PATH

Impact evaluation of Tostan’s CEP on intimate partner violence and other forms of GBV

Baseline 1
Preliminary findings
October 17, 2013
SVRI Forum 2013
Bangkok
Evaluation objectives

1. To measure the impact of Tostan’s CEP on the **primary outcome** of GBV, with an emphasis on IPV, and **secondary outcomes** including women’s empowerment and agency, and support for (in)equitable gender norms.

2. To explore the **process of change** around IPV and (in)equitable gender norms, as well as the strengths and challenges of the intervention.
Conceptual framework

- Tostan CEP
- Problem Solving
- Human Rights
- Health / Hygiene
  - Women’s health
  - Men’s role in family health

- Literacy/Math Skills

- Gender Module

Types of Communication
- Partner Discussions
- Group Discussion
- Peer Communications
- Community Dialogue

(path logo)
Research design

- Community Survey Baseline 1
- Community Survey Baseline 2
- Community Survey Endline 1
- Community Survey Endline 2
- CEP Participant Survey Baseline
- CEP Participant Survey Endline
- IDI with CEP/CMC & Social Contacts Endline 1
- IDI with CEP/CMC & Social Contacts Endline 2
Survey tool – 9 sections

- Socio-demographic information
- Partners/relationship
- Knowledge/awareness (GBV, HIV, maternal health, early marriage)
- Communication, decision-making and efficacy
- Control
- Intimate partner violence
- Non-partner physical and sexual violence
- GEM scale
- Prevention and response to GBV in community, and information sharing
Baseline 1 Overview

- 8 interviewers: Pulaar, Madinka, and Soninke
- Week-long training
- 24 communities in Goudiry
- 8 weeks, late April to mid-June 2012
- 844 respondents (420 women, 424 men)
- Selection criteria
- Approx. 45 min/interview
General characteristics

- Females: 33.8 years
- Males: 44 years
- Ethnicity:
  - Pulaar (43%)
  - Mandinka (41.5%)

Age at marriage
- Median age for women: 15 years
- Median age for men: 27 years
Discussions about equality, gender, and violence

**During the past 6 months, have you:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talked with someone about how to have more power in your relationship?</strong></td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talked with your spouse about how to balance power in your relationship?</strong></td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supported anyone speaking out about violence?</strong></td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Talked with a man about the violence he is using?</strong></td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Told a friend/neighbor/relative that you believe in a woman’s right to live free of violence?</strong></td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* \( p < .05 \)
# Self-efficacy of women and men

In the past 6 months, which of the following things have you been able to do, or would be able to do, if and when you wanted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Women (n = 420) %</th>
<th>Men (n = 424) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talk openly with your spouse about sex ***</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say no to sex with your spouse if you don’t feel like it ***</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk openly with your spouse about if/when to have a child ***</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk openly with your spouse about ways to protect yourselves from HIV ***</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk openly with your spouse about ways to resolve conflict that don’t involve violence</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** p = .000
Decision making within the couple

In the past six months, who has made the most decisions about whether or not you (your wife) should seek healthcare if you (she) is sick?

Women (n = 420)
- 77.6% Husband
- 14.8% The interviewee
- 5.2% The couple
- 2.1% Other

Men (n = 424)
- 80.5% Respondent
- 6.7% The interviewee
- 4.5% The wife
- 8.3% The couple
- Other
Intimate partner violence experienced by female respondents (at least one category):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Past 6 months</th>
<th>Past 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence, including forced sex</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any type of violence (emotional, sexual or physical)</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(n = 420)
Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale

Measures support for (in)equitable gender norms in key areas: sexuality, violence, RH & domestic life

• “There are times that a woman deserves to be beaten”
• “Men are always ready to have sex”
• “Women who carry condoms are ‘easy’”
• “A man should have the final word about decisions in his home”
GEM Scale Adaptation for Evaluation of Tostan CEP

Includes 23 items from GEM scale used in Ethiopia, plus 15 new items relates to:

- **Violence**
  “It is okay for a man to beat his wife if she burns the food”

- **Roles and rights**
  “Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman”

- **Decision-making**
  “The husband should decide what major household items to buy”

Internal reliability (Cronbach’s alpha) for various combinations of the scale are all measured at .8
## Mean GEM Scale Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>t-statistic (p-value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original GEM scale</strong></td>
<td>37.77</td>
<td>35.52</td>
<td>3.279 (.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original, plus new violence items</strong></td>
<td>49.58</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>3.66 (.000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original plus new decision-making items</strong></td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>41.59</td>
<td>2.95 (.003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of respondents in low, medium, and high equity categories: Original GEM Scale
Proportion of respondents who agreed with selected items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Female s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won’t have sex with him</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for a man to beat his wife if she disobeys him</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is okay for a man to beat his wife if she goes out without telling him</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men need sex more than women do</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A woman should not initiate sex</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A woman who has sex before she marries does not deserve respect</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all items, chi-square p-value = .000
Next steps

• Continued analysis of baseline 1 and 2 data
• Review of monitoring data
• On-going cost-effectiveness data collection
• Endline 1 data collection (June-July 2014)
Acknowledgements

PATH research evaluation team
- Elizabeth Rowley, Gender & GBV Researcher (PI)
- Ndack Diop, Study Coordinator (based in Senegal)
- Jennifer Arney, Sr. Program Associate

Julie Pulerwitz, Sr. Technical Advisor

In-country research partner:
- Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Humain (CRDH)

Tostan