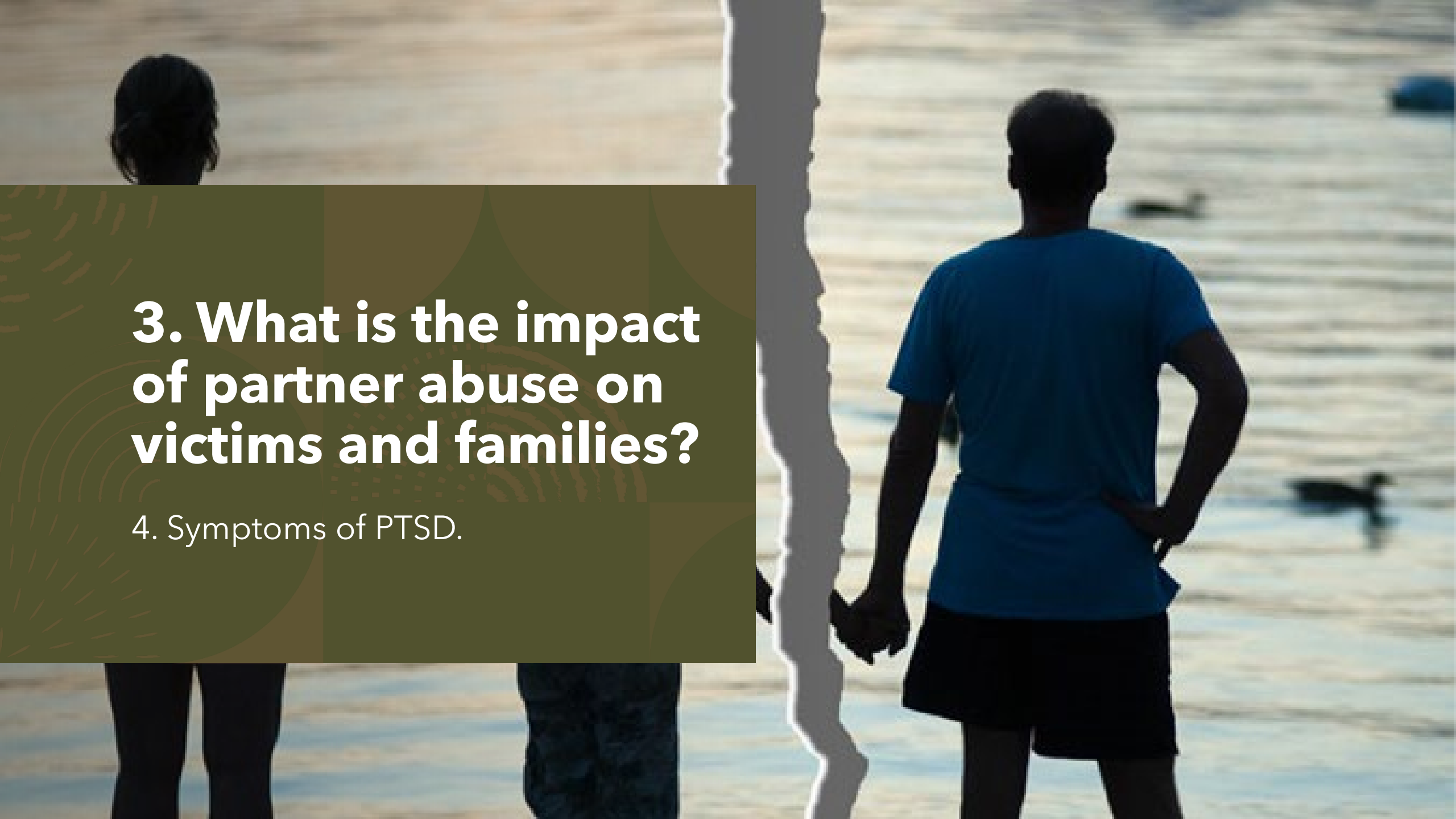
8. Sleep disruption.



### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

- 9. Pregnancy loss.



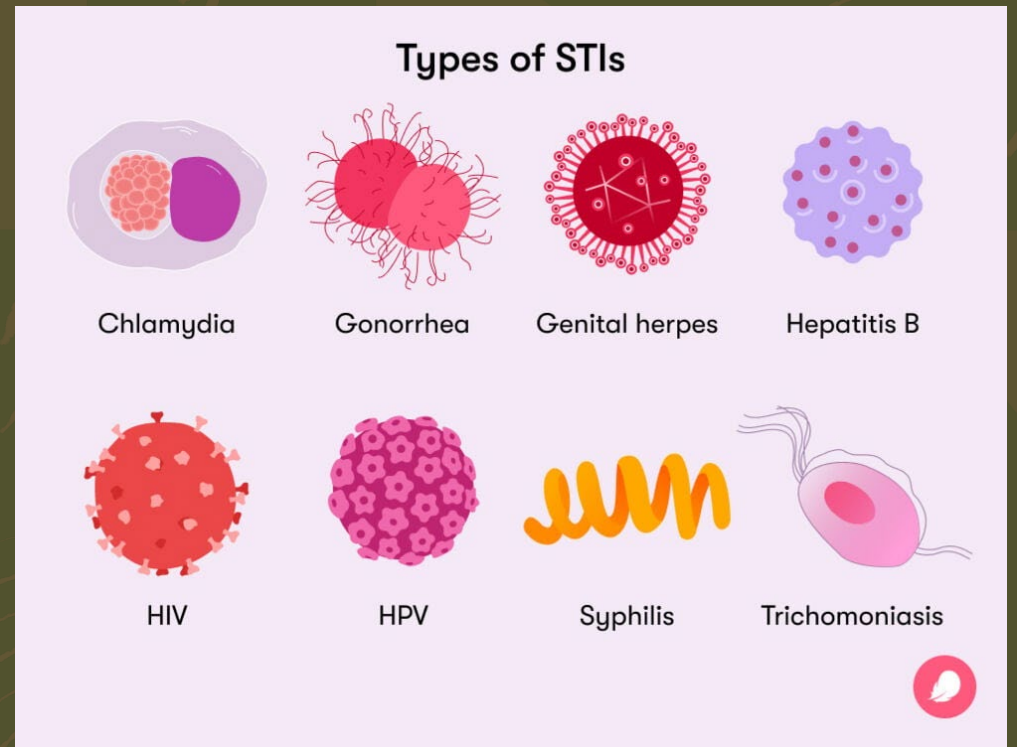


### **3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?**

10. Pregnant women gave birth to infants with low birth weight.


### 3. What is the impact of partner abuse on victims and families?

- 11. Increased risk of sexually transmitted infections.




# **4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?**






## **4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?**

1. Justifying wife-beating.



## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

2. Lower educational status of partners.



# 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?


3. Rural Residency.

## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

4. Frequent alcohol consumption by partner.







## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

5. Women whose pregnancy was not desired.

## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

6. Women with low social support.




# 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

7. Having a job.






A photograph of a young man and woman sitting on a rocky shore. The man is on the left, wearing glasses and a light-colored shirt, looking towards the woman. The woman is on the right, wearing a dark top, looking back at him. They appear to be in a romantic relationship. The background shows a body of water and some dry, rocky terrain.

## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

8. Having a partner who was 25 years old or younger.

A young girl with dark braided hair is resting her head on her arms on a desk in a classroom. She appears to be sleeping or very tired. In the background, another student is also resting their head on a desk. The scene is brightly lit, likely from a window. A dark green semi-transparent box with a subtle pattern is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

9. Women with no formal education.



## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

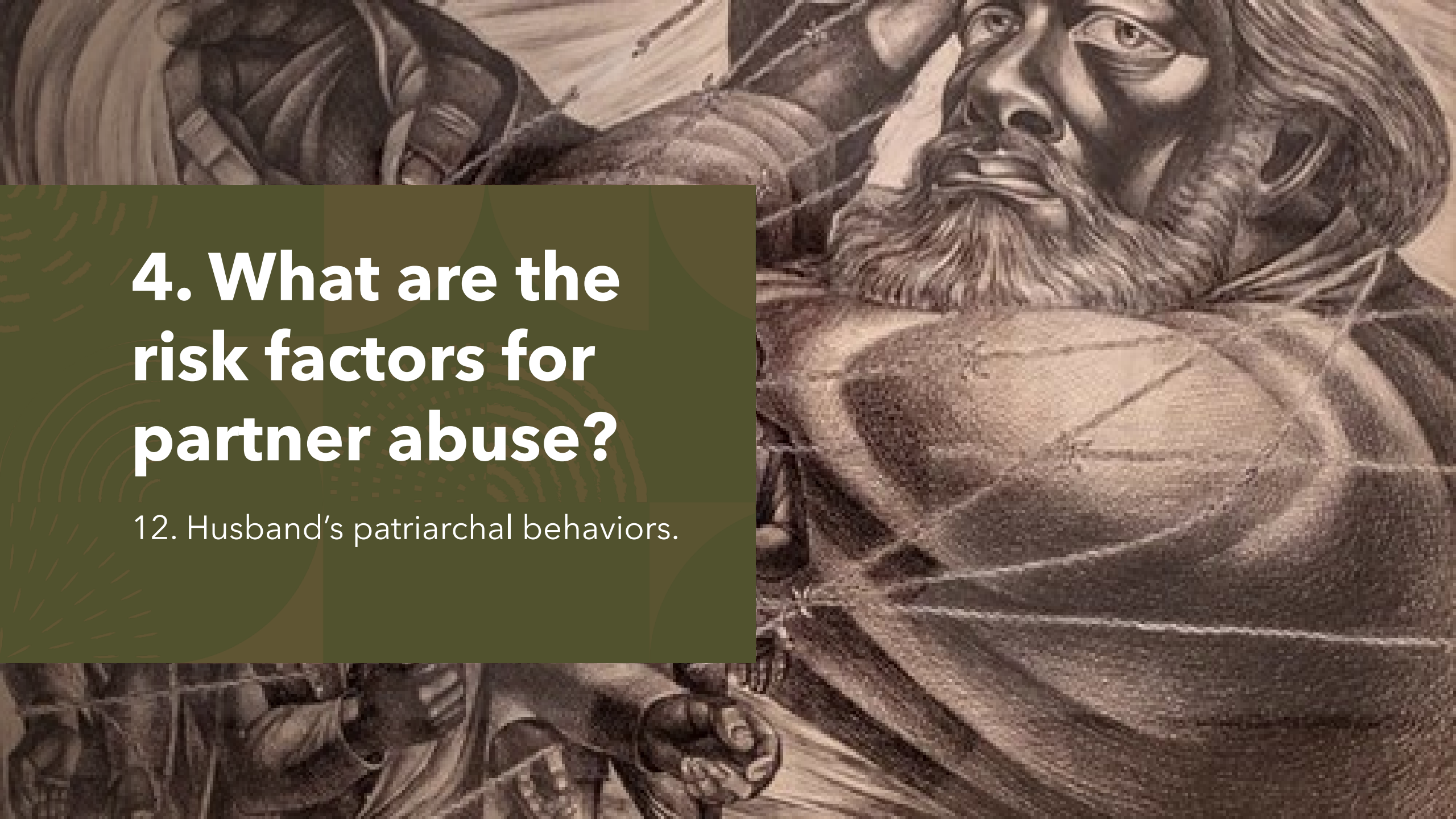
10. Women challenging husband's authority.



# 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?


11. High female autonomy.





## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

12. Husband's patriarchal behaviors.

A photograph of two Black women looking at a laptop screen. The woman in the foreground is wearing a colorful, patterned top and has her hair in a bun. The woman behind her is wearing a black top. They are both smiling and looking at the screen. The background is dark with some light patterns.

## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

13. Women making more money than husbands.



## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?




14. Food insecurity.





## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

15. Observing violence in childhood.



## 4. What are the risk factors for partner abuse?

16. Lack or difficulty to access to water

## **5. On a societal level, what is the association between a country's rank order of its level of human development and rates of partner abuse? (1/2)**

- 1. (Peterman et al., 2015) Total sample 548,106 women.
  - Percentage of ever experienced physical or sexual IPV:
    - 30 countries (Africa, Asia and Latin America): 29.0%;
    - Sub-Saharan Africa 33.5%;
    - North Africa-West Asia-Europe 18.7%;
    - South and Southeast Asia 25.4%;
    - Latin American and Caribbean 23.5%.



Africa	GII Rank	IPV % (Physical and sexual)	Latin America, Caribbean	GII Rank	IPV %	Asia	GII Rank	IPV %
Cameroon	141	47.9	Barbados	56	13.9	China	39	4.2
Ivory Coast	153	20.3	Grenada		22.6	India	123	12.1
Madagascar		15.2	Jamaica	88	21.3	Indonesia	121	1.61
Mauritius	78	7.4	Colombia	101	6.9	Kyrgyzstan	82	45.4
Namibia	106	19.2	Venezuela	119	6.2	Laos	113	1.8
Nigeria		17.6				Philippines	104	17.9
South Africa	93	18.3				Singapore	12	6.7
Tunisia	65	7.5				Thailand	80	9.9
			ALL		16.3	Turkey	68	5.7

- Pengpid et al., 2016
- 22 Countries: sample 16,979 both.
- Gender Inequality Index 2019 (GII; United Nations Development Programme, 2010), which reports on the degree of gender inequality in three dimensions by means of five indicators:
  - Women’s reproductive health (maternal mortality and adolescent fertility),
  - empowerment of women (women’s parliamentary representation and educational attainment),
  - and labor market (women’s labor force participation).

**5. On a societal level, what is the association between a country’s rank order of its level of human development and rates of partner abuse? (2/2)**



# Interventions in Africa



# 1. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Interventions

- Counseling and Therapy:
  - Kenya: Organizations like GVRC (Gender Violence Recovery Centre) offer counseling services and psychological support to victims of intimate partner violence.
- Support Groups:
  - Uganda: Support groups for women who have experienced violence have been implemented by organizations like Raising Voices, which works to prevent gender-based violence and provide support to victims.

## 2. Legal and Justice Interventions

- Laws and Policies:
  - South Africa: South Africa has implemented the Domestic Violence Act of 1998, which provides a legal framework to protect victims and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted.
- Access to Justice:
  - Rwanda: The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion has established Isange One Stop centers, which offer comprehensive health services, psychological support, and legal assistance to victims of gender-based violence.

# 3. Community-Based and Educational Interventions

- Community Education and Sensitization:
  - Stepping Stones Program: This program, implemented in several countries like Uganda and South Africa, uses participatory workshops to change attitudes and behaviors towards gender-based violence.
- Mobilization of Community Leaders:
  - Ethiopia: Programs like SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, Action) involve community leaders to advocate against intimate partner violence and promote gender equality.

# 4. Technology and Digital Platforms

- Helplines and Mobile Applications:
  - Kenya: The mobile application MyDawa provides information and support to victims of intimate partner violence, allowing quick and safe access to resources and assistance.
- Social Media Campaigns:
  - Nigeria: Campaigns like #NoMore and #HeForShe have used social media platforms to raise awareness about intimate partner violence and provide information about available resources for victims.



# 5. Economic Empowerment and Social Norm Change

- Interventions that combine women's economic empowerment with initiatives to change social norms are highly effective. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, programs that included economic training and gender norms sensitization campaigns significantly reduced the incidence of intimate partner violence.
- Relevant Study:
  - Gupta, J., Falb, K. L., & Annan, J. (2014). This study found that combined interventions of economic empowerment and social norm change in conflict contexts like the Democratic Republic of Congo reduced intimate partner violence.

## 6. Community Mobilization and Education

- Community mobilization and education programs, such as the Sonke CHANGE program in South Africa, have proven effective in reducing intimate partner violence by involving the entire community in educational and sensitization activities.
- Relevant Study:
  - Sonke Gender Justice (2018). The Sonke CHANGE program, which combined community mobilization with education on human rights and gender equity, showed a reduction in the perpetration of intimate partner violence in South Africa.

# 7. Structural Interventions

- Interventions that address structural factors, such as poverty and gender norms, have also shown effectiveness. These interventions work to modify the social and economic environment that perpetuates intimate partner violence.
- Relevant Study:
  - Jewkes, R., & Willan, S. (2016). This systematic review found that structural interventions addressing economic and social factors can reduce the incidence of intimate partner violence in low- and middle-income countries.



# **Interventions for Men**



# 1. Education and Sensitization Programs for Men

- Intervention:
  - Sonke CHANGE: This program in South Africa focuses on educating and sensitizing men about human rights, equitable gender attitudes, and gender-based violence. It includes educational workshops, community mobilization, and peer outreach activities to change men's attitudes and behaviors.
- Results:
  - Studies have shown a significant reduction in the perpetration of intimate partner violence among the participants of the program.

## 2. Interventions Based on Gender Norms and Roles

- Intervention:
  - Stepping Stones Programs: Implemented in several African countries, including Uganda and South Africa, these programs use participatory workshops to explore and change the gender norms and roles that perpetuate intimate partner violence. The workshops include discussions on masculinity, power and control, and communication in relationships.
- Results:
  - Evaluations have shown positive changes in attitudes towards violence and a decrease in reported violence by the participants' partners.

# 3. Alcohol Use Interventions

- Intervention:
  - Community mobilization to reduce alcohol-related violence: In countries like Kenya, programs have been implemented that combine sensitization about alcohol consumption with education about intimate partner violence. These programs aim to reduce excessive alcohol use, which is often linked to violent behavior.
- Results:
  - Studies have indicated that reducing alcohol consumption is associated with a decrease in intimate partner violence.

# 4. Therapy and Counseling Interventions for Men

- Intervention:
  - MenCare: In several African countries, MenCare has implemented therapy and counseling programs for men, focusing on positive fatherhood and non-violence. These programs include group sessions where men can discuss and learn about non-violent conflict resolution, equitable gender roles, and positive parenting practices.
- Results:
  - Participants in MenCare have shown improvements in their family relationships and a reduction in incidents of intimate partner violence.



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