



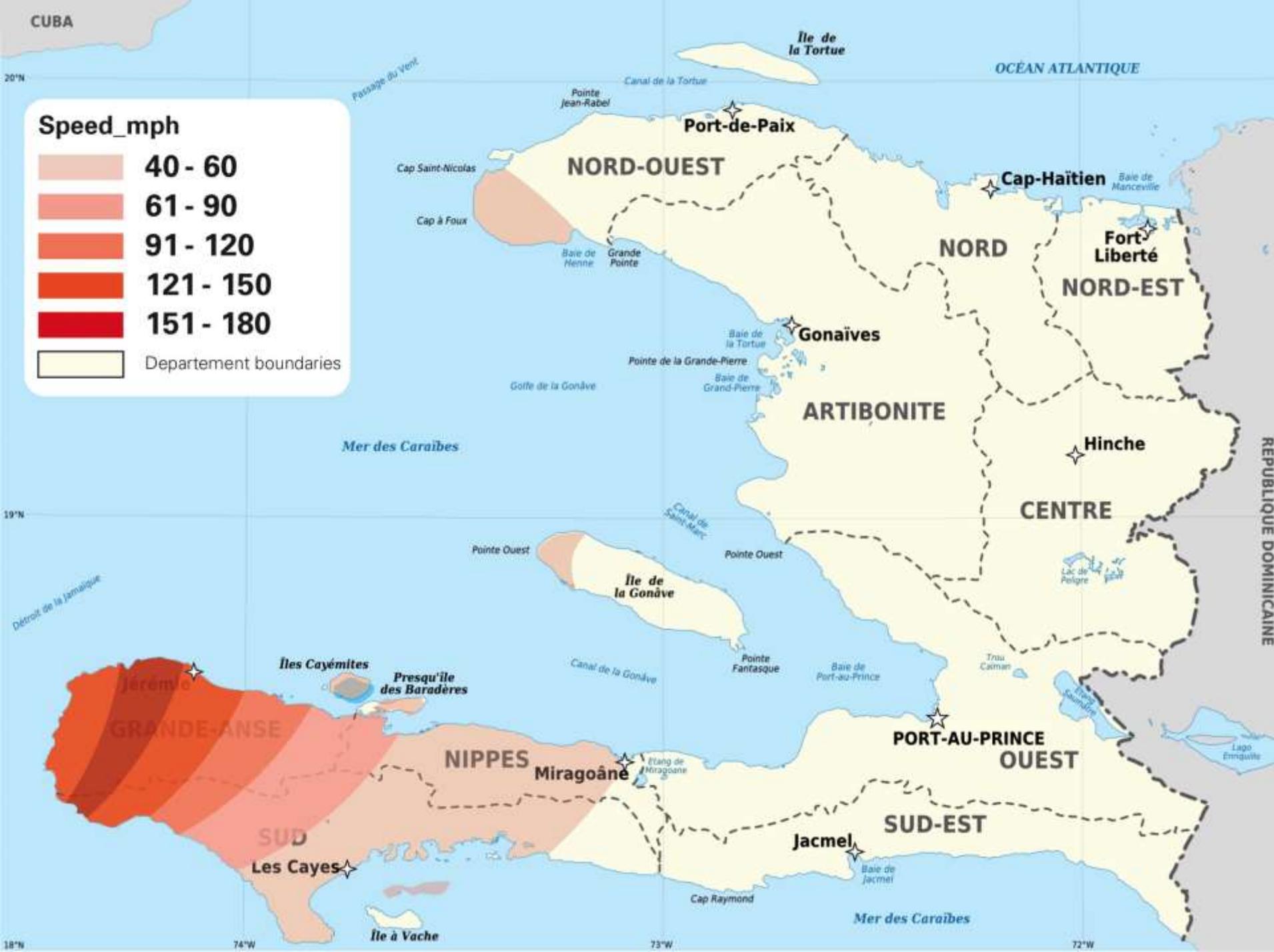
Converging drivers of interpersonal violence: Findings from a qualitative study in post-hurricane Haiti

Linkages between violence against women and violence against children

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Jennifer Melton, UNICEF Haiti

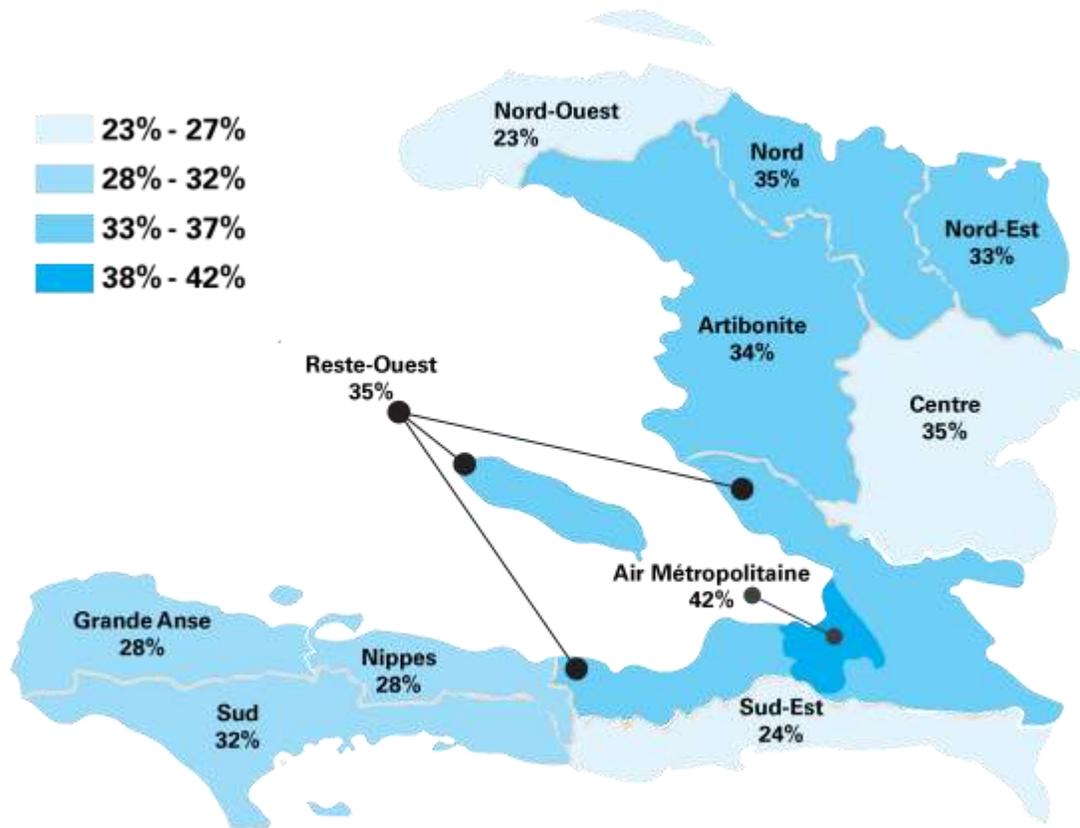
Laura Gauer Bermudez, Lindsay Stark, Cyril Bennouna, Celina Jensen, Alina Potts, Inah Fatoumata Kaloga, Ricardo Tilus, Jean Emmanuel Buteau, Mendy Marsh, Anna Hoover & Megan Laughlin Williams (Columbia University & UNICEF)



Hurricane Matthew October 4, 2016
 Category 4 = winds of 235 km/h
 Affected 2,128,700 people including 894,100 children (20% of Haiti's pop)

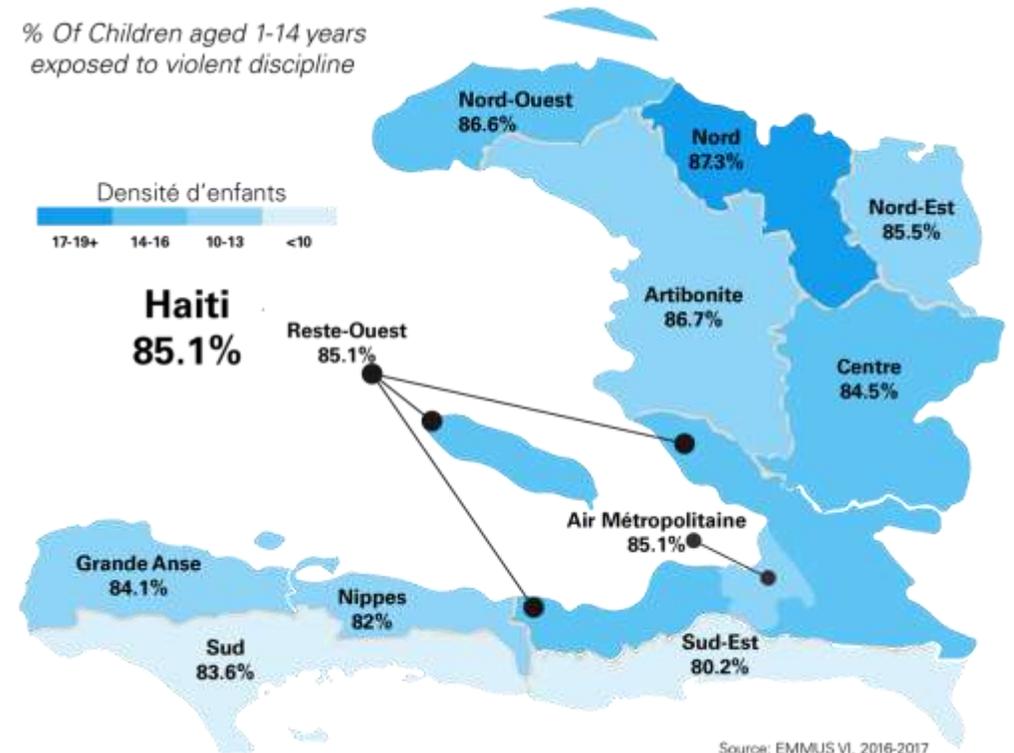
Prevalence Rates of Violence in Haiti (EMMUS 2016-2017)

IPV: Girls and women age 15 -49



Violence against children: 1 to 14

% Of Children aged 1-14 years exposed to violent discipline



Methodology: Photo elicitation

8 women 

10 men 

8 adolescent girls 

10 adolescent boys 



@16 year old boy; P2.S2.F4

* Family relationships, family safety and changes in family dynamics

Methodology: Quality analysis based on in depth interviews

- ❖ Participant driven
- ❖ 3 interview sessions/
participant to build trust & progression
- ❖ Total = 108 sessions
- ❖ Semi-structured interview guide using prompts



@ 59 year old man; P1.S2.F1

Drivers of interpersonal violence

Post hurricane experience

Gender

Community norms

Family relationships

Community violence

IPV

Violence against children



Results: Converging drivers of violence

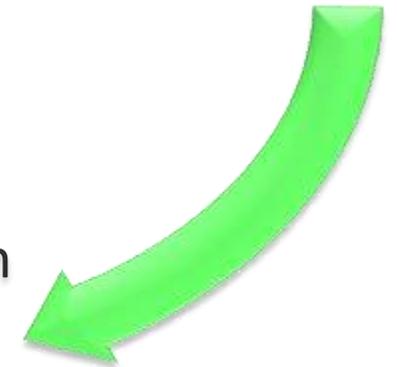


Learned behaviors
Intergenerational cycle of abuse

Intimate partner
violence

Children exposed
to violence

Children use
violence with
siblings and/or
grow up to be in
violent
relationships



Key drivers of violence



Economic
adversity



Food Insecurity



Unemployment

← Accumulation of daily stressors & loss of power/control →

Key drivers of violence

Drivers of violence	VAW	VAC	Community Violence
Accumulation of daily stressors (I/R/C)	Female asks male to improve economic stability of household, provoking physical conflict. Men may use physical violence to assert control and dominance in contrast with the loss of control they may feel over their inability to provide for the household	Economic, job and food insecurity, compounding existing stressors of parenting. Parents use physical violence to punish children who are perceived to be non-compliant, disrespectful or behaving in a way that is aggravating to the parent/caregiver	Conflicts over property and resources (particularly livestock) escalate to physical altercations; lack of potable water also drives fights between adolescents tasked to collect water
Loss of power/control (R/C/S)	Violence against women when partner feels loss of control over inability to provide financially, their partner's fidelity or their partner's behaviour	Physical punishment used more often when adult or older sibling feels aggrieved, disrespected or unable to control child's behaviour	Hurricane devastation reduced ability to control economic future; conflicts over scarce resources

Key drivers of violence

Drivers of violence	VAW	VAC	Community Violence
Learned behaviour/cycle of abuse (I/R/C)	Intimate partners who physically harm or intimidate one another have learned behaviour from observing their parents/caregivers	Parents/caregivers who use physical punishment to discipline children have learned behaviour from observing their own parents/caregivers	Physical altercations become normalized as a means to address disputes within the community.
Need for behaviour regulation (R/S)	Physical violence used to modify behaviour of partner including real or imagined infidelity and perceived disrespect	Physical punishment to correct behaviour, including hitting siblings due to poor grades, not doing homework/ chores, showing disrespect	Physical violence used to intimidate others from trespassing on property or stealing; and to retaliate for perceived injustices
Gender norms (S)	Societal gender norms about masculine power and control driving violence against women	Societal gender norms that reinforce hierarchies give children little to no agency;	Masculine behaviour driving fights after sporting matches and/or alcohol consumption, escalating disputes to violent confrontations

Conclusions

- Violence exacerbated in crisis
- Egalitarian decision making in household = less physical violence

Joint response to VAW/VAC = more efficient use of resources, better coordination and greater impact

Responses should:

- Be community led
- Promote gender positive social norms (decision making)
- Promote positive parenting
- Include provision of services (including economic support/ job creation)
- Include food and non-food items



Mesi anpil!



@ 17 year old girl; P32.S2