How to Prevent Violence Against Women in Remote High-Prevalence Settings

A working theoretical model from the Peruvian Amazon

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gapprojectperu.com
DATA

- 22 meetings with community
- 15 days of workshops with promotores
- 15 pre and post interviews
- Fieldnotes
- SWOT analysis
- Concept maps
- Documentary film
Violencia Familiar

Exposición al mundo y las noticias
Hogares no violentas
Crianza de niños con buenos valores

Presenciar violencia familiar
Ceños

Falta de conocimiento sobre leyes y derechos
Falta de conocimiento sobre el miedo del dinero en la pareja

Machismo

Decidiciones no compartidas sobre el miedo a la pareja
Falta de valor durante la adolescencia

Consumo exagerado de alcohol
Falta de respeto entre los adolescentes

Desarrollo individual
Programas sociales

Estres por inseguridad económica
Falta de exposición a distintas ideas
**Thematic analysis: Promotores’ words**

**Risk factors for violence against women**
- Lack of self worth
- Witnessing violence by parents
- Exposure to violence on tv
- Alcohol abuse
- Jealousy
- Environmental stressors
- Lack of knowledge about rights
- Community conflict
- Machismo
- Unequal financial decisions

**Activities for preventing violence**
- Community dialogue on violence and gender
- Community members intervene in cases of violence
- Support from community members
- Links to external stakeholders and justice
Process tracing: Mechanisms

Process tracing is “the systematic study of the link between an outcome of interest and an explanation based on the rigorous assessing and weighting of evidence for and against causal inference” (Ricks & Liu 2018).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN GBV PREVENTION (X)

Causal mechanisms

Conscientisation

Community starts a dialogue on violence and gender

Bystander interventions

Community members start to intervene in cases of violence

Bonding social capital

Community members provide support for survivors

Bridging social capital

Survivors and community agents are supported with resources by stakeholders outside the community

OUTCOME: FEWER CASES OF GBV (Y)
Iraida

My name is Iraida Sala Tuanama, and I have been the promotora of San Alejandro for 11 years. I want to be a part of the project because I see a lot of women being physically and psychologically mistreated. There are a lot of women here that say "you are only for the kitchen." But I tell them that women can also have opinions because we have the same rights and responsibilities and we need to learn how to defend ourselves. My role as the leader of the violence project is not easy, but we can do it because for me, being a promotora and facing this project is a lot of hard work. I hope to prevent violence; I wish that, for every problem out there, I can talk to them, they can listen and put it into practice.
Process tracing: Iraida

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN GBV PREVENTION (X) → Community starts a dialogue on violence and gender → Community members start to intervene in cases of violence → Community members provide support for survivors → Survivors and community agents are supported with resources by stakeholders outside the community → OUTCOME: FEWER CASES OF GBV (Y)
Discussion

• Community discussion can end in community conflict rather than support. However, with external support structures in place this can still reduce GBV.

• Simply raising local attention to violence within communities can bring about change, but also comes with significant responsibilities
  • response pathways
  • gender lens
  • community exclusion of those who take action
Muchas gracias!