

**COMMUNITY BASED ADVOCACY TO**  
**IDENTIFY AND TO**  
**REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST**  
**FEMALE-**  
**In an Upper- Egyptian rural village.**



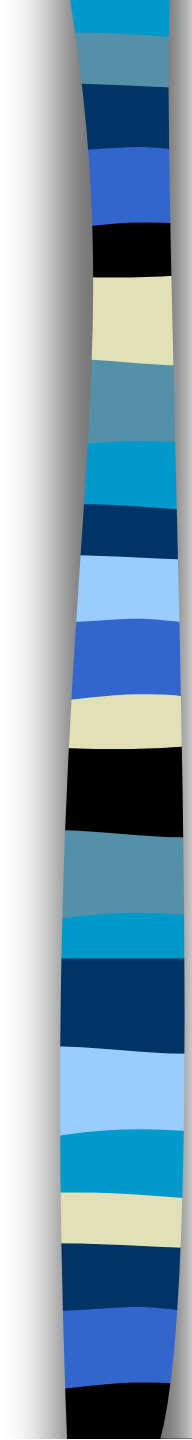
# ***TEAM MEMBERS***

- § **Prof Dr. Mervat El-Rafei**
- § **Dr. Shahinaz Mekheimer**
- § **Prof. Dr. Hend El Deeb**
- § **Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Batrawi**
- § **Prof. Dr. Elham Fateem**
- § **Prof. Dr. N Kottb**
- § **Raedat**



# OBJECTIVES

- The overall objective is to strengthen the role of community –based advocates ( NGO’s) and health care providers in identifying and in managing cases of violence against female.

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- Assessment of the magnitude and the causes of violence
  - Identifying the perception about violence as a problem, its causes, needs and suggested solutions .
  - Training NGO's on counseling, advocacy, communication skills.
  - Training health care providers on: identifying, and managing cases of violence



# *RESEARCH QUESTIONS:*

- What are the causes of intimate partner abuse?
- What are the forms of violence ?
- What are the effects?
- What are the response of female to the act of violation?.
- What are the Risk factors and protective factors in violence ?
- What are the cultural norms and deeply rooted believes of violence?
- What measures can be taken to address the problem?

# LOCATION SITE



Rural Upper Egypt

Giza Governorate is divided into 16 districts, “El-Ayat” was chosen at random. One of the villages “El Atfa” chosen to represent the rural area in this district .



# ***METHODOLOGY :***

- ***1- Team formation:***

- a. Consultant team formation
- b. Field workers “ Advocates”

- ***2-Training:***

- focus group discussion
- using the questionnaire
- training course

- ***3-Qualitative research***

- Raedat focus group
- Doctor individual Interview
- Male focus group discussion



## *4-Quantitative research*

Using cluster sampling technique , house to house survey “ Questionnaire”,373. Zung,  
Medical sheets

Field supervision

## *5 - Medical and psychiatric examination:*

13 cases for Psychiatric examination  
80 cases for medical examination





# ***PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:***

- Focus group topic guide & the questionnaire.
- Conducting focus group discussion.
- Shifting to the medical sheet.
- Zung test and male sheet.
- House enumeration.
- Accuracy of the data collected.
- Female interviewees trust.
- Psychiatric consultation.
- Lengthy questionnaire.



# ***RESULTS***

## ***I- Qualitative results:***

- ***I. Doctor individual Interview:***
- ***II. Male focus group discussion:***
- ***III. A case study***
- ***IV. Female Focus group discussion:***



## ***II QUANTITATIVE RESULTS: SECTION I: DESCRIPTIVE DATA***

- ***1. Sociodemographic Characteristics.***
- ***2. Marital Characteristics.***
- ***3. Female Family of Origin “ Parental maltreatment”.***
- ***4. Husband Characteristics.***
- ***5. Family problems.***
- ***6. Marital relationship.***
- ***7. Mental Health Assessment of both Couples.***



# ***SECTION II: VIOLENCE***

## ***1- Forms of violence***

- ***PHYSICAL Abuse.***

- ***PSYCHOLOGICAL Abuse.***

***Psychological consequences of physical abuse .***

- ***Sexual Abuse.***



# PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Minor acts such as slapping, and throwing objects. Severe acts such as hitting and kicking during pregnancy. Physical abuse accounted for 60.9% (227).
- Over 65% of women share the view that beating are not justified and are considered as humiliation.
- Severe physical consequences appeared in 11.5% of cases ranging from black eyes to abortion and disability.



***Female reaction:***

helpless reaction: 26.3% cry, and 8% surrender.  
Aggressive reaction : insulting the husband (2.4%)  
and in screaming (0.5%).

***Seeking help :***

Minimal :leaving the house (6.4%), neighbor's  
help(0.5%).

Reasons given by half of the female : they dislike  
their secrets to be expelled outside their house, and  
because 37% of the husbands do forbid this act.

***Telling someone:***

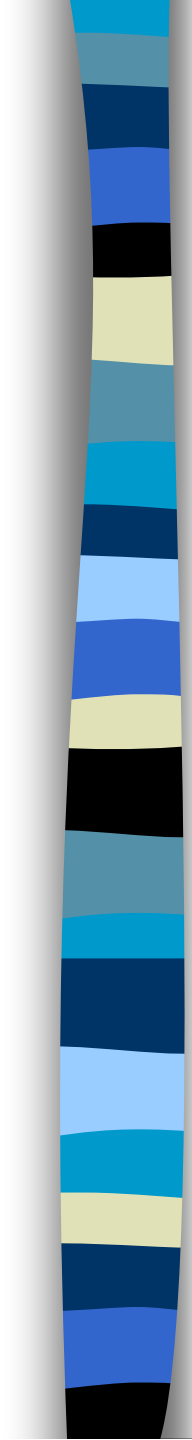
Nearly 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of women do not tell anyone about the  
act (72.9%), family 21.7%, neighbor 5.1% and  
only 0.3% will tell a friend.



## ● PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE :

### “Controlling”

- Preventing her from visiting her family & friends(37.3%).
- Threatening her by expelling from house(18.0%).
- Embarrassing her in front of others(27.6%).
- Ignoring her feelings at difficult times(26.8%).
- Taking her money(16.4%).
- Disreputing her as she depends on him economically(11.5%).
- Suspecting her behavior(16.1%).
- Threatening her by divorce(13.4%).



**He belittles you (12.6%)**  
**To obey him ( 75.6%)**  
**Not having friends (13.9%)**  
**Jealous from friends & Relatives(28.7%)**  
**Tells you " ugly" (21.4%)**  
**Tells you " helpless" (11.0%)**  
**Tells you " slave" (39.7%)**





# Psychological Consequences

- **Do you feel angry ? \*\***
- **Do you think better to die ? \*\***
- **Can you sleep well ?**
- **Do you feel tired ? \*\***
- **Do you feel tense & afraid ? \*\***
- **Do you have hope in the future ?**
- **Do you feel useful ?**
- **You appetite changed ?**
- **Do you feel pleasure after sexual intercourse ?**
- **Do you have nightmares ? \*\***



## **SEXUAL ABUSE**

in the form of forced intercourse, accounted for 13.9% of cases in our study.



## ***2- CAUSES OF VIOLENCE:***

***Descriptive factors in relation to violence:***

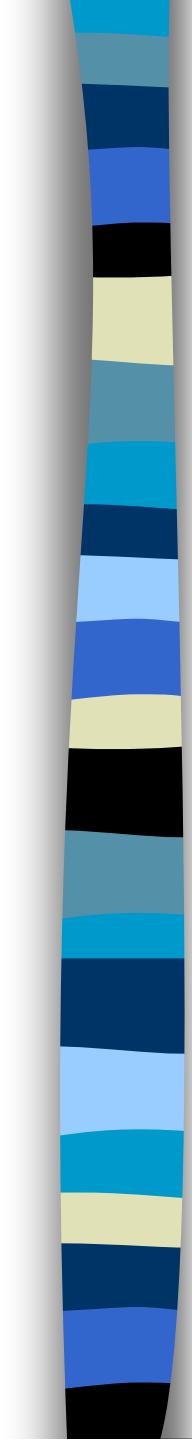
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# Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- Husband education
- Wife education
- Pure water supply
- Ownership of animal farm
- Husband has fixed income
- Female working with salary
- Female contribution \*\*
- Husband salary enough
- Female ownership
- Illness with monthly expenses \*\*
- Polygamy
- Consanguinity \*\*

# Socio-demo/physical abuse cont

- 
- **Husband age**
  - **Wife age**
  - **Age wife at marriage**
  - **Age of husband at marriage \*\***
  - **Years of marriage**
  - **No of boys \*\***
  - **No of daughters**
  - **No of children \*\***
  - **No of rooms**
  - **Over-crowding index \*\***



# Female Family of Origin /Physical abuse

- Denied her education \*\*
- Live together
- Father beats mother
- Beat her \*\*
- Insult her \*\*
- Lock her in
- Ignore her \*\*
- Educate boys only
- Beat girls only
- Upset having daughter \*\*
- Love her
- Welcomed
- Forced marriage \*\*
- Female child labour
- Took her money



# **Marital Relationship/ Physical Abuse**

## **A. Warmth**

- **Understanding Feelings**
- **Trust**
- **You calm him**
- **He calms you**
- **He shows his feelings**
- **You show your feelings**
- **Love is important**
- **Spend time together**
- **Tell secrets**



## B- Control

- **He belittles you**
- **To obey him**
- **Forced sex**
- **Not having friends**
- **Jealous from friends & Relatives**
- **Tells you " ugly " \*\***
- **Tells you " helpless " \*\***
- **Tells you " slave "**
- **Threatening you**





**Preventing her from visiting her family & friends\*\*.**

**Threatening her by expelling from house\*\*.**

**Embarrassing her in front of others\*.**

**Ignoring her feelings at difficult times\*\*.**

**Taking her money.**

**Disreputing her as she depends on him economically.**

**Suspecting her behavior.**

**Threatening her by divorce\*.**



# Husband charact./physical abuse

## ■ A. Personality :

- **Angry faced defaults**
- **Accept discussion**
- **Trouble maker**
- **Blame others**
- **Have big responsibilities**
- **Have no help**
- **Successful in his life**
- **Have bad behavior \*\***



## B. Husband Family of Origin

- Have family problems \*\*
- Divorced parents
- Witnessed their beatings

## C. Gender discrimination

- Upset having daughter
- Beats boys like girls
- Educates boys only

## D. Health behavior & condition

- Smoker
- Substance abuse
- Illness : Physical
- Illness : Psychological
- Illness : Sexual\*\*



# ***SUMMARY***

***First community-based study in Egypt having a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and interventional approach .***

***Identified causes of violence within the cultural norms of the society. And revealed some of the predictable and preventable factors***

***Including in-depth methodology***

***Factors ranged from individual and family factors - to macro level factors such as economic burdens***



*Psychological abuse detected in our study in the form of humiliation, belittling, and threatening.*

*Various male-controlling behaviors, gender discrimination acts, together with female frustrations and oppression also prevailed.*

*Our research has found that physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse.*



*Understanding how these factors are related to violence is one of the important steps to prevent and to deal with the problem of violence.*

*This study provides preliminary data that could encourage a national comprehensive study to properly assess the problem countrywide. And inform the development of appropriate intervention strategies geared towards lessening wife abuse.*



# ***INTERVENTIONS***

*Primary prevention approaches aims at preventing violence before it occurs.*

*We need to create a social environment that allows and promotes equitable and non-violent personal relationship*

*Secondary prevention focuses on the immediate response to violence such as hospital care, and emergency services*

- *Tertiary prevention focus on long term care in the wake of violence such as rehabilitation and reintegration and attempts to lessen trauma or reduce long- term disability with violence*



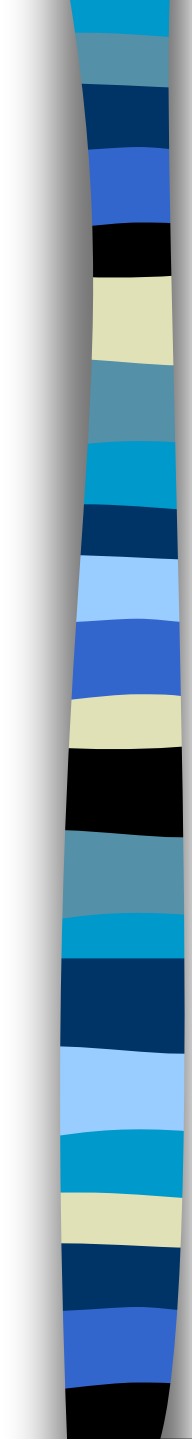
*Addressing individual factors and modify individual risk behavior.*

*working to created healthy family environments , providing professional help and support for dysfunctional families, and to provide training on parenting.*

*Addressing gender inequality and adverse cultural attitudes and practice . Continuous consultation with religious and traditional leaders ,etc .*

*Addressing the larger cultural social and economic factors that contribute to violence as providing job opportunities.*





*Several sectors will be needed including education, mass media, the legislative system, the judiciary and the health sector, using mass media and school curriculum for violence prevention, raising public awareness, developing simple tools to undertake gender sensitization, ensuring equality education for girls, promoting organized action around human rights, building on women's coping mechanisms, promoting non-violent behavior in young children and to strengthen peace education.*