

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ...

Intimate Partner Violence in Arada Sub-City, Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City and Institutional  
Response

Chala Gidisa

Addis Ababa University

School of Social Work

Advisor: Meseret Kasahun (PhD)

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Chala Gidisa

Addis Ababa University

School of Social Work

Approval of Examining Board

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Advisor

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Signature

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Date

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Examiner

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## **Acronyms**

ACPF- African Child Policy Forum

CBO- Community Based Organizations

DV- Domestic Violence

UN- United Nations

EC- Ethiopian Calendar

EDHS- Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey

EWLA- Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

HTP- Harmful Traditional Practice

MOLSA- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

MoWCYA- Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

SART- Sub-Saharan Research and Training

SPSS- Statistical Package for Social Science

STI- Sexually Transmitted Disease

UNECE- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF- United Nations Children Fund

VAW- Violence Against Women

WHO- World Health Organization

WISE- Women In Self Employment

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## **Abstract**

*The objective of this study was to explore the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Arada Sub-City, Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City Administration and institutional response to the problem. The study involved both quantitative and qualitative methods. Respondents for quantitative data were randomly selected while participants for qualitative study were selected through purposive sampling. A total of 154 respondents (all female) were selected to fill in a close ended questionnaire with a non-response rate of 2% and 18 people are involved on the in-depth interview and focused group discussion. The study has found high prevalence of intimate partner violence in the target area. Emotional violence is the most prevalent form of intimate partner violence followed by economic violence, physical violence and sexual violence (70%, 66%, 58%, 42%) respectively. While there is statistically moderate level of positive significance between educational level of respondents and their experience of economic violence, there exist a very weak positive relationship between monthly income of families and their experience of Violence against Women. There is statistically positive significant relationship between Income earned by women and experience of intimate partner violence. The study has found insignificant correlation for age and educational level of intimate partners. Institutional response to VAW is found to be ineffective due to lack of evidences, government regulations, lack of coordination and organizational capacity. The research concluded high rate of prevalence of intimate partner violence and indicated policy and practice implications for social work.*

## **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

According to the 1993 United Nations General Assembly's declaration of Elimination of violence Against Women, VAW is defined as "any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." (UN, 1993). Violence Against women usually occurs in the form of physical, sexual, economic or emotional. Practitioners of the field also categorize VAW in context of its happening as VAW occurring in the family, in the general community and VAW perpetrated by the State. (UN, 1993) VAW is universally recognized as a major health and human right issue in the face of its worldwide presence.

It is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have encountered either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their lives. However, some national studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. (UNWOMEN, 2013) Around 120 million girls worldwide (slightly more than 1 in 10) have experienced forced intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives. By far the most common perpetrators of sexual violence against girls are current or former husbands, partners or boyfriends. (UNICEF, 2015)

According to a study by UNSTAT, reported prevalence of physical violence was highest in Africa, with almost half of countries reporting lifetime prevalence of over 40 per cent. Similar study indicated that reported lifetime prevalence rates of sexual violence were higher across Africa than other regions with reported prevalence of at least 20 per cent. (UNSTAT, 2015)

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VAW is widely practiced in Ethiopia with regional variations. Even if lack of data has been a hindrance to fully grasp the circumstances, reasons, consequences and impact of violence against women in the Ethiopian context, limited studies conducted on the area have shown that the problem exists in different forms both in rural and urban areas. For instance, Community based studies in Ethiopia indicated 50 -60% of women experienced some form of intimate partner violence in their life time. (MoWYCA, 2013)

It is very common to see variances in findings of different studies regarding major causes of VAW in Ethiopia. While some studies attach the causes to poverty and economic inequalities, others identified attributes related to gender inequality and discrimination influenced by power imbalances between women and men. In addition, low education, child maltreatment or exposure to violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol are identified by some other scholars as major factors associated with increased risk of perpetration of violence against women.

Intimate partner violence and other forms of violence have a serious individual, family, community and societal consequences. Such consequences vary from physical harm and psychological deterioration to death at individual level, while families affected by violence against women are likely to suffer from deterioration of health, loss of income, separation and breakups. Communities with high prevalence of intimate partner violence are also likely to experience unhealthy relationships, abundance of street children, theft, gang and heavy pressure on public services like health and security. Intimate partner violence has numerous destructive consequences on women's health and safety. In addition to direct physical and emotional outcome of violence, women's general quality of life can be negatively impacted during their lifetime, which results in low participation of women in various aspects of social and individual life. (Johnson, 2008)

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Ethiopia is signatory to important international conventions that imply a commitment to combating intimate partner violence and gender based violence: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women as well as the African Charter's protocol on Women's Rights which obliges states to implement measures for the protection of women who are at risk of being subjected to harmful practices or all other forms of violence, abuse and intolerance. The Growth and Transformation Plan sets a specific target on reducing the rates of abduction, early marriage and FGM and, within the national gender policy, GBV is a priority. However, GBV also impacts on other government priorities: early marriage impedes progress on girls' education and maternal health and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS is increased by acts of sexual violence.

(TECS, 2013)

A recent study conducted in 2012 categorized the main areas of CSO work on GBV as: raising public awareness (working to change attitudes and increase knowledge of the law and rights), building the capacity of relevant government officials to handle victims/cases of GBV (police, judiciary, Ministry/Bureaus Women Youth Child Affairs, health care and education workers), work with women's community groups/structures, legal aid and representation and policy advocacy. (TECS, 2013)

This thesis is structured in five main parts. The first part introduces readers with background of the study, statement of the problem, key research questions, significance of the study and major limitations. The second section of this thesis presents review of literature on Violence against Women which includes how various scholars defined Violence against Women,

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forms of Violence against Women and prevalence of the problem with specific relevance to Ethiopia. Conceptual framework of this thesis is also described in similar chapter. The third part of this research is aimed at presenting the research design and methods. In the 4<sup>th</sup> chapter, findings of quantitative and qualitative data is presented while discussion, summary and implication of the research are presented in the last chapter.

### **1.1. Statement of the Problem**

Intimate partner Violence against women has remained a serious social problem in Ethiopia. The magnitude of VAW is usually underestimated and overlooked since it has been rooted across cultures and traditions in Ethiopia. Global VAW prevalence data shows that physical and/or sexual intimate violence has occurred to 1 in 3 (35%) of women all over the world and more than 38% of cases of murder of women is due to VAW committed by intimate partner. (World Health Organization, 2005)

A cross-sectional population based household survey involving 1600 sample respondents was conducted by Sileshi G Abeya, Mesganaw F Afework and Alemayehu W Yalewon “Intimate Partner Violence in Western Ethiopia: Prevalence, Trends and Associated Factors”2011 which indicated the fact that violence against women especially those committed by intimate partner is highly prevalent in many parts of Ethiopia. Among a sample of 1540 who have ever been in relationship, 76.5% faced intimate partner violence in their lifetime and 72.5% for the past one year while 56.9% of the women faced a co-occurrence of sexual, physical and psychological violence. (Abeya SG, 2011)The research further identified factors associated with VAW such as Abduction, partner alcohol consumption, hostility and previous witnessing of parental violence. (Abeya SG, 2011)

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According to the Ethiopian Gender Survey conducted by UNFPA and the Population Council in 2010, 10% of all sampled married women in Ethiopia had an experience of physical violence from their husbands. Among commonly observed forms of physical violence are being slapped, pushed, shook or thrown something at. Another study conducted by MoLSA and UNICEF identified root causes of intimate partner violence such as poverty, economic inequalities, dysfunctional families, rural-urban migration, gender discrimination, irresponsible adults' sexual behavior, and harmful traditional practices. Furthermore, of the sufferers who informed of being exposed to intimate partner violence by their husbands, 11.3% believed they deserved it. The finding from 2011 EDHS substantiated this where 68% of women and 45% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances. (UNICEF, MoLSA, 2006)

CARE Ethiopia commissioned a study involving a sample of 700 households in 2008, where the household head and the spouse were interviewed from 4 woredas in different regions of Ethiopia. Among the interviewed women, 36.6% have experienced physical violence, 76.6% have faced sexual violence, 26.4% emotional violence while 92% were sufferers of household responsibilities related to violence. According to the study, the most widespread act of violence was being slapped or having something thrown at them at (34.7%), followed by being pushed or shoved (33.1%), doing something deliberately to scare her (12.8%), deprive the woman of food, water or sleep (5.7%) and threatening or actually using a gun, knife or any other weapon, being tied up or blindfolded (4.9%). (CARE, 2008)

Attempt was made by UNFPA and Population Council to measure the prevalence of marital rape and coercion by asking respondents about the circumstance of their first sexual experience with intimate partners. Findings showed that quarter of sexually experienced women

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experienced their first intimate sexual initiation under coercive circumstances in urban areas while the figure is 35% for rural areas. The study found that less than 10% of victims told someone about the coercive experience. Less than 3% required medical assistance and 1.9% sought legal assistance. The subject of sexual violence among married women was also focused and high prevalence was observed. The study revealed that 22% of marital sexual initiation was a result of force. Married young girls encounter forced marital sexual initiation more likely than older married women do. 38percent of girls married between ages 10 to 14 reported forced first sex. Among girls married after age 20, only 3 percent reported forced marital sexual initiation. Sexual violence by partner was one of the focus areas of the CARE Ethiopia study. Findings show that 26.5% of married women have experienced some type of sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among these women, 9% were physically forced to have intercourse. (CARE, 2008)

Looking at institutional response to VAW, VAW response mechanisms include a variety of interventions implemented by formal institutions, as well by informal institutions and civil society organizations, across the security and justice, health and social sectors. Different government and non-government organizations in Ethiopia employ various prevention and response mechanisms to address the challenge of violence against women. However, there exists low evidence base to scale up or disapprove the existing approaches to violence against women which are being practiced by different NGOs and GOs. Many organizations working on women empowerment lacks specifically defined approach to prevention/response to violence against women.

Despite their high prevalence, studies in Ethiopia seldom address all forms of violence against women, a large proportion of the studies are focused on sexual violence and physical

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violence. My review of several studies under this research found that no study has been conducted in Addis Ababa on intimate partner violence addressing details of all forms of violence against women and the relationship between several socio economic variables and intimate partner violence. There is also lack of systematic assessment made to understand and inform practices relevant to VAW and interventions being made by many CSOs, government and community based organizations.

### **1.2. General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to understand and measure the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in the context of Addis Ababa city and to identify social and economic variables contributing to its prevalence.

### **1.3. Specific Objectives of the Study**

1. To determine prevalence of the four forms of intimate partner violence in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City
2. To assess the significance of relationship among socio-economic variables and prevalence of intimate partner violence.
3. Assess organizational approaches and strategies towards prevention and response to Intimate partner Violence.

### **1.4. Research Question**

The major research question of this study is “What is the prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub-city of Addis Ababa City Administration”. Furthermore the study will try to work against the following specific questions;

- What is the prevalence rate of physical violence against women in woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City?

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- What is the prevalence rate of sexual violence against women in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City?
- What is the prevalence rate of Economic violence against women in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City?
- What is the prevalence rate of Emotional violence against women in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City?
- What is the significance of relationship between socio-economic variables and the four forms of Intimate partner Violence?
- What are the trends in institutional response to intimate partner violence?

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The following justifications provides basis for significance of this research/study:

- a. The study will provide quantitative and qualitative measure of status of intimate partner violence which facilitates objective communication in the field and promote advocacy by providing extra evidence of engagement.
- b. The study will analyze the level of interplay between forms of intimate partner violence and different socio economic variables which will promote program integration of other development programs and intimate partner violence.
- c. The study will contribute to wellbeing of women in general through enhancing learning and effectiveness of response and prevention initiatives.

### **1.6. Limitations of the study**

Due to financial and time constraints, the study could not cover area over which the situation of the whole Addis Ababa city can be deduced. Findings from this study can only

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represent the situation of intimate partner violence in that specific woreda where sample was taken. However, one can relate findings of this study with woredas having similar characteristics. Due to traditional deep rootedness of the problem, there is underreporting of VAW by respondents during the data collection process. There is a recall bias due to lack of recognition of the abusiveness of past experiences by respondents. There was also lack of secondary information from organizations working on VAW.

### **1.7. Scope of the Study**

Findings of this study are only attributable to the context where data was collected. The geographic target of this study is Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City, Arada Sub-City. Only women between the age of 18 and 65 and who have been in intimate relationship for the last 5 years are targeted for this study. In-terms of thematic focus, the research has covered the four forms of intimate partner violence based on conventional definition of the UN. Institutional response and prevention component of the research has focused on national and local actors who are working as women focused organizations. The study will also analyze the significance of relationship between selected socio-economic variables and Intimate Partner Violence.

### **1.8. Operational Definition of Key Terms**

**Intimate Partner Violence:** physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former male partner or spouse of a female partner.

**Violence against Women:** any act of gender based violence that results in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

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**Physical Violence:** The intentional use of physical force by male partner with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm.

**Sexual Violence:** is any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act by violence or coercion, or acts directed against a person's sexuality within intimate relationship.

**Psychological Violence:** is a form of abuse, characterized by a male partner subjecting, or exposing, a woman to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression or post-traumatic stress disorder.

**Economic Violence:** Economic violence toward women occurs when a male abuser maintains control of the family finances, deciding without regard to women how the money is to be spent or saved, thereby reducing women to complete dependence for money to meet their personal needs.

**Institutional Response:** Any form of programs and activities run by government and non-governmental organizations aimed at reducing prevalence and root causes of intimate partner violence and providing services to survivors.

**Survivor:** Person who has experienced some form of intimate partner violence.

**Gender Based Violence:** is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.

**Perpetrator:** a male partner that directly inflicts violence or other abuse against the will of a female partner.

## **Chapter II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Under this chapter, key concepts related to Intimate partner violence, forms of intimate partner violence, its prevalence in global and national context, cause and conceptual framework will be presented based on review of related literature.

### **2.1.Key concepts of Intimate Partner Violence and Violence against Women**

#### **2.1.1. Definitions**

VAW is in essence, violence predominantly inflicted by men on women and girls. VAW is defined by the UN as “any act of gender based violence that results in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. (UN, 1993) VAW is recognized to comprise domestic violence, sexual and psychological forms of abuse as well as harmful practices, such as FGM. It also includes prenatal sex selection and female infanticide- extreme manifestations of the low social value placed on girls. (Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, 2008) VAW is not restricted to the above forms of abuse, it is also manifested in the form of social, financial and physical abuses. (Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, 2008)

Whereas the declaration of Elimination of Violence against Women provides a wider description of scope of Violence against Women, violence against women is in no way limited to these acts. Hence, the VAW occurrence embraces, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence. Violence against Women usually take place in varied settings like family and community and its survivors are characterized by a multitude of socio-economic status, education, ethnicity, and culture. Perpetrators of VAW are also diverse as

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victims of violence are. Some social groups are at particular risk of becoming victims of violence. Examples of these groups include minorities, women with disabilities, women living in poor neighborhood etc. (UNECE, 2016)

Intimate Partner happens when a partner or ex-partner tries to physically or psychologically control another. This is often described as a violence between spouses. However, it can also describe cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Intimate partner violence occurs in all races, cultures, religion and ethnicity. Intimate partner violence is perpetrated on both women and men. (Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, 2008) DV in general is defined as “the emotional, physical, psychological or sexual abuse perpetrated against a person by that person’s spouse, former spouse, partner or former partner.” (McCue, 1995)

According to CDC, the term "intimate partner violence" describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy.(CDC, 2015)

“Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females” (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2015). While it is emphasized that women and girls are the ‘primary victims of GBV’, the guideline acknowledges that men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence. (<http://www.endvawnow.org/>).

“Intimate partner Violence” shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim”.

(Council of Europe, 2011)

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“Intimate violence is when someone uses abusive behavior to control and/or harm a member of their family, or someone with whom they have an intimate relationship. Family violence includes many different forms of physical and emotional abuse, as well as neglect carried out by family members or intimate partners” (US Department of Justice, 2016)

This paper tries to specifically utilize the definition attached to Intimate Partner Violence since the scope of the research is to assess the level of physical, sexual, economic and psychological harm suffered exclusively by women and girls, the perpetrators being exclusively men and boys under intimate relationship

### **2.1.2 Forms of Intimate Partner Violence**

There are many methods to classify violence perpetrated against women. Depending on setting / place of the occurrence of violence, it can be categorized as family violence, community violence and state violence. Family violence represents violence that takes place in the domestic setting. Intimate partner violence such as marital rape, sexual violence, , incest, sexual abuse of female children, non-spousal violence and various forms of HTP that take place within the home can be categorized as domestic violence. Violence, which occurs outside the household in the community, is a form of community violence. Women face violence in neighborhoods, workplaces, schools, religious institutions and in other community institutions. Violence can also be perpetrated by the actors such as the police, individuals of the armed force, and officials working in government offices. (MoWYCA, 2013)

Depending on its nature, intimate partner violence is commonly described in the form of physical, sexual, psychological and economic. Physical violence is deliberate use of bodily force for causing temporary injury, disability and death of women. Physical violence is manifested in the form of kicking, slapping, pushing, punching, burning and using acid. Sexual violence refers

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to violent sexual act, which makes a woman to engage in a sexual activity without her will. This meaning is further applicable to sexual violence towards women who are not in a position give their consent such as a woman who is in poor health, has disability, or under influence.

Psychological violence refers to actions taken to threaten and discriminate against women, and manifested in the form of insult, threats of abandonment or abuse, belittling, surveillance, confinement to the home, threats to take away custody of the children, isolation, and destruction of objects, verbal aggression and humiliation. Economic violence involves behaviors targeted at disempowering women through denying them access to and control economic resources needed for physical and psychological well-being such as withholding funds, denial to contribute financially, food and basic needs, and controlling employment and access to health care, etc. (MoWYCA, 2013)

### **2.1.2. Prevalence of Violence against Women in Ethiopia and Addis Ababa**

Background Localized and national surveys indicate that violence against women and girls in Ethiopia is widespread, with regional variations. Violence against women is a manifestation of the prevailing gender inequality in the country and impairs the enjoyment of women of their fundamental freedoms and human rights. It is widely recognized that the most common forms of gender based violence in Ethiopia are rape, abduction, early marriage, spousal battering, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and trafficking of women. A survey conducted in Ethiopia, as part of a WHO multi country study, showed that Ethiopia had the highest percentage of physical assaults of all 22 countries surveyed across the world, with 49% of women having experienced physical assaults by intimate male partner. The EDHS 2005 also indicated that 75% of girls undergo FGM. (Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, 2011)

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A study conducted in Addis Ababa by Sub-Saharan Research and Training in 2011 indicated that 46.8% of 400 sampled respondents in 3 sub-cities of Addis Ababa City have reported they have experienced intimate partner violence in their life time while 45.8% reported they never had such an experience. Kirkos Sub-City has reported the highest rate of prevalence while Akaki Kality Sub-City has reported the least. The study further found that the experience of sexual violence is (29.5%) followed by emotional violence (27%) and economic violence (19%). (Sub-Saharan Africa Training and Research Institute, 2011) The research however, fails to systematically provide detailed description of forms of violence.

Survey of domestic violence Against Women in Some selected woredas of Addis Ababa was conducted by Solomon Girma in 1999. The objective of the study was to examine various aspects of DV against women in some selected woredas of Addis Ababa. The study took 20 sampled women. 40% of the respondents believed that their husbands have the right to beat them. According to the study, majority of the respondents experienced battering by their husbands at least once. Four were beaten during pregnancy. It was found that educated husbands also batter their wives. (Girma, 1999) A senior essay conducted by Tizita Jemberu indicated that many cultures consider marriage and family as private area and no interference of the freedom of male is needed. He is head; he controls events and decisions and punishes challenges to his authority. There is a widespread belief that women provoke, can tolerate or even enjoy a certain level of violence from their spouses. (Jemberu, 2003) In this study which involved 20 participants, it was found that all the husbands of 20 women were working, and all the husbands earned more money than their employed wives. 75% of working wives covered household expenses. (Jemberu, 2003)

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African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) conducted a retrospective survey in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda in 2006. The survey was aimed at capturing the voices of African girls who have experienced violence and, by doing so, enable them to reach policy makers who can affect change on their behalf. A group of women were selected from various social classes with diverging backgrounds and from different societal groups. They were all between the ages of 18 to 24. The survey looked at their experience of VAW from their childhood until they are 18. The Ethiopian research team surveyed 600 young women aged 18-24 years. The findings of the survey indicated that; 68.5% of girls surveyed in Ethiopia are sexually abused, 84% of sampled Ethiopian girls had experienced physical abuse, 100% of girls surveyed in Ethiopia are psychologically abused in one way or another, more than half of these girls have seen someone they knew was severely beaten, 5.3% of them watched as someone they know or a stranger is murdered and 29.7% of those who are sexually abused had experienced rape. (African Child Policy Forum, 2006)

Another study conducted by Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association in 2008 identified the prevalence and types of intimate partner violence in Ethiopia. The findings of the study indicate that the prevailing forms of violence in Ethiopia are wife beating, insults and showing disrespect, intimidation and forced displacement from home. The study further explored several possible causes of intimate partner violence such as low level of community awareness, culture and religious ideologies. The economic dependence of women and alcohol abuse were found to be the two most important factors that continue to aggravate IPV. Looking at particular case of Addis Ababa, wife battering, insults and disrespects and intimidation are some common forms of IPV while acid and fire-burn, denial of food and rest, labor exploitation and excessive control are less prevalent forms of IPV in Addis Ababa. (Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, 2008)

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A study conducted by SART consult identified prevalence of Emotional Violence with in intimate relationships in Addis Ababa. Accordingly, 53.7% of the survey participants responded they experienced emotional violence. Regarding the type of emotional violence it has identified insult (26.3%) and bad feeling about themselves (13.7%). (Sub-Saharan Africa Training and Research Institute, 2011) The study further identified that emotional violence is largely committed by husbands (23.3%) followed by a boyfriend (17.8%). Teachers, close friends and sexual partners were cited as the least perpetrators of emotional violence. (Sub-Saharan Africa Training and Research Institute, 2011) The same study has also assessed the prevalence of physical violence indicating that 20% of respondents responded they have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months before undertaking the research. Being slapped is reported by majority of those who experienced physical violence. (Sub-Saharan Africa Training and Research Institute, 2011) A study by SART had also assessed prevalence of sexual violence. It was found that only 14.6% of respondents have encountered sexual violence.

According to a study conducted by CARE Ethiopia all forms of gender based violence have been observed across all areas surveyed (though to varying degrees). This includes; wife beating, sexual harassment, marital rape, threatening, scolding and harassing women and girls, multiple marriage, men refusing to economically support the family, men denying the existence of children born out of wedlock, refusal to share family property with women after divorce, spending family resources on drink and other personal expenses, controlling women's fertility (not allowing women to use family planning), restricting women's movement and advancement in education, degrading and neglecting women and girls. However, the most common form of gender-based-violence that is ubiquitous across all survey areas is domestic violence, often characterized by long-term patterns of abusive behavior and control. Domestic violence,

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especially of husbands beating wives and children, was not necessarily viewed as gender-based violence among the community. (CARE, 2008) Similar study indicated that the degree and the forms of gender-based violence vary across the survey area. For instance, domestic violence, sexual harassment, marital rape, non-partner rape, men refusing to support their wives and denial of children born out of wedlock, are common forms of gender based violence in urban areas such as Addis Ababa and Burayu. In rural areas the most common forms of GBV include wife beating, early marriage, marriage by abduction, men drinking and coming late at night and disturb the family, husbands having multiple sexual partners, denial of property (such as land or house), marital rape and FGM. (CARE, 2008)

A study conducted by care further shows the prevalence of all types of violence by intimate partners was very high in almost all woredas, with the lowest prevalence found in Addis Ababa (90%) and the maximum found in some woredas of Oromia Region. In addition, the prevalence of physical violence by partners ranged from 21% in Amhara to 51% in Oromia. (CARE, 2008)

### **2.1.3. Causes and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence**

The underlying causes of violence against women include, among others, women's low status and limited power, their low access to social and economic resources, limited enforcement of the available gender sensitive laws, and lack of legal protection to women and girls. This lack of power makes women more vulnerable to acts of violence and exposes them to more severe forms of violence and more serious injuries than do male victims. (UNICEF, MOLSA, 2006)

On the other hand, the consequences of gender based violence are many, among which physical, psychological and emotional damages are common. Violence against women, such as rape, abduction and early marriage put women and girls at risk to STIs, HIV/AIDSs, unwanted

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multiple pregnancies and unsafe abortions. Early marriage, for instance, compromises girls' educational opportunities and limits them from realizing their full potential. Even though women and girls suffer immensely from violence, victims are afraid to report and get appropriate remedies due to many factors, including the prevailing cultural practices which condone practices that violates women's rights, fear of secondary victimization and low awareness and sensitivity of the community and law enforcement bodies to the issue. Further, even though the Family Law and the Penal Laws have been amended to put safeguards for women, these laws have neither been disseminated adequately nor enforced to protect women from violence. It is also widely recognized that the scope and magnitude of violence against women in the different regions, among different ethnic groups is not known and documented to assist for the formulation of evidence based responses and mechanisms. (CARE, 2008)

A study conducted among 400 female college students of Kotebe teachers college witnessed, the odds of victimization and financial dependency over intimate partner, witnessing and form of domestic violence during childhood period and the nature of places for spending leisure time in risky places increased the odds of victimization. (K, 2009) The underlying cause of VAW as well as the factors that increase the risk of its occurrence is ultimately attributed to the systemic gender based discrimination against women. Various studies attribute patriarchy, the systemic domination of women by men, as the root cause of violence against women across countries and cultures around the world. Other factors such as economic status, class, age, disability, religion and culture intersect or intertwine with patriarchy to give violence against women particular forms or manifestations. Further, these factors act as immediate triggers or immediate causes for VAW. (World Health Organization, 2005)

### **2.1.4. Summary of Review of literature**

While reviewing literatures relevant to the concept of intimate partner violence and violence against Women, it was found that the term has been used synonymously with gender based violence, domestic violence, family violence and other related definitions which shows lack of consensus regarding the use of terms. Though the existing literature defines VAW in different ways, throughout this paper, the conventional definition given by UN is consistently used as “any act of gender based violence that results in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.” (UN, 1993). Intimate partner violence in this thesis takes the definition of ‘domestic violence by a male spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the female partner’.

Disparity in definition of VAW and intimate partner violence is also reflected in categorization of forms of violence against women. Some existing literatures categorize VAW in two general forms of ‘direct and indirect’ while others list detailed forms of violence without any systematic categorization. Sexual assault and wife battering are the most commonly referred forms of violence in most literatures. UNWOMEN for example categorizes forms of violence as sexual, economic, physical and psychological. Adding to these forms it lists sexual trafficking, femicide and political violence as additional forms of violence. For the sake of focus and conventionality of use, this paper has tried to emphasize on the 4 common forms of intimate partner violence against women.

A detailed review of localized studies regarding prevalence of intimate partner violence in Ethiopia shows an alarming prevalence of different forms of violence against women with variations across regions and cultures. While majority of studies gave due importance to the most

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direct physical forms violence such as rape, abduction and early marriage, the level of attention given to more systematic and invisible forms of violence such as economic and psychological violence is much less. A review of few studies which were able to provide comprehensive view of VAW lacks proper and systematic sampling procedure and clearer assessment of manifestation of various forms of violence against women. Since the findings of each research undertaking is dependent on their definition of VAW and their forms, it is difficult to draw generalized conclusion from findings from reviewed literatures while they contribute a piece of information to consider in the research process.

### **2.2. Theoretical Framework**

Conceptual framework of this study is based on direct social work theories of feminism and the ecological system theories. Many social work practitioners have worked within feminist frameworks. Feminist social work can be defined as a form of social work practice that takes women's experience of the world as the starting point of its analysis and by focusing on the links between a woman's position in society and her individual predicament, responds to her specific needs, creates egalitarian relations in 'client'–worker interactions and addresses structural inequalities. Meeting women's particular needs in a holistic manner and dealing with the complexities of their lives – including the numerous tensions and diverse forms of oppression impacting upon them, is an integral part of feminist social work. Its focus on the interdependent nature of social relations ensures that it also addresses the needs of those that women interact with men, children and other women. (Dominelli, 2002)

Different feminist theories have been used so far to explain the issue of gender inequality. Although all feminists strive for gender equality, there are various ways to approach this theory, including liberal feminism, socialist feminism and radical feminism. Despite their difference, the

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central theme of feminist theories lies on how social structures has contributed to inequality between men and women and how social organization has hindered women to access resources, power and opportunities.

Liberal Feminist Theory is an individualistic focus, which deliberates on women having their equality through being responsible for their actions and choices ( (Brookes, 2008)). On a similar note, Giddens defines liberal theory as a “feminist theory that believes gender inequality is produced by reduced access for women and girls to civil rights and allocation of social resources such as education and employment”. (Giddens, 2001)

Socialist feminisms argue that the source of women's oppression is their economic dependence on a husband. Their solution is full-time jobs for women, with the state providing paid maternity leave and child-care. But, what the state gives, the state can take away. State policies reflect state interests, not women's. Women are worker-mothers or just mothers, depending on the state's economic needs. (Judith, 1995)

Radical feminism is a perspective within feminism that calls for a radical reordering of society in which male supremacy is eliminated in all social and economic contexts. Radical feminism's theoretical watchword is *patriarchy*, or men's pervasive oppression and exploitation of women, which can be found wherever women and men are in contact with each other, in private as well as in public. (Judith, 1995) Radical feminism explains that most men have the potential to use physical violence against women, including rape and murder. They point to the commonness of date rape and wife beating, of murders of ex-wives and former girlfriends. (Judith, 1995)

While different feminist perspectives are used in the paper, the most significantly used theoretical framework in this research paper is Ecological Systems theory of Violence against

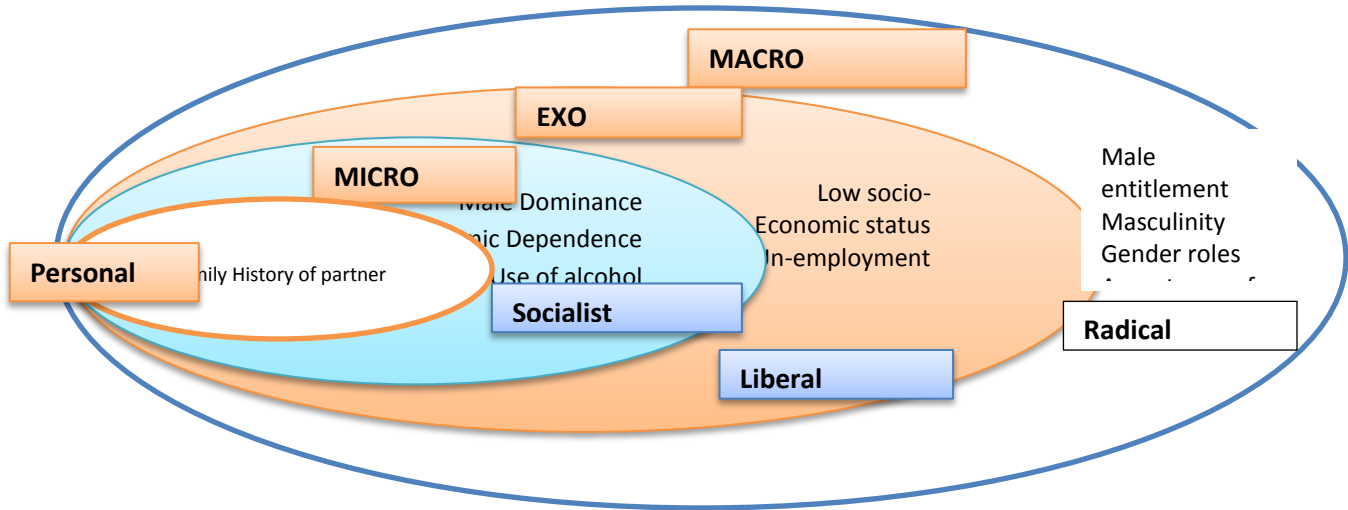
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Women. According to proponents of this theory, the feminist community has been especially reluctant to acknowledge factors other than patriarchy in the etiology of abuse. (Heise, 1998) Male dominance is the foundation for any realistic theory of violence, but experience suggest that as a single factor explanation is inadequate (Heise, 1998) Only recently have theorists begun to concede that a complete understanding of gender abuse may require acknowledging factors operating on multiple levels. (Crowell & Burgess, 1996) Ecological frameworks have been conceptualized in a variety of ways although all share the notion of embedded levels of causality (Heise, 1998) A descriptive nomenclature of Belsky is the most widely used analysis. The framework consists of four levels of analysis. The inner most circle represents the personal history factors that each individual brings to his relationship and behavior. The next level of analysis microsystem which represents immediate contexts in which the abuse takes place most commonly family and intimate relationship. The exo-system, the third level, represents institutions and social structures that embed the micro-system such as neighborhood, social networks and identity groups. The macro-system encompass general views and attitudes that permeate the culture at large. (Belsky, 1980)

In addition to ecological model, this specific research work is informed by the 3 feminist perspectives of liberal feminism, socialist feminism and radical feminism. Because each framework has limitations in providing comprehensive perspective to the research, various discourses have been extracted from each theory of feminism. While the impact of access to social services such as education and employment will be seen from the liberal approach in relation to violence against women, economic dependence of women on their intimate partners and its relevance to violence against women will be discussed and framed by the social feminist perspectives. Radical feminism informed and framed the variables related to social norms and

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the notion of gender roles. While the ecological model has the capacity to accommodate discourses in different feminist and violence theories, (Heise, 1998) different perspectives of feminist theories are presented to have a deeper insight of each layer of ecological theory.



*Diagram 1: Ecological Model of Intimate Partner violence*

## **CHAPTER III: STUDY DESIGN**

### **3.1. Study Design**

This study has used mix of both quantitative and qualitative research methods in order to assess prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence and significance of relationship between variables. The array of potential benefits that adequately designed mixed method can provide has been conceptualized by a number of scholars. The validity of findings can be improved by using more than one technique to study similar phenomenon.

For this specific study, a descriptive research design was used to generate information on prevalence of intimate partner violence and causal relationship between variables. Conceptual framework of this research is based on previous exploratory studies made by different individuals and organizations in Ethiopia and abroad which will leave out the role of this study to define the problem. A **cross-sectional** survey was used to describe and quantify the situation and distribution of intimate partner violence over a given time which is 5 years.

### **3.2. Study Area**

The study has covered woreda 3 of Arada Sub-City. The woreda is located in central part of Addis Ababa bordered by Merkato Area in the south, Piazza area in the east, Enkulal Fabrica in the Western part and Semein Mazegaja area on the northern side. According to official data of the woreda administration, the population of the woreda is 22,350 among whom 11622 are female and 10728 are male dwellers. The area is selected due its representation of majority of woredas in Addis Ababa City in terms of economic activities, housing and stability of population.

### **3.3. Study Population**

The population of this study are girls and women above the age of 18 and those who are below the age of 65 and who have been residing in Arada Sub-City, Woreda 3 since the last 5 years. The sampling frame of the study are all women who are/were in any intimate relationship since the past 5 year from which the actual sample of the study is drawn. The study excluded all women who are below the age of 18 since they are unlikely to demonstrate some forms of violence which are experienced only in intimate relationships. Since significant number of women beyond the age of 65 are not in active relationship, they are purposely excluded from this study. The total population from which the sample is taken is 1,500 women. (Arada Sub-city WYCA Office, 2013)

### **3.4. Sampling**

The findings of this study is generalizable to women population of Arada Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City Administration who have been in intimate relationship for the last 5 years period. This study has employed a probability-sampling method to identify representative samples of the study. Thus, all women who are in the age range of 18-65 and who have been through intimate relationship since last 5 year had equal chance of being selected as a sample. Under probability-sampling method a simple systematic random sampling is used for this study.

### **3.5. Sample Size**

A simple sampling formula is used to determine the sample size for this study. Accordingly at 95% confidence level the sample size is;

$$Sample\ Size = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

With a total population of size 1,500 HHs (N), Z value of 1.96, and margin error of .7 the sample size for this study is **154** respondents. A 50% normal distribution is used to calculate the sample size.

Regarding the sampling for qualitative data collection, a non-probability sampling method, specifically purposive sampling method is used to include participants who represent broad range of perspective. Three different focused group discussions each involving six members are conducted and in depth interviews are administered for eighteen participants who have already participated on the FGD and in depth interview process.

### **3.6.Data Collection Procedures**

For this study, both primary and secondary data collection techniques were employed. For the quantitative part, **cross sectional survey** is used. Cross-sectional surveys are studies aimed at determining the prevalence of a particular characteristic, in a defined population at a particular point in time.

In order to collect primary data, the researcher produced self-administered questionnaires, which are filled out by respondents. Self-administered questionnaire are helpful in ensuring confidentiality of respondent's views and responses due to the fact that issues of violence against women are considered as taboos in Ethiopian context. Interviewer administered questionnaire were used in some instances since the interviewer had to probe to ensure question is well

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understood. 2 female data collectors were oriented to gather survey questionnaires from participants. Data collection using questionnaire was conducted at 2 points where residents of the woreda are gathered for social business. The local retail outlet (Shemachoch Mahber) owned by association of community members and a local health station were identified as data collection points. While a total of 74 questionnaires were administered at Shemachoch Mahber outlet, the remaining 80 questionnaires were administered at Woreda 3 health station. Each 10<sup>th</sup> unit of arriving subjects were approached for administration of data collection.

Regarding qualitative data collection, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were held with 18 respondents who were subjectively selected and were believed to have better understanding of phenomenon of their community. FGD and Key interview participants were selected based on recommendations of the local women's association paralegal service providers who are believed to have detailed information about the area and individuals. In depth interview were used to explore the severity of the problem and to look at sensitive information, past and present experience. Through qualitative data collection, the researcher explored the gravity of the problem, retrieved their experience and identified ways in which violence is being perpetrated against them. Each respondents has filled a consent form before each interview and FGD sessions were held.

### **3.7.Data Collection Techniques**

For the quantitative data collection procedure, closed ended questionnaires were adapted from existing VAW prevalence assessment tools. The survey questionnaires are divided in to 5 key parts. The first part dealt with background information of respondents. It had tried to collect data on independent variables like age, educational background, economic status, family status, partner education, female monthly income etc. The second part of the questionnaire had

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collected data regarding their experience of emotional violence. Key indicators of emotional violence translated in to closed ended questions are later generalized in to combined variable of emotional violence. The third part of the questionnaire had dealt on economic violence. Indicators of economic violence were changed to closed ended questions to determine prevalence of economic violence. The fourth and fifth parts have addressed physical and sexual violence respectively. A pre-test of the questionnaire was done for 20 persons before actual data collection.

Regarding qualitative data, key informants were selected through local community structures (CBOs) and government structures. They were clarified and oriented regarding the purpose and objective of the study. Participants were especially informed about the confidentiality and anonymity of the data. Qualitative Primary data was gathered from service providers regarding institutional response of organizations working on VAW. Accordingly official letter from the Department of SW was communicated for easy access of information. Interviews were held with key program directors and staffs to understand existing services and gaps in prevention and response efforts of VAW.

### 3.7.1. Instrumentation

Variables for different themes of violence against women are identified through a thorough review of several research reports and academic journals. Specifically, a closed ended questionnaires developed for a SASA approach and standard questionnaire developed by WHO to assess various aspects of violence against women were utilized since they are valid and used in more than 10 countries including Ethiopia. Those questionnaires were designed to apply for

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multi-country setting and different situations. A 4 items Likert scale is used to measure prevalence of different forms of violence against women.

### **3.8.Data Analysis**

The most important data for this study is gathered through quantitative methods. Data from qualitative methods is used to further elaborate findings of quantitative methods. This study therefore has utilized a descriptive analysis of data. Survey questionnaires are coded through assignment of numbers to different variables. This study used SPSS version 20. Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to define association of variables and the strength of their association. Data obtained from qualitative part was synthesized and analyzed to substantiate the quantitative information.

### **3.9.Reliability and Validity**

Reliability is the degree to which a measurement technique can be depended upon to secure consistent results upon repeated application. This research is designed in due consideration of the reliability and validity of the study. In order to ensure reliability and validity of the research possible care was given during selection of study type, at the level of data collection and analysis. At the selection process the research tried to explore different studies on the field including expert advice. Various literatures and working documents have helped in making the decision to work on this specific study area. Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative studies, proper sampling and questionnaire pre-test exercises are expected to enhance the validity of this research. A satisfactory internal consistency score of .830 is achieved using Cronbach Alpha analysis on SPSS 20.

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Analysis of qualitative data collected for this research purpose involved cross-checking multiple data sources and collection procedures to measure convergence of all evidences to ensure its trustworthiness and validity of conclusions.

### **3.10. Ethical Considerations**

The anonymity of questionnaire was ensured through coded systems which guaranteed full secrecy. Verbal and written consents were requested for data requiring disclosure of personal information which are relevant to survey and in-depth interview. Interviews were conducted under private settings to ensure confidence of respondents. Maximum care was taken to ensure wordings in the data collection instrument are in accordance with community norms and values. This has helped to gain maximum possible responses regarding VAW.

## **Chapter IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Findings**

In this chapter major data obtained through survey questionnaire and qualitative data collection techniques are presented and discussed. The quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science Version 20. Univariate analysis was done using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and cross tabulation. In addition, the research used spearman correlation to measure strength of relationship between variables. In this research, qualitative data collection and analysis was used to complement the findings from qualitative data.

#### **4.1.1. Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables**

There are about nine demographic variables that are sought to be tested if they are contributing factors to dependent variables i.e. emotional violence, economic violence, sexual

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violence and physical violence. These variables are; age of female respondents, marital status of respondents, educational level of respondents, average monthly income of intimate partners, average monthly contribution of the respondent to average monthly income of both intimate partners, age of intimate partner of the respondent, educational level of respondents' intimate partners and status of use of drugs and alcohol by intimate partner.

*Table 1: Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents*

		Frequency	Percent
Age of Respondents	18-25	42	28.0
	26-35	60	40.0
	36-50	39	26.0
	>50	9	6.0
	Total	150	100.0
Respondents' level of education	Illiterate	18	12.0
	primary education	54	36.0
	Secondary Edu.	18	12.0
	Vocational edu.	45	30.0
	Has first degree	15	10.0
	Has second degree	0	0
	Total	150	100.0
Average Monthly income of intimate partners	<1000	12	8.0
	1000-2000	39	26.0
	2001-5000	66	44.0
	5000-10000	30	20.0
	Total	147	98.0
Monthly Income of Female partner	<1000	72	48.0
	1000-2000	45	30.0
	2000-5000	21	14.0
	Total	138	92.0

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Age of Intimate partners of respondents	18-25	9	6.0
	26-35	66	44.0
	36-50	48	32.0
	>50	27	18.0
	Total	150	100.0
Level of education of Intimate partners of respondents	Illiterate	12	8.0
	Primary Edu.	30	20.0
	Secondary Edu	33	22.0
	Vocational	39	26.0
	First Degree	30	20.0
	Second degree	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0	

In order to gather data regarding their age group, respondents were asked to indicate their belongingness in one of age category provided by the research. Married Women between the age of 26-35 dominates the other age groups being 40% of the total respondents (n=150) followed by married women within the age group of 18-25 years old (28%). Women beyond the age of 50 accounts for only 6% of the total sampled respondents.

In order to gain data regarding their marital status and feature of their marriage, respondents were asked to respond if they are married for the first time, are married after getting divorce from previous marriage or if they are still divorced. According to their response, 82% of respondents (123 of sampled 150) are married for their first time while 16 (24%) are married after divorce from previous marriage. Only 3 (2%) of respondents are still divorced. Survey participants were asked to respond on their level of education. Response from participants

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indicates 18 (12%) of respondents are illiterate, 54 (36%) attended some form of primary education 18 (12%) attended some form of secondary education and 45 (30%) attended some form of vocational training. Only 15(10%) of respondents have completed their first degree while none of respondents have graduated with MA.

Respondents were asked to respond on average monthly income earned by both partners. Accordingly, 12 (8%) of respondents earn a monthly income below 1000 Birr, 39 (26%) of 147 respondents earn a monthly income between Birr 1000 and 2000. 44% (66) of respondents earn a monthly income between 2000 and 5000 while 20% (30) of respondent are able to earn a monthly income of Birr 5000 – 10,000. Respondents were asked regarding how much of average family/mutual monthly income is earned only by the female partner. According to the responses, on average, less than 1000 Birr is earned solely by female intimate partner for 48% (72) of 138 respondents. 45 (30%) of the respondents replied that they earn between 1000 and 2000 Birr per month excluding contribution of their male partner. Only 21 (14%) of respondents earn between 2000 and 5000 Birr per month.

Female respondents were asked to respond on educational level of their intimate partners to make analysis of the relationship between male educational level and perpetration of violence. According to results of the survey, 8% (12) survey participants responded that their intimate partners are illiterate, 20% (30) attended some primary education, 22% (33) attended some secondary education, 26% (39%) attended some vocational training, 20% (30) has acquired their first degree and 6(4%) completed their second degree. Respondents were also asked to reply on behavior of family in which their partners were raised during their childhood.

**4.1.2 Prevalence of different forms of Intimate Partner Violence**

**4.1.2.1 Prevalence of Emotional Violence**

With the objective of measuring prevalence of emotional violence among survey respondents, 7 independent variables were established which are considered as manifestations of emotional violence by different scholars and practitioners. Finally a combined variable entitled ‘emotional variable’ is developed by calculating median response of each variable.

*Table 2: Prevalence of Emotional Violence*

		Frequency	Percent
Does your partner control your whereabouts?	Always	6	4.0%
	Sometimes	48	32.0%
	Rarely	48	32.0%
	Never	48	32.0%
Does your partner prevent you to visit friends and families?	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	45	30.0%
	Rarely	69	46.0%
	Never	33	22.0%
Does your partner provoke you in front of friends and families?	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	42	28.0%
	Rarely	69	46.0%
	Never	36	24.0%
Does your partner makes decisions for you that you should make?	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	54	36.0%
	Rarely	60	40.0%
	Never	33	22.0%
Does your partner speaks negatively about you because of your sex?	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	63	42.0%
	Rarely	54	36.0%
	Never	30	20.0%

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Does your partner tell you that you are weak and useless because you are a woman?	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	60	40.0%
	Rarely	57	38.0%
	Never	33	22.0%
Does your partner threat you by abandoning?	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	39	26.0%
	Rarely	57	38.0%
	Never	54	36.0%
<b>Combined variable (Emotional Violence)</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
	<b>Never</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30.0%</b>

A combined variable of emotional violence entails only 2% (3) of respondents have responded that they encounter emotional violence ‘always’ from their intimate partners. 32% (48) of 150 respondents responded that they face emotional violence ‘sometimes’ in their relationship. 78 (54%) of respondents responded that their intimate partners perpetrate emotional violence ‘rarely’ in their relationships, while 45 (30%) of responded they have never been emotionally abused by their intimate partners.

Participants of FGD and survey indicated that male partner’s tendency to control whereabouts of their female partners and denying their participation in social affairs is decreasing. However, some interview participants have indicated that control by intimate partners is still a very critical problem of some women. Shaming and name calling in front of relatives and friends is rarely observed as per their response.

The dominant emotional abuse as described by all participants of FGD and key informant interview participants is downplaying (Minimization). One of FGD participant stated; “*My husband usually undermine everything I say and do. He usually consider my efforts, economic*

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*activities, relationship and ideas as insignificant and useless. He keep on telling us to focus on household issues rather than wasting my time dealing with unimportant matters”.*

Another interview participant stated *‘My husband is always against me because of my participation in the local self-help women group. He complains on what change had come to our lives because of my participation’*. Most women agreed that downplaying and minimization is usually a result of lack of security and inbuilt need to control our social and economic status by men.

### 4.1.2.2 Prevalence of Economic Violence among Respondents

In order to properly define economic violence committed by male partners against their intimate female partners, 5 different but interrelated independent variables were developed which are supposed to display various manifestation of economic violence. These variables are; preventing a partner to engage in any economic activities, taking away income generated by an intimate partner, preventing a woman from having own savings, deny sharing of income earned by male partner and not engaging a female partner in decision making regarding financial issues in a family. Finally, a combined variable entitled ‘economic violence’ was created by computing median of responses for each category of variable. Frequency of responses are summarized in the following table.

*Table 3: Prevalence of Economic Violence*

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Male intimate partner prevents his partner from engaging in income generation activities	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	45	30.0%
	Rarely	54	36.0%
	Never	48	32.0%
	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	48	32.0%

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Male intimate partner takes away income generated by female intimate partner.	Rarely	33	22.0%
	Never	66	44.0%
preventing a woman from having own savings	Always	6	4.0%
	Sometimes	42	28.0%
	Rarely	45	30.0%
	Never	57	38.0%
Deny sharing of income earned by male partner	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	51	34.0%
	Rarely	45	30.0%
Not engaging a female partner in decision making regarding financial issues	Never	54	36.0%
	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	48	32.0%
	Rarely	60	40.0%
<b>Combined variable ‘Economic Violence’</b>	Never	42	28.0%
	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	45	30.0%
	Rarely	51	34.0%
	Never	51	34.0%

According to responses to different variables under economic violence, 3 of 150 (2%) of respondents responded that their intimate partners commit one or more forms of economic violence ‘always’ in their relationship. 30% (45) from total respondents indicated that they face at least one form of economic violence ‘Sometimes’ in their intimate relationship. 34% (51) of survey respondents have replied to experience of various forms of economic violence as ‘rarely’. 34% (51) of female respondents have responded that they don’t have issue regarding experience of economic violence in their intimate relationship.

A focused group discussion and interview with sampled respondents has revealed economic violence as highly prevalent and dominant form of violence. Preventing a woman from

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economic activities is the most predominant form of economic violence. Among similar stories told by participants is; *“my husband prevents me from engaging myself in economic activities. Whenever I make attempts, he usually tells me what he earns is more than enough for the family while we can't even afford regular meal for our children”*. Participants agreed that there is a big fear among male partners that, with better economic level women would challenge their patriarchy.

Concerning mutual decision making about finances, even though there are some instances when female partners take the lead role in financial decisions, there are numerous circumstances when the male spouse takes a solitary decision on household financial issues, especially when the income is exclusively produced by him. Male partner taking away money earned by female partner is rarely reported during key informant interviews. One of FGD participants stated *“My husband gives me some money for our household consumption. However, I don't know how much he earns”*. In some cases, women who spend their time working outside are suspected by their partners for having extra marital affairs.

### **4.1.2.3 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Respondents**

Survey participants were asked to respond on 3 different variables of physical violence. Hitting/slapping, threatening with knife or weapon and throwing objects at partner were the three variables which were summed up to form a combined variable 'physical violence, using median response of each variable. The following table summarizes data obtained from respondents.

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*Table 4: Prevalence of Physical Violence*

		Frequency	Percent
Does your partner slap you or hit you by stick or by any other means?	Always	3	2.0%
	Sometimes	3	2.0%
	Rarely	87	58.0%
	Never	57	38.0%
Does your partner threaten you with a knife or weapon?	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	0	0.0%
	Rarely	48	32.0%
	Never	102	68.0%
Does your partner throw an object at you?	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	9	6.0%
	Rarely	45	30.0%
	Never	96	64.0%
<b>Combined variable ‘physical violence’</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>rarely</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>58.0%</b>
	<b>never</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>42.0%</b>

Compared to other forms of violence against women, physical violence is the least dominant form of violence against women. The combined variable of physical violence indicates a 63(42%) zero experience of physical violence from male partner. 87 (58%) has responded that they encountered physical violence at least once since their intimate relationship has started. According to survey and FGD participants, when compared with other forms, there is a considerable improvement in the level and frequency of physical violence perpetrated against female partners.

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Key informant interviewees demonstrated a very rare experience of physical violence from their male counterparts. However, such rare experiences are characterized by extreme use of force and physical damage to women. Alcoholic men were found to engage highly in use of physical power to influence their intimate partners. One interviewee explains; *“My husband is a driver who spends much of his time out of Addis. He often suspects me for having affair with other men when he is away. Any moment he has such a suspicion he uses force without even asking me. So I should always live under consciousness to save my marriage. Once I had a broken hands and leg due to physical violence”*.

### 4.1.2.4 Prevalence of Sexual Violence among Respondents

Sexual violence is any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act by violence or coercion, acts to traffic a person or acts directed against a person's sexuality, regardless of the relationship to the victim. In this research, 5 variables which are supposed to indicate prevalence of sexual violence were formed to arrive at a comprehensive picture of prevalence of sexual violence. These are, unwanted sexual contact by persons other than intimate partner, forced sex within and out of intimate relationship, workplace harassment and controlling contraceptive use of female intimate partners.

*Table 5: Prevalence of Sexual Violence*

		Frequency	Percent
Unwanted sexual contact	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	27	18.0%
	Rarely	45	30.0%
	Never	78	52.0%
Forced sex by intimate partner	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	3	2.0%

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	Rarely	84	56.0%
	Never	63	42.0%
<hr/>			
Workplace Harassment	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	9	6.0%
	Rarely	63	42.0%
	Never	78	52.0%
	<hr/>		
Preventing from use of contraceptive	Always	0	0.0%
	Sometimes	0	0.0%
	Rarely	48	32.0%
	Never	102	68.0%
<hr/>			
<b>Combined Variable ‘Sexual Violence’</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
	<b>Rarely</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
	<b>Never</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>58.0%</b>

According to responses of survey participants, unwanted sexual contact from regular men beyond intimate partners is very high. 87 (58%) of survey participants indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact at least once and sometimes in the past 5 years. 78 (52%) of respondents have responded they didn't face any kind of unwanted sexual contact. Forced sex by intimate partner, though it is not considered by majority of respondent as sexual violence, is highly prevalent form of violence. 84 (56%) of survey respondents indicated that they faced intimate partner forced sex rarely since the last 5 years. 63 (42%) of respondents responded that they never encountered forced sex from their partners. The combined variable of sexual violence reveals a prevalence rate of 63 (42%) for sexual violence from intimate and non-intimate partners. Responses from FGD and Key informant interview supported the above analysis. One of the key informants indicated *“there exist common practice of having extra marital affairs among men with better income. Intimate partners who understand such affairs are not in a position to refuse sexual request. But they always live in fear and risk”*.

**4.1.3 Correlation Analysis**

**4.1.3.1 Paired Samples Correlation of Age with different forms of Intimate Partner**

**Violence**

*Table 6: Paired Samples Correlation of Age with different forms of Intimate Partner Violence*

		Age
Age	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.
	N	150
Experience of Emotional Violence	Correlation Coefficient	-.263**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	150
Experience of Economic Violence	Correlation Coefficient	-.174*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034
	N	150
Experience of Sexual Violence	Correlation Coefficient	-.269**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	150
Experience of Physical Violence	Correlation Coefficient	.348**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	150

Correlation analysis were used to examine the relationship between age of respondents and their experience of the four forms of intimate partner violence. Results indicated weak inverse relationship between age of female respondents and experience of economic, emotional and sexual violence. There is moderate level of significance between age of respondents and

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experience of physical violence.  $r(150) = .34, P < .01$ . In general the result suggests that women face various forms of violence regardless of their ages.

*Table 7: Paired samples correlation of educational level of respondents with Intimate Partner Violence*

		Edu Level	
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000
	Edu Level	Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	150
		Correlation Coefficient	.132
	Experience of Emotional_V	Sig. (2-tailed)	.107
		N	150
Spearman's rho	Experience of Economic_V	Correlation Coefficient	.304**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	150
		Correlation Coefficient	.095
	Experience of Sexual_V	Sig. (2-tailed)	.248
		N	150
		Correlation Coefficient	.171*
	Experience of Physical_V	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
		N	150

Correlation analysis were used to examine the relationship between educational level of respondents and their experience of the four forms of intimate partner violence. Results indicated very weak positive relationship between educational level of female respondents and experience of physical, emotional and sexual violence. There is moderate level of statistical significance between educational level of respondents and experience of economic violence.  $r(150) = .304, P < .01$ . In general the result suggests that women face various forms of violence regardless of

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their educational status with the exception of economic violence. Women with better education tend to have better experience of economic violence.

**4.1.3.2 Paired Sample Correlation of monthly family income with different forms of intimate partner violence**

*Table 8: Paired samples correlation of monthly family income with different forms of Intimate partner violence*

		M_Income
M_Income	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.
	N	147
Experience of Emotional_V	Correlation Coefficient	.128
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.124
	N	147
Spearm an's rho	Correlation Coefficient	.344**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	147
Experience of Sexual_V	Correlation Coefficient	.056
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.502
	N	147
Experience of Physical_V	Correlation Coefficient	.251**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	147

As depicted in table 8, there exist a very weak positive significant relationship between monthly income of families and their experience of sexual, physical and sexual violence.

However, with better family income, intimate partners have increased experience of economic violence  $r(147) = .34, P < .01$ .

**4.1.3.3 Paired Sample Correlation of Female partners’ income with different forms of intimate partner violence**

*Table 9: Paired samples correlation of female partner income with different forms of Intimate partner violence*

		Income of female partner	
Spearman's rho	Income of female partner	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	138
	Experience of Emotional_V	Correlation Coefficient	.436**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	138
	Experience of Economic_V	Correlation Coefficient	.510**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	138
	Experience of Sexual_V	Correlation Coefficient	.205*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.016
		N	138
Experience of Physical_V	Correlation Coefficient	.263**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	138	

The above correlation table shows the strength of relationship between monthly income earned by the female partner and her level of exposure to the four forms of intimate partner violence. Among different variables used in the correlation analysis, income earned by female partner is found to be a very determinant factors in the investigation of contributing factors of intimate partner violence. Accordingly, a very positive significant relationship has been found between female monthly income and her experience of intimate partner violence (.510 for economic violence, .205 for sexual violence and .263 for physical violence).

**4.1.3.4 Paired Sample Correlation of partner drug use with different forms of Intimate Partner Violence**

*Table 10: Paired samples correlation of drug use with different forms of intimate partner violence*

		Partner drug use	
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000
	Partner drug use	Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	150
		Correlation Coefficient	.282**
	Experience of Emotional_V	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
		N	150
Spearman's rho	Experience of Economic_V	Correlation Coefficient	.106
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.196
		N	150
	Experience of Sexual_V	Correlation Coefficient	.182*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.025
		N	150
	Experience of Physical_V	Correlation Coefficient	-.045
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.584
		N	150

Table 11 summarizes the strength of relationship between drug use and level of forms of intimate partner violence. According to the analysis, a very insignificant relationship has appeared between drug uses including Khat as not a determinant factor for perpetration of intimate partner violence. But a focused group discussion has indicated alcohol consumption as one of risk factors.

### **4.1.4 Institutional Responses to Intimate partner violence**

With the objective of analyzing and understanding institutional responses to intimate partner violence, various governmental, non-governmental and civil society organizations have been interviewed. Addis Ababa City Administration, Arada Sub-City woreda 3 Women's Affairs Office, Union of Ethiopian Women Charitable Associations, Ethiopian Women's Lawyer's Association, Network of Ethiopian Women Associations, Women Support Association and Addis Ababa Women's Association were approached to understand the general level of response to intimate partner violence. Organizations have been assessed on their experience of VAW related interventions, models/approaches to VAW that are pursued by the organizations, strategic directions towards prevention and response to VAW, staffing and work units dedicated to VAW, coordination and collaboration across likeminded organizations.

All the organizations contacted have been working to prevent and respond to violence against women either directly or indirectly. The local government institution i.e. Woreda 3 Women, Youth and Children's Affairs is engaged in several prevention and survivor centered response activities. Some of prevention activities include organizing quarterly community mobilization sessions (የሕዝብ ንቅናቄ) events which are conducted at the local youth center. The main themes of such awareness raising events include providing information to women on existing government policies and legal instruments available to support women in-terms of protecting them from sexual and physical abuse, causes and consequences of VAW and the relationship between VAW and development. In addition, the woreda women's affairs office has deployed ten paralegal service providers who provide home to home services to residents of the woreda. The paralegal service providers are trained on different forms of violence and current legal processes and procedures of reporting and prosecution of VAW cases. An additional form

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of engagement is a woman development army having 5 members each, which is a group of community members organized by the local government to work on various socio-economic and political issues. Group members are supported to discuss and report on cases of VAW to paralegals. The office has also a psycho-social support and legal support through a social prosecution process (ማህበራዊ ፍርድ ቤት).

The Addis Ababa women's Association is one of the organizations which claims to have been engaged in promoting the rights of women in the city since 2005. The organization has 150,000 regular members residing in Addis Ababa. The organizations has been working on VAW since its establishment and is running different VAW related programs and activities which are sought to reduce the prevalence of violence against women and provide services to survivors. As prevention, the organization is implementing a project aimed at addressing power imbalance between men and women through implementation of layers of strategies such as community activism, training, media and advocacy and communication materials. The organization believes that power imbalance is the root cause of violence against women and a mix of methodologies should be applied to ensure changes are resulted in the area. The organization has a total of 55 paralegal service providers who are placed throughout 10 sub-cities of the city. The major roles of paralegal service providers include but not limited to; provision of legal education, assessing and reporting unreported cases of violence, providing information of available services and referring survivors to major service centers. The organization conducts regular studies on prevalence of violence, mainstreaming of GBV across government offices and challenges in legal solution to survivors. The organization conducts dialogue sessions with government and non-government organizations based on findings of the research undertakings. AAWA also has a temporary shelter for survivors of VAW with a capacity of 20 women at a

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time. The shelter has a referral linkage with government hospitals for health related problems and Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association for legal support.

The Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA) promotes the economic, social, political and legal rights of women. It has two main objectives: to link up women's associations to provide a collective effort for achieving gender equity and to serve as a platform to campaign for women's rights. To do this, it has adopted a twin strategy of networking and capacity building along with research and advocacy. It has been active in policy debates and produced reports such as an assessment of the implementation of the 'Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women'. It provides training for members and allocates funds from different sources. NEWA was established on the initiative of the Ethiopian Women Lawyers' Association that brought together 13 organizations working on gender issues for a series of discussions in 2001. Current membership has increased to 35 organizations, including representative bodies of professional women such as the Ethiopian Women Lawyers' Association and the Ethiopian Media Women's Association, alongside grassroots initiatives and NGOs working on gender issues. Mass-based organizations such as the Addis Ababa Women's Association and the Tigray Women's Associations are also part of NEWA. NEWA leads a coalition of partner organizations and citizens seeking to change public opinion and media coverage to thorough condemnation of any form of violence and to assure that justice for victims is available through the court system, as well as appropriate support through police and health centers. NEWA's Men's Committee seeks to involve men in the effort to raise awareness about men's role in changing attitudes and preventing violence against women. With its members and collaborating partners, NEWA draws attention to violence against women in periodic campaigns

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connected with the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women from November to December of each year, and in other settings such as the Great Ethiopian Run.

Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) is an organization that has been working since 1995 to raise awareness of women's legal rights in Ethiopia. EWLA aims to influence enactment of laws, ensuring that gender is taken into account, and to put in place practical measures to help economically poor women access legal services. The organization hopes to put women's rights on the government agenda, with the ultimate goal of eliminating all forms of legally and traditionally sanctioned discrimination against women. Under its Legal Aid Program EWLA assists women, particularly disadvantaged women, who are victims of gender-based violence free of charge. The service includes legal advice/counseling, writing court briefs as well as representing clients in courts. Public Education and Capacity Building Program works on raising awareness on women's rights. This program conducts training and advocacy workshops on the legal, social and political rights of women for students, government, and civil society organization (CSO) employees. Under its Research and Law Reform Advocacy, EWLA conducts various researches on women's rights issues and findings are used as a major resource for law reform advocacy and public education.

organizations such as UEWCA and WSA, though they were established towards empowerment of women, the Ethiopian charities and Societies law prohibits resident charity NGOs and other civil society organizations who raises funds more than 10% of their income from abroad to engage on activities related to prevention of violence against women, provision of legal support to survivors and advocacy of any form. There is a growing concern among all interviewed organizations with regard to the diminishing role of civil societies in combating intimate partner violence and other forms of violence. Organizations who have legal mandate of

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working directly on rights issues are restricted to get foreign fund beyond 10% of their total budgets and the remaining 90% of their funds are expected to be raised from local sources, which is unattainable for civil society organizations of Ethiopian origin. The immediate result of this phenomenon has visible adverse impact on effectiveness of VAW related initiatives and programs. Organizations such as EWLA and AAWA have the legal mandate to provide legal aid, advocacy and awareness creation on VAW. Accordingly, they are running programs aimed at strengthening legal action against perpetrators, supporting women in the legal process, providing safe space for survivors of violence and providing education to the general public. However, awareness activities are limited to specific events and occasions where media is highly used to provide message. Other organizations with restricted mandate are working on a Self Help Group approach, which is purely economic empowerment approach. There is a general belief among such organizations that with better economies, women are less likely to experience VAW and the SHG approach provides opportunity for women to share experiences and improve their decision making skill, which has a direct positive outcome in their relationships.

The research has tried to see if sampled women based organizations have work units and staffs dedicated only to VAW related programs and projects. Three of the six organizations have specific units while the other three do not have designated staffs for VAW. Accordingly, all organizations have indicated that most interventions are short-term project based activities. Currently, VAW is mainstreamed as cross cutting issue rather than a standalone program for all organizations visited, except two organizations who have programs specifically targeted at VAW. The general inclination of VAW intervention is towards legal awareness, legal support, and advocacy towards legal issues rather than systematic prevention activities.

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Evidences for VAW programming are gathered from different sources depending on type of the organizations. With the categorization of research costs as administrative expense under the Societies and Charities directive, women organizations seldom engage in direct research activities to inform their programs. In most cases, secondary information released by UN agencies and the government are utilized to inform theory and practice of organizations working on VAW. In rare cases organizations use donor funds to conduct project baseline survey, and prevalence studies which are undertaken very rarely in a very specific location. A recent study was conducted by AAWA with support from EU. The research was conducted to understand effectiveness and challenges of justice chain for VAW survivors.

With the objective of analyzing long term commitments of organizations to minimize prevalence of intimate partner violence, review of strategic plan of sample organizations has been made. While all organizations have included the agenda of VAW in to their strategic plans, there have been inconsistent use of terminologies across the strategic plans reviewed. It was found that women based organizations are highly involved in income generation programs rather than changing the prevalence of violence. Violence against women and intimate partner violence are not mentioned at strategic objective level of organization's strategic plans. Violence issues are basically addressed at output and activity level of organization's strategic plans. The increasing availability of funding to economic empowerment activities and narrow operational ground for VAW related interventions are found to be major cause of shifting long term focus of organizations.

Organizations were asked to respond if specific model/approach is utilized to address VAW. Accordingly, no defined model/approach is being used to address VAW systematically except for AAWA who is implementing an approached project entitled "SASA" with support

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from Civil Society Support Program (CSSP), a 5 years portfolio funded by bilateral agencies and implemented by British Council. The approach is based on ecological model and stage of change model, which tries to bring attitudinal and change in practices of individuals and communities. According program personnel, since the approach is implemented as a project rather than institutionalized approach, there is less probability of maintaining the approach following end of the project period. Otherwise, organizations, are implementing traditional and non-approached intervention. SHG is being exercised by resident charity organizations as an economic and social empowerment tool. Self Help Group (SHG) is a voluntary associations of economically poor house-holds heads, usually women, with the objective of improving their livelihoods through small saving and credit schemes with little or no external support. Members of the SHG meet once in a week to support each other and contribute their savings which they use as an opportunity to discuss other social problems including VAW.

Regarding networking, while all interviewed organizations are members of at least one umbrella organization, there is no strategically devised network which is working to alleviate the problem of VAW exclusively. Such networks are devised with the objective of tapping donor funds as consortiums rather than for voice and advocacy. Networks are supporting their members by providing skill development trainings, funding opportunities and joint missions such as joint celebration of women's day and other activism events. Regarding operational relationship, a referral linkage has been established between EWLA and AAWA in providing safe space and legal support for survivors of VAW. There are few but irregular initiatives of working together among interviewed organizations. In general, the level of engagement between likeminded organizations is very low which has reduced effectiveness of advocacy efforts targeted at

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improving operational environment for organizations working on VAW and provide comprehensive services to victims and prevention activities.

Regarding strategies employed, Interviewed organization uses different strategies depending on their nature of operation, size, location and availability of funds. Some of interviewed organizations deploy community paralegal service providers who provides legal education in weekly and monthly basis. However, paralegal service providers doesn't work purely on voluntary basis which results in interruption of interventions during lack of funding. Some organizations run radio programs which are aired through different media outlets on weekly basis which are majorly supported by foreign funding. Declining trends in global funding are likely to directly impact sustainability and expansion of media based interventions. Communication and promotional materials such as flyers and banners are being used widely to disseminate information of violence against women. As resident charity organizations, some do not have the legal mandate to work on gender issues. However, the issue is integrated in to a self-help group approach which allows women to come together and discuss on different social and economic issues. Such strategies lack effectiveness as they provide limited platform to engage individuals and communities in direct communication and dialogue. Effects of such mass media communication in terms of changing community attitude and practice are seldom measured.

### 4.2. Discussion

In this section, significance of findings of the research are interpreted and described in light of what has already been known about the problem under investigation i.e intimate partner violence. It further highlight the importance of the research.

The overall finding of this study, regardless of some variations in their forms, demonstrates high prevalence of intimate partner violence in Arada Sub-City, Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City Administration. With a rare coverage in many researches, prevalence of emotional violence was addressed in very few localized researches. A study conducted by SART consult identified 53.7% of the survey participants responded they experienced emotional violence. The prevalence rate of emotional violence under this research is found to be 70% which shows complementarity of findings of both studies. Another study conducted by Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association (EWLA) in 2008 indicated that insults and showing disrespect, intimidation and forced displacement from home are among prevailing forms of violence against women, which can be related to findings of this research. Degrading and neglecting women and girls is clearly indicated as prevalent form of emotional violence according to a research by CARE Ethiopia in 2008.

The prevalence of economic violence for this study is 66%. The most prevalent form of violence is found to be preventing a woman from economic activities which is 68% and the least prevalent form of economic violence is a man taking away income earned by female partner. A study by CARE Ethiopia (2008) identified spending family resources on drink and other personal expenses and men refusing to economically support the family as commonly observed forms of economic violence. However, several studies fail to provide disaggregated figure for

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manifestations of economic violence and data is almost nonexistent in this regard to make comparisons against findings of this study.

Physical violence is one of the most reported form of violence in many localized literatures next to sexual violence. There is high tendency of confusing between physical and sexual violence in several literatures. Commonly reported forms of physical violence are battering (wife beating), acid and fire burn. Throwing objects and use of knife and weapon are rarely discussed among scholars of the field. While some literatures indicate a prevalence rate of more than 80% for physical intimate partner violence, findings of WHO multi-country study indicated a prevalence rate of 49% for physical violence, which is comparable to results of this study, which is 58%. While a merciless cases of physical violence are evident, the experience of general population is relatively better. There is no clear consensus of where to group harmful traditional practices amongst the four forms and no specific room has been given in the study due to declining features of harmful practices in major urban areas specifically Addis Ababa.

With regard to sexual violence, according to responses of survey participants, unwanted sexual contact from regular men beyond intimate partners is very high. 58% of survey participants indicated that they experienced unwanted sexual contact at least once and sometimes during their daily routine activities. 52% of respondents have responded they didn't face any kind of unwanted sexual contact recently. Forced sex by intimate partner, though it is not considered by majority of respondent as sexual violence, is highly prevalent form of violence. 56% of survey respondents indicated that they face intimate partner forced sex rarely since the last 5 years. 42% of respondents responded that they never encountered forced sex from their partners. Findings of other research indicate inflated figures for sexual violence since they included rural areas in their study and analysis.

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There is no general consensus among scholars and practitioners regarding causes, contributing and protective factors of intimate partner violence. Causes and contributing factors are different from research to research and from location to location depending on findings and analysis of scholars and practitioners. This study has tried to analyze interdependence of dependent variables with the four forms of intimate partner violence. While insignificant correlation has been observed between intimate partner violence and age of respondents, moderate to low correlation has been found between educational level of respondents, average monthly income of their family, income earned by female partners intimate partner violence. Women with improved education, better family income and better own income have demonstrated experience of intimate partner violence and the reverse is also true.

Findings of this study can also be seen from ecological model and other theories utilized in this research as a framework of analysis. At Micro level, economic dependence of women on their male partners and use of alcohol are defined as causes of violence on the secondary layer of ecological model. From feminist perspectives, Socialist feminists asserts that women are unable to be free due to their financial dependence on males. According to this theory, women are subjects to the male rulers due to an uneven balance in wealth. Findings of this study has revealed economic independence as one of key contributor towards experience of intimate partner violence. At Exo level low socio-economic status of women such as low level of education and lack of participation in different political, economic and social spheres are found to be protective factors for higher prevalence of intimate partner violence. In summary, the conceptualization of violence as a multifaceted phenomenon grounded in an interplay among personal, situational, and sociocultural factors has been adequately reflected in the findings of this research.

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At institutional level, systematic analysis, understanding and programing of intimate partner violence is very poor. Intimate partner violence is targeted as a standalone phenomenon without proper consideration of interplay among different variables. Effectiveness and efficiency of intimate partner violence programs are compromised when investments are made on symptoms and root causes are missed. Lack of sustainable funding and the general civil society architecture in Ethiopia has undermined the capacity of civil society organizations and NGOs to provide strong evidence of advocacy and practice that will inform general intimate partner violence programming of the government and other stakeholders in the field.

## **CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS TO SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE**

### **5.1. Conclusions**

Based on analysis of first hand quantitative and qualitative data and review of related literatures, intimate partner violence is highly prevalent in Woreda 3 of Arada Sub City, Addis Ababa City Administration. Each form of intimate partner violence has recorded a substantial degree of prevalence with slight differences between each form. Emotional violence is the most prevalent form of intimate partner violence followed by economic violence, physical violence and sexual violence (70%, 66%, 58%, and 42%) respectively based on sample response of 154 survey respondents. A combined analysis of quantitative and qualitative data revealed the same fact. Low education level of women, low family income, low income earned by female partner and consumption of alcohol by partner are the major risk factors which contribute to prevalence of intimate partner violence, which is expressed by a moderate correlation coefficient between intimate partner violence and each contributing factor.

Institutional response to intimate partner violence is disorganized, ineffective and unsustainable which places substantial effort on addressing consequences of intimate partner violence rather than deploying mechanisms aimed at addressing underlying socio-economic factors which are either risk factors or contributing factors to intimate partner violence prevalence.

## **5.2 Implication for Social Work Practice**

### **5.2.1 Policy Implication**

Social workers are gatekeepers with access to the legal and social service systems. Policies of the criminal justice system, as well as legislations at the Federal, regional, and woreda levels, have a direct effect on the lives of women. Social workers should strive to ensure that organizational policies and principles facilitate mainstreaming of intimate partner violence, including the ability to present real-world “experiences” to policy makers. Intimate partner violence is a barrier to sustainable economic development. Contemporary policies regarding intimate partner violence and girls is focused primarily on intervening with survivors of intimate partner violence. Hence, keeping the strengthening effort of legal measures, the government and development partners should device comprehensive policies that supports the prevention of intimate partner violence. NGOs and academic institutions should also strive to provide evidences costs and strategies as part of their advocacy efforts.

At national level, social work should play its role in creating conducive working environment for civil society organizations since intimate partner violence is one of the areas suffered much due to current Ethiopian NGOs regulation and directive. Social Work practice can play its role by providing continuous evidence on how the legislation is affecting VAW initiatives and by organizing dialogue sessions involving key government and non-government stakeholders.

### **5.2.2 Practice Implication**

Social Work practitioners should intervene in communities to define effective prevention and intervention efforts for intimate partner violence. In the meantime. Social workers should ensure that culturally sensitive practice is a core element of intimate partner violence prevention

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and intervention efforts. Given the existing social norms as barriers to effectively deal with intimate partner violence, social work practice has to intently work on defining practical and contextual methodologies that will bring sustainable change in the attitude of people. In addition, social work practitioners should work towards coordination of intimate partner violence efforts and provide a platform for joint engagement, collaboration and debate. As response practice, social work practice has to develop the capacity of organizations and individuals to provide comprehensive care and psycho-social support to survivors of intimate partner violence.

### **5.2.3 Research Implication**

To better ensure appropriate prevention and early intervention efforts, the social work profession must strive to develop and incorporate a comprehensive understanding of violence against women. The social work profession should focus on capacity building within the profession and through leadership in collaborative work with other helping professionals. Expand research efforts, including those managed by AAU school of social work, to better define what kinds of prevention–intervention efforts are truly effective in reducing the incidence of intimate partner violence.

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**Appendices**

**Appendix 1: Amharic Survey Questionnaire**

**ቃለ-መጠይቅ  
አዲስ አበባ የኒቨርሲቲ  
የሶሻል ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ  
የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል**

ይህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ በአዲስ አበባ የኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል ተማሪ የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን ዓላማውም በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃት በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 3 ያለው ስርጭት እና በጉዳዩ ላይ የሚሰሩ ተቋማት የሚያከናውኗቸውን ተግባራት በተመለከተ መረጃ በመሰብሰብ እና ጥናት በማድረግ ለማስተርስ አፍ ሶሻል ወርክ የሚያስፈልገውን ቅድመ ሁኔታ ማሟላት ነው። የዚህ ጥናት ወጤት በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃትን ለመከላከል በተለያዩ መንግስታዊ እና መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ተቋማት ለሚሰሩ ሥራዎችና ለሚቀረጹ ፖሊሲዎች በግብዓትነት እንደሚያገለግል ይታመናል። በተጨማሪም ለተለያዩ ግለሰቦችና ባለድርሻ አካላት እንደ መረጃ ምንጭነት ሊያገለግል ይችላል።

ይህ ጥናት ለትምህርታዊ አገልግሎት ብቻ የሚከናወን ነው። የሚሰጧቸው ምላሾች ሚስጢራዊነት በከፍተኛ ደረጃ የሚጠበቅ ሲሆን የጥያቄዎቹ መላሽ ማንነትም በፍፁም አይገለጽም። የዚህ ጥናት አሳማኝነትና ስኬት በእርስዎ ትክክለኛ ምላሽ ላይ የተመሠረተ ነው። እርስዎ ለዚህ ጥናት ያበረከቱት አስተዋጽኦ በጥናቱ ሪፖርት ላይ የሚገለጽ ይሆናል።

በዚህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ በመሳተፍ ለሰጡኝ ድጋፍና ትብብር በቅድሚያ ከፍተኛ ያለ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ። ይህ መጠይቅ ባለፉት 5 ዓመታት ጊዜ ያጋጠምዎትን ጥቃት ብቻ ይመለከታል።

በቃለ-መጠይቁ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነዎት  አዎ  አይደለሁም

ኮድ: \_\_\_\_\_

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሽ	ኮድ
<b>ሀ. ግላዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና አኮኖሚያዊ መረጃዎች</b>			
1.	ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነው?	h18- 25	1
		h26- 35	2
		h36- 50	3
		h50 በላይ	4
2.	የሥራ ሁኔታ	ተቀጣሪ (በመንግስት ወይም በግል)	1
		የግል ንግድ	2
		የጉልበት ሥራ	3
		የቤት እመቤት	4
		ተማሪ	5
		ሌላ	6
3.	የጋብቻ ሁኔታ	ያላገባች	1
		ያገባች (ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ)	2
		ከፍቺ በኋላ ያገባች	3
		በፍቺ የተለያየች	4
		ባል በሞት የተለያየች	5
4.	የትምህርት ደረጃ	መደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተከታተለች	1
		የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያጠናቀቀች	2
		የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያጠናቀቀች	3
		የሙያ ትምህርት የተከታተለች	4
		የመጀመሪያ ድግሪ ያላት	5

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		ሁለተኛ ድግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ ያላት	6
5.	የልጅ ብዛት	ከ1-2	1
		ከ2-4	2
		ከ4-6	3
		ከ6 በላይ	4
6.	አማካይ ወርሃዊ የቤተሰብ ገቢ	ከ1000 ብር በታች	1
		ከ1000- 2000 ብር	2
		ከ2000- 5000 ብር	3
		ከ5000-10000	4
		ከ10 ሺ በላይ	5
7.	ከዚህ ውስጥ በሌት አጋር ብቻ የሚገኝ አማካይ ወርሃዊ ገቢ	ከ1000 ብር በታች	1
		ከ1000- 2000 ብር	2
		ከ2000- 5000 ብር	3
		ከ5000-10000	4
		ከ10 ሺ ብር በላይ	5
<b>ለ. የትዳር/የፍቅር አጋር መረጃዎች</b>			
8.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋርዎ ዕድሜ	ከ18- 25	1
		ከ26- 35	2
		ከ36- 50	3
		ከ50 በላይ	4
9.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋርዎ የስራ ሁኔታ	ተቀጣሪ (በመንግስት ወይም በግል)	1
		የግል ንግድ	2
		የጉልበት ሥራ	3
		ተማሪ	4
		ሥራ የሌለው	5
10.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋር የትምህርት ደረጃ	መደበኛ ትምህርት ያልተከታተለ	1
		የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት የተከታተለ	2
		የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት የተከታተለ	3
		የሙያ ትምህርት የተከታተለ	4
		የመጀመሪያ ድግሪ ያለው	5
		ሁለተኛ ድግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ ያለው	6
11.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋር በወር የሚያገኘው ገቢ መጠን	ከ1000 ብር በታች	1
		ከ1000- 2000 ብር	2
		ከ2000- 5000 ብር	3
		ከ5000-10000	4
		ከ10 ሺ ብር በላይ	5
12.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋርዎ ያደጉበት ቤተሰብ ሁኔታ	በተረጋጋ ትዳር ውስጥ	1
		በፍቺ የተለያየ	2
		ተደጋጋሚ የቤተሰብ አለመግባባት የነበረበት	3
13.	አጋርዎ አልኮል ጫት ወይም ሌላ ሱስ የሚያስይዝ ነገር ይጠቀማሉ?	አዎ	1
		አይደለም	2
<b>ስሜታዊ ጥቃትን የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች</b>			
14.	የትዳር/ የፍቅር አጋርዎ የየዕለት ተግባርዎን ይቆጣጠራሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
15.		ሁልጊዜ	1

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	የቅርብ ጓደኛ ወይም ዘመድ እንዳይገቡኝ በአጋርዎ ተከልክለዉ ያዉቃሉ?	ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
16.	አጋርዎ እርስዎን በሚያዉቁ ሰዎች ፊት የሚያሳፍርዎት ንግግር ተናግረዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
17.	አጋርዎ እርስዎ መወሰን ያለብዎትን ነገር (ምርጫዎን) በራሳቸዉ ይወስናሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
18.	አጋርዎ በሌትነትዎ አፀያፊ ንግግር ተናግረዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
19.	አጋርዎ ደካማና የማይረቡ መሆንዎን ተናግረዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
20.	አጋርዎ ለብቻዎ ጥለዎት እንደሚሄዱ በማስፈራራት ተናግረዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
<b>አኮሚያዊ ጥቃት የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች</b>			
21.	የራስዎን ሥራ ሰርተዉ ገቢ እንዳያገኙ በአጋርዎ ይከለክላሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
22.	አጋርዎ እርስዎ ሰርተዉ ያገኙትን ገቢ ይወስዱቦታል	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
23.	አጋርዎ የግልዎ የባንክ አካዉንት እንዳይኖርዎት ይከለክላሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
24.	አጋርዎ ገንዘብ ይከለክልዎታል?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
25.	አጋርዎ የቤተሰብ ገቢ በተመለከተ እርስዎን ሳያማክሩ ይወስናሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3
		በፍጹም	4
<b>አካላዊ ጥቃት የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች</b>			
26.	አጋርዎ በጥፊ፣ በዱላ ወይም በሌላ መንገድ ጥቃት ፈጽመዉበት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ	1
		ብዙ ጊዜ	2
		አልፎ አልፎ	3

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

		በፍጹም		
27.	አጋርዎ ስለት ባለዉ ነገር ወይም በጠብመንጃ አስፈራርተዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
28.	ከአጋርዎ ዉጭ በሌሎች ሰዎች አካላዊ ጥቃት/ትንኮሳ ተፈጽሞዎቦት ያዉቃል?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
29.	አጋርዎ የቤት ዕቃ ወይም ሌላ ነገር ወርዉረዉቦት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
<b>ወሲባዊ ጥቃቶችን የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች</b>				
30.	ከአጋርዎ ዉጪ ካለፈቃድዎ ያልተፈለገ ወሲባዊ ንኪኪ ተፈጽሞብዎት ያዉቃል?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
31.	አስገዳጅ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ተፈጽሞቦት ያዉቃል?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
32.	አጋርዎ ከፍላጎትዎ ዉጪ ግንኙነት ለመፈጸም አስገድደዎት ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
33.	በሥራ ቦታ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት/ትንኮሳ ተፈጽሞቦት ያዉቃል?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4
34.	እርሶዎ የሚፈልጉትን የእርግዝና መከላከያ እንዳይጠቀሙ በአጋርዎ ተከልክለዉ ያዉቃሉ?	ሁልጊዜ		1
		ብዙ ጊዜ		2
		አልፎ አልፎ		3
		በፍጹም		4

Appendix 2 : FGD and In-depth-Interview Consent Form

**የጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች የስምምነት መግለጫ ቅጽ**

ስሜ ጫላ ግዲሣ ይባላል። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 3 በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርሱ የተለያዩ ጥቃቶች በተመለከተ ጥናት በማድረግ ላይ እገኛለሁ። ስለዚህ እርስዎ በጥናቱ ተሳትፈው ለምጣይቅዎት ጥያቄ መልስ በመስጠት ይተባበሩኝ ዘንድ ፍቃደኝነትዎን እጠይቃለሁ። በጥናቱ በመሳተፍዎ የሚያገኙት የገንዘብ ጥቅም የሌለና በሙሉ ፍቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሠረተ መሆኑን ልገልጻልዎ እወዳለሁ። በምጣይቁም ወቅት ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ የድምፅ መቅጃ የምጠቀም መሆኑን ልገልጽልዎ እወዳለሁ። የሚሰጡኝን መረጃ በሚስጥራዊ ቦታ የሚቀመጥና ስምዎም በጥናቱ ላይ የማይጠቀስ መሆኑን ላረጋግጥልዎ እወዳለሁ። የተቀረጸውም ድምፅ በጥናቱ መጨረሻ ላይ ከድምፅ መቅጃው ላይ የሚደመሰስ መሆኑን አረጋግጥልዎታለሁ። በማንኛውም ሰዓት በጥናቱ ወቅት ጥያቄ ካልዎት መጠየቅ ይችላሉ። እንዲሁም በጥናቱ ላለመሳተፍም ሆነ በመሀል ለማቋረጥ ከፈለጉ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው። በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ ፊርማዎትን ከዚህ በታች በተቀመጠው ቦታ ላይ ያኑሩ።

ስለ ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ አመሠግናለሁ!

ቀን:

ፊርማ:

**Appendix 3: FGD Checklist**

**የቡድን ወይይት ጥያቄዎች**

1. በአከባቢዎ በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃት መጠን እና ስርጭት እንዴት ያዩታል?
2. በአከባቢዎ ለጥቃት ተጋላጭ ናቸው ብለው የሚያስቧቸው የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የትኞቹ ናቸው?
3. የተለያዩ ሴቶች ጥቃት የሚደርስባቸውና የማይደርስባቸው ለምን ይምስላችኋል?
4. በሴቶች ላይ ጥቃት የሚያደርሱ ወንዶች በብዛት ምን መገለጫ አላቸው?
5. ጥቃትን በተመለከተ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ተቋማትና እነሱን የተመለከቱ መረጃዎች እንዴት ታገኛላችሁ?
6. ከትዳር/ከፍቅር አጋርዎ ባሻገር ጥቃት የሚያደርሱ ወንዶች መገለጫ ምንድነው ?
7. በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃት ወደፊት እንዴት ይቀንሳል ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ?

**Appendix 4: In-depth Interview Checklist**

**የጥልቅ ጥያቄና እና መልስ**

ስሜ ጫላ ግዲህ ይባላል። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 3 በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርሱ የተለያዩ ጥቃቶች በተመለከተ ጥናት በማድረግ ላይ እገኛለሁ። ስለዚህ እርስዎ በጥናቱ ተሳትፈው ለምጠይቅዎት ጥያቄ መልስ በመስጠት ይተባበሩኝ ዘንድ ፍቃደኝነትዎን እጠይቃለሁ። በጥናቱ በመሳተፍዎ የሚያገኙት የገንዘብ ጥቅም የሌለና በሙሉ ፍቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሠረተ መሆኑን ልገልጽልዎ እወዳለሁ። በምጠይቁ ወቅት ፍቃደኛ ከሆኑ የድምፅ መቅጃ የምጠቀም መሆኑን ልገልጽልዎ እወዳለሁ። የሚሰጡኝን መረጃ በሚስጥራዊ ቦታ የሚቀመጥና ስምዎም በጥናቱ ላይ የማይጠቀስ መሆኑን ላረጋግጥልዎ እወዳለሁ። የተቀረጸውም ድምፅ በጥናቱ መጨረሻ ላይ ከድምፅ መቅጃው ላይ የሚደመስስ መሆኑን አረጋግጥልዎታለሁ። በማንኛውም ሰዓት በጥናቱ ወቅት ጥያቄ ካልዎት መጠየቅ ይችላሉ። እንዲሁም በጥናቱ ላለመሳተፍም ሆነ በመሀል ለማቋረጥ ከፈለጉ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው።

ስለ ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ!

**ጥያቄዎች**

1. ትዳርዎን/የፍቅር ግንኙነትዎን እንዴት ይገልፁታል? ስለግንኙነትዎ መልካምና መልካም ያልሆኑ እወነታዎች ቢነግሩኝ?
2. ዘመድ ወይም ጓደኛ ለመጠየቅ ቢፈልጉ የአጋርዎ ፈቃደኝነት ምን ይመስላል?
3. አጋርዎ የእርስዎና ወሎ እና ዕንቅስቃሴ ለመቆጣጠር የሚያደርጉት ተግባር ወይም ሙከራ ካለ ያካፍሉን?
4. አጋርዎ በተለያዩ ሥፍራዎችና እርስዎን በሚያወቁ ሰዎች መሃል እንዴት ያናግሩዎታል?
5. በቤተሰብ ወስጥ የተለያዩ ወሳኔዎችን በምን መልኩ ትወስናላችሁ?
6. በግንኙነትዎ ወስጥ በአጋርዎ የሚደርስብዎት ዛቻ፣ ስድብ ወይም ማስፈራራት ያጋጥሞታል? ከሆነስ ድግግሞሹ ምን ይመስላል?
7. በቤተሰብዎ ወስጥ የቤተሰብ ገቢ የሚያመጣው ማን ነው? እርስዎ የማይሰሩ እና ገቢ የማያገኙ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምንድነው?
8. በግንኙነትዎ ገንዘብን የተመለከቱ ወሳኔዎች እንዴት ይወስናሉ?
9. ዋና ዋና የቤተሰብ ወጪዎችን የሚያወጣው ማን ነው? የወጪ ወሳኔ ላይ የእርስዎ ድርሻ ምንድነው?
10. ባል በሚስት ላይ የሚፈጽመው ድብደባ አሁን ያለበትን ደረጃ እንዴት ይገልጻሉ? እየጨመረ ነው ወይስ እየቀነሰ? በዚህ ረገድ የእርስዎን የሕይወት ልምድ ቢያካፍሉ?
11. በአከባቢዎ ሴቶች በጠመንጃ፣ በቢላዎ ወይም በአደገኛ ኬሚካል ጥቃት ሲፈጸሙባቸው ያያሉ? የእርስዎ የግል ልምድ ምንድነው?
12. በአሁኑ ወቅት በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸም ወሲባዊ ትንኮሳ እንዴት ያየታል? የእርስዎ የሕይወት ልምድ ምን ይመስላል?

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13. ሴቶች በግድ ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ስፈጸምባቸው አይተው ወይም ሰምተው ያወቃሉ፣ ይህ በግል አጋጥሞዎቻቸው ያወቃል?
14. አጋርዎ ከፍላጎትዎ ወጪ ግንኙነት እንዲፈጽሙ አስገድደዎት ያወቃል? ይህ በሌሎች ሴቶች ላይ ሲፈጸም ያያሉ ከሆነስ በሴቶች ጤና ላይ ያለው ተጽእኖ ምን ይመስላል?
15. በተለያዩ ቦታዎች ማለትም በሥራ ቦታ፣ በትምህርት ተቋማት እንዲሁም በሌሎች አገልግሎት መስጫ ተቋማት በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ያታወቁ ትንኮሳ ምን ይመስላል?
16. ሴቶች መጠቀም ባለባቸው የወሊድ መከላከያ ዓይነት ላይ ያለባቸው ተጽእኖ ምን ይመስላል?

## **Appendix 5: Interview questions for Organizations**

### **Institutional Response Questions**

#### **Addis Ababa University**

College of Social Sciences

School of Social Work

This interview is prepared by a MSW student in the school of graduate studies in Addis Ababa University. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect necessary data for the research being conducted on “prevalence of Violence Against Women in Arada Sub-City Woreda 3 of Addis Ababa City.” The research is undertaken by a post graduate student as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Masters of Social Work.

The output of the study would be beneficial in providing evidence to designing different projects on the subject and informs policies relevant to the sector. Moreover, it can be useful for stakeholders as well as other interested groups who are working in this area. The questions are designed only for academic research. These questions will be treated confidentially and you will remain anonymous. The validity and the success of the study of the research depend on your genuine responses. The help received from you will be gratefully acknowledged in the thesis.

I thank you in advance for your genuine cooperation.

1. What is your experience of working on violence against women?
2. As a women focused organization, how do you see prevalence of different forms of Violence against Women?
3. Does your organization has a separate unit or staff fully dedicated to work on violence against women?
4. How do you collect evidence for your VAW interventions?

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5. Does your organization treat VAW as an independent program or part of another development program?
6. How has the issue of VAW been addressed in your strategic plan?
7. Do you have specific approach or model of intervention for VAW? If not how do you approach VAW?
8. Do you know any partnership and coordination for VAW? If yes are you part of the collaboration?
9. How do you reach different community groups to enhance awareness of VAW and its consequences?
10. What are your strategies to advocate for VAW and who are your targets?
11. What opportunities and challenges exist to work on VAW?
12. How does your development program informed by VAW as cause and effect of poverty?
13. Any additional Point to share.