

# Understanding men's perpetration of IPV in communities affected by armed conflict

## Augmenting evidence for intervention



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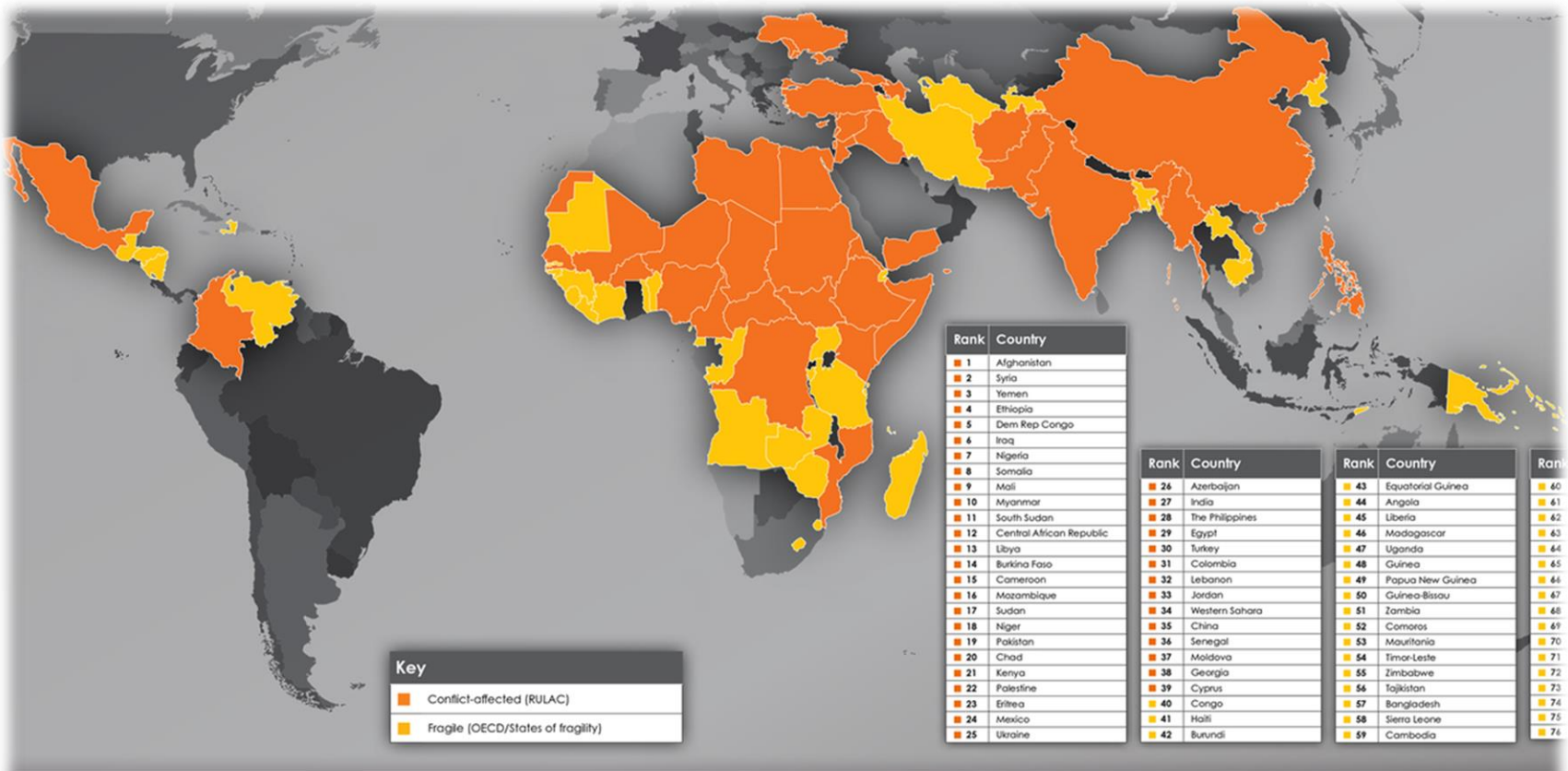


United States Agency for International Development, DRG Learning, Evaluation, and Research I award

National Institute of Mental Health Johns Hopkins Global Mental Health Training grant

National Institute of Mental Health Columbia Psychiatric Epidemiology Training grant

# One quarter of the world's population lives in fragile, conflict-affected, or vulnerable settings.





## IPV in armed conflict

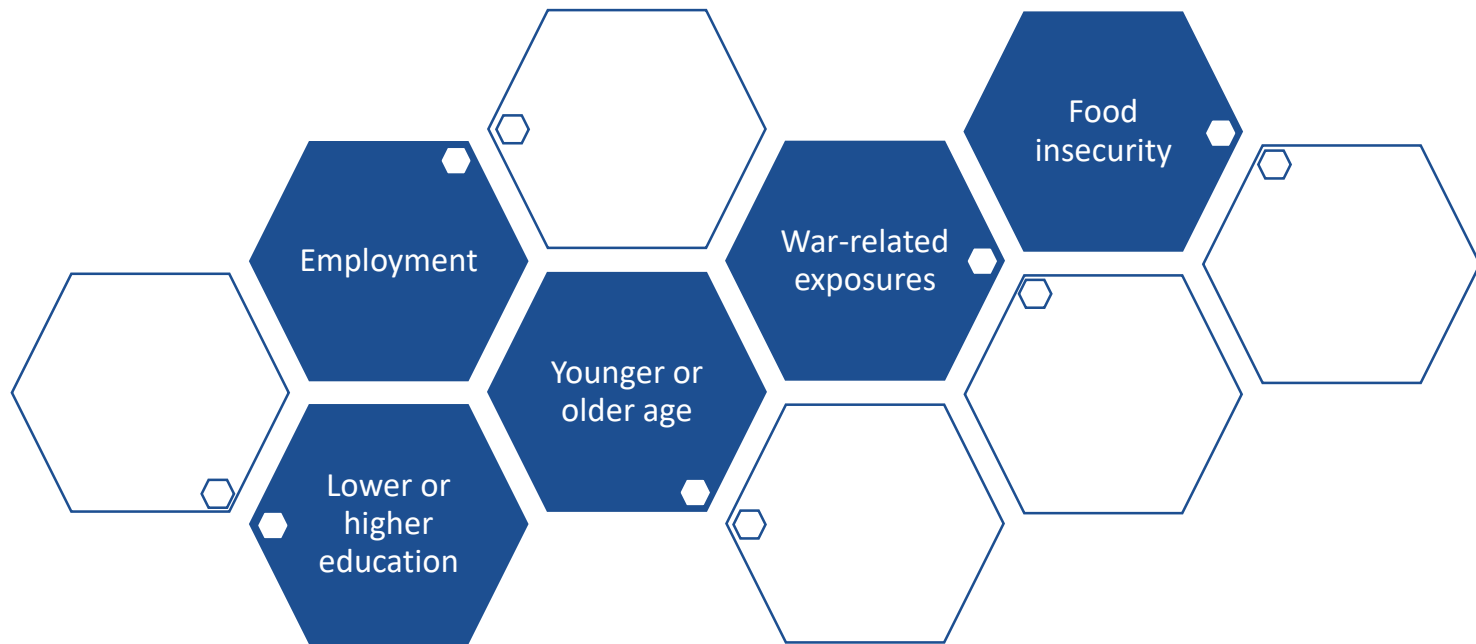
Prevalent

Exceeds wartime rape and sexual violence

Exaggerated consequences

“Data on the drivers of violence against women and girls during times of conflict is **very limited**” (What Works to Prevent Violence, 2019).

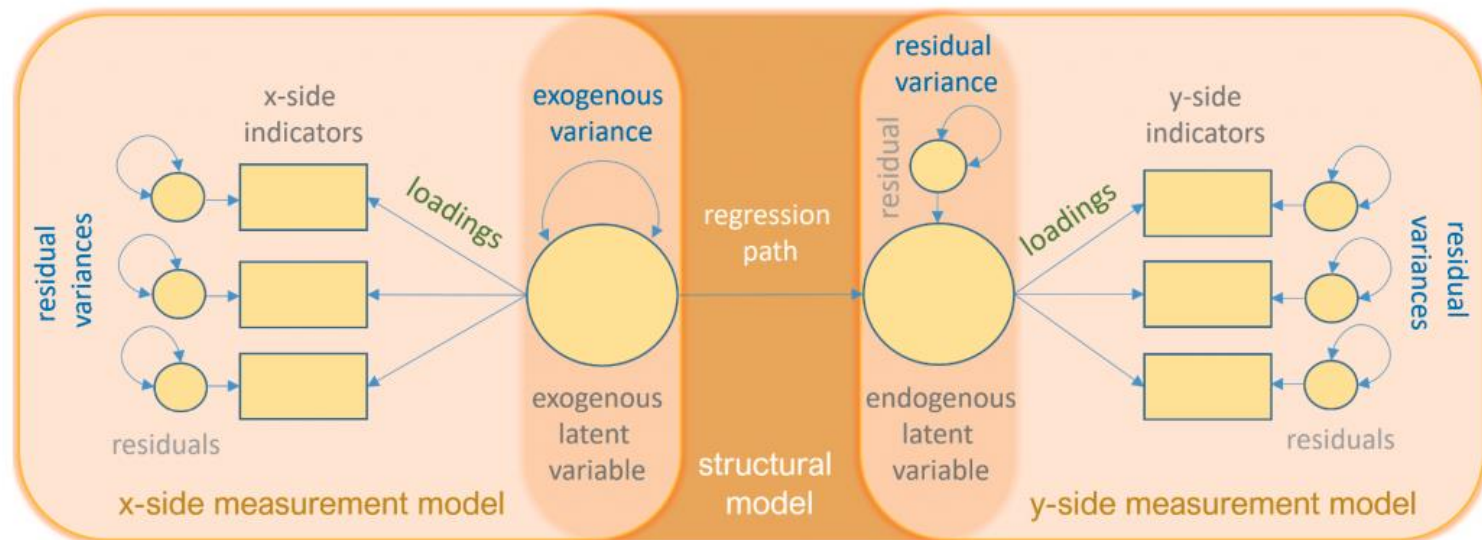
# Limitation: risk factors in isolation



# Structural equation modeling

How multiple determinants contribute

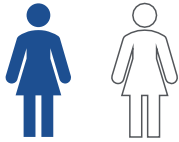
Past-year perpetration of physical and/or sexual IPV by men in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)



# DRC

Ongoing conflict

51% of ever-married women report lifetime physical and/or sexual IPV



# Data

Baseline data from a trial to help communities prevent and respond to gender-based violence (Kelly et al., 2021)



Population-based random sample



2108 men from 224 villages

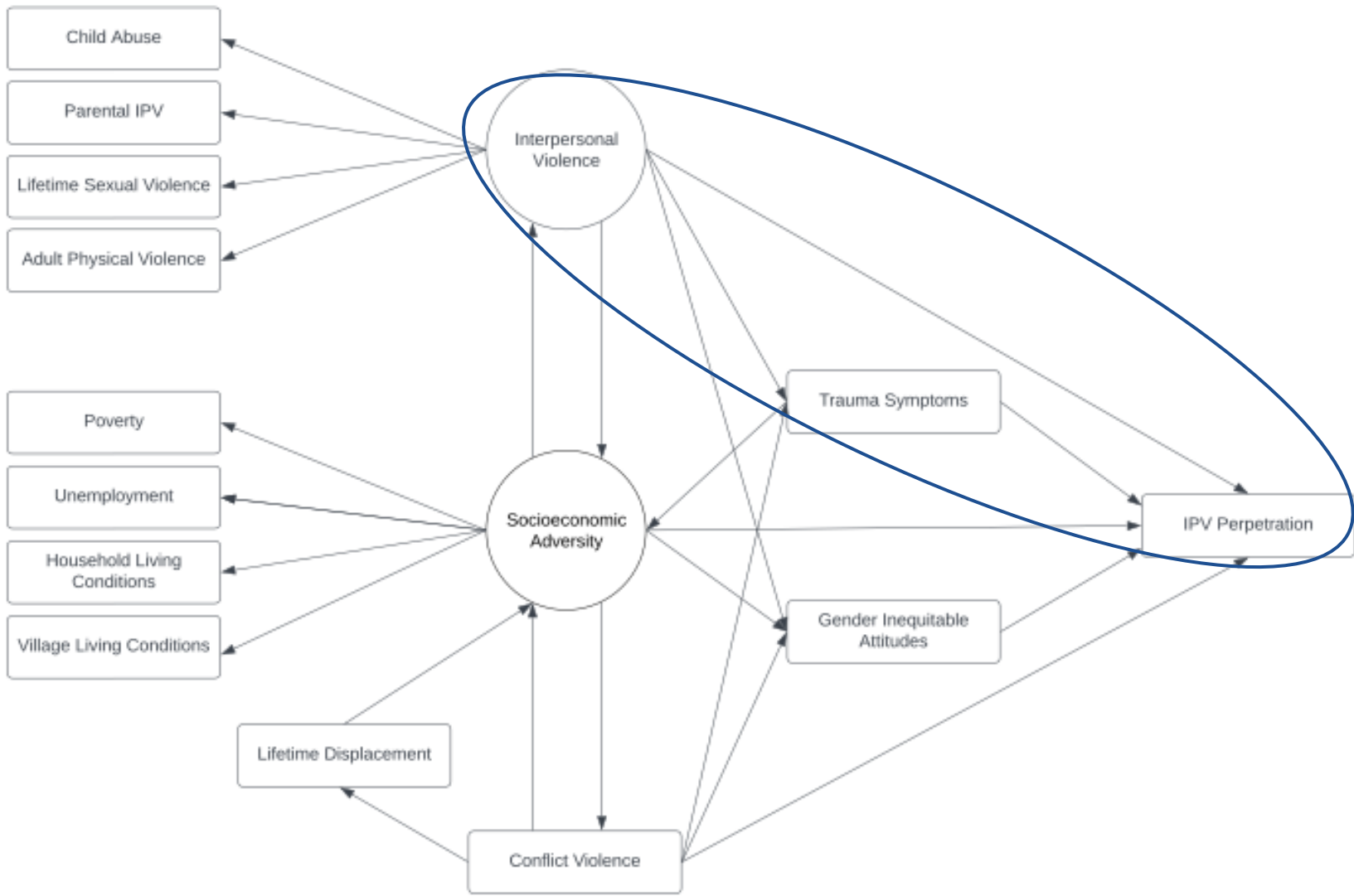


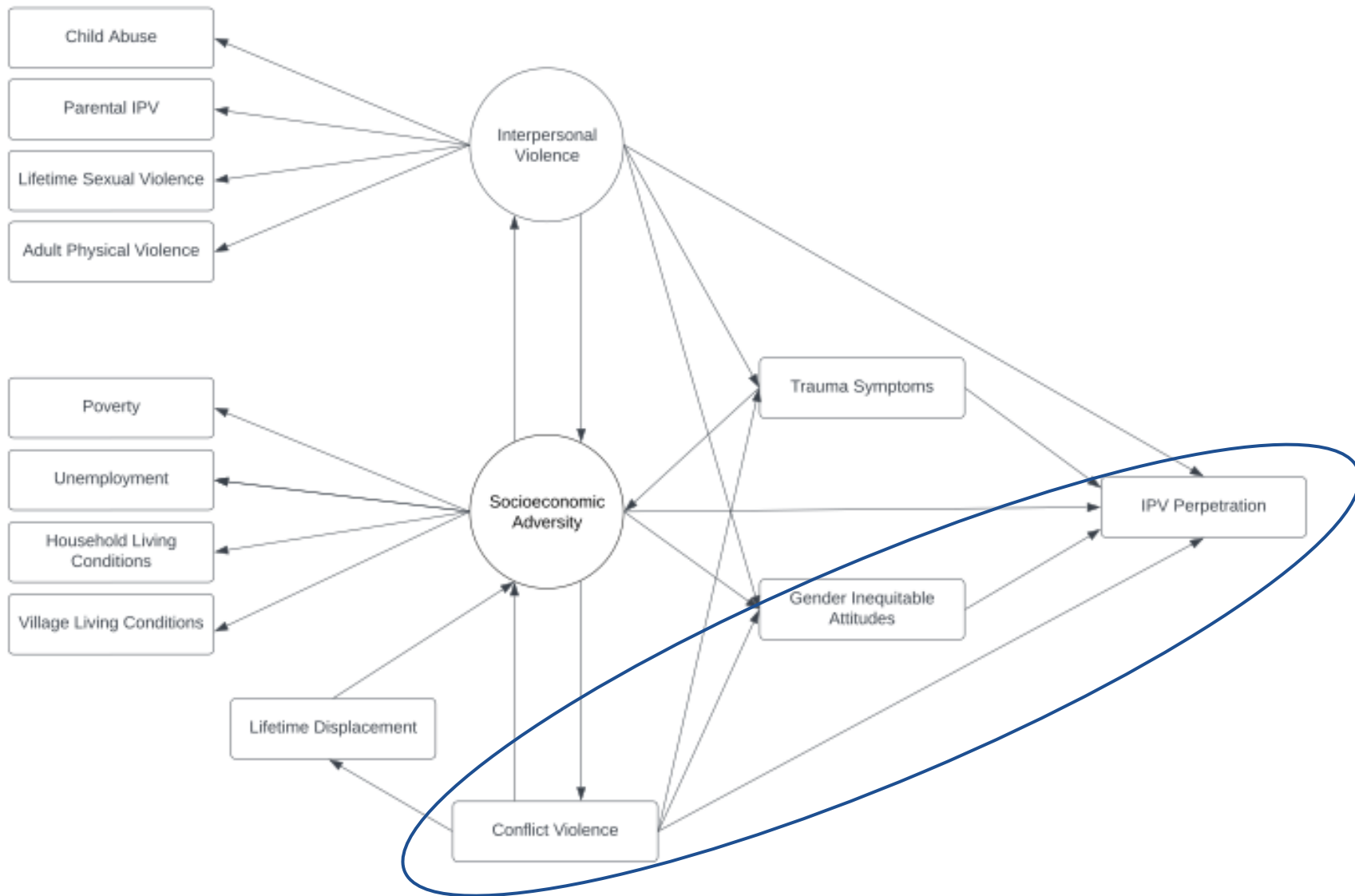
# Variables

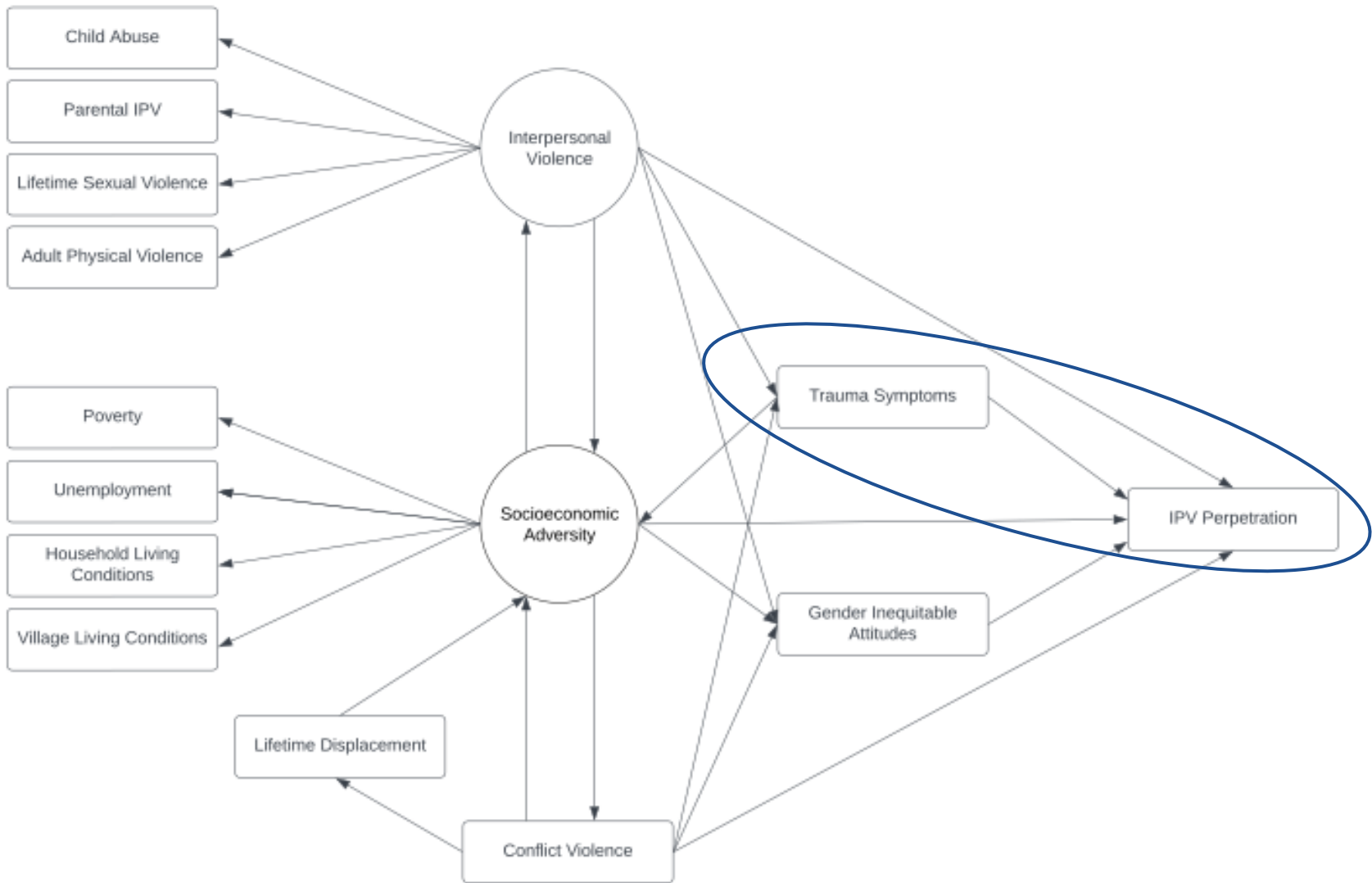
Variable	Items
Interpersonal violence	Familial physical violence in childhood, witnessing parental IPV, lifetime sexual violence victimization, adult physical violence victimization
Conflict violence	16 conflict-related events witnessed and/or experienced
Trauma symptoms	Harvard Trauma Questionnaire
Gender inequitable attitudes	14 statements such as “a woman should obey her husband in all things”
Socioeconomic adversity	Poverty, unemployment, perceived household living conditions compared to neighboring households, perceived village living conditions compared to neighboring villages

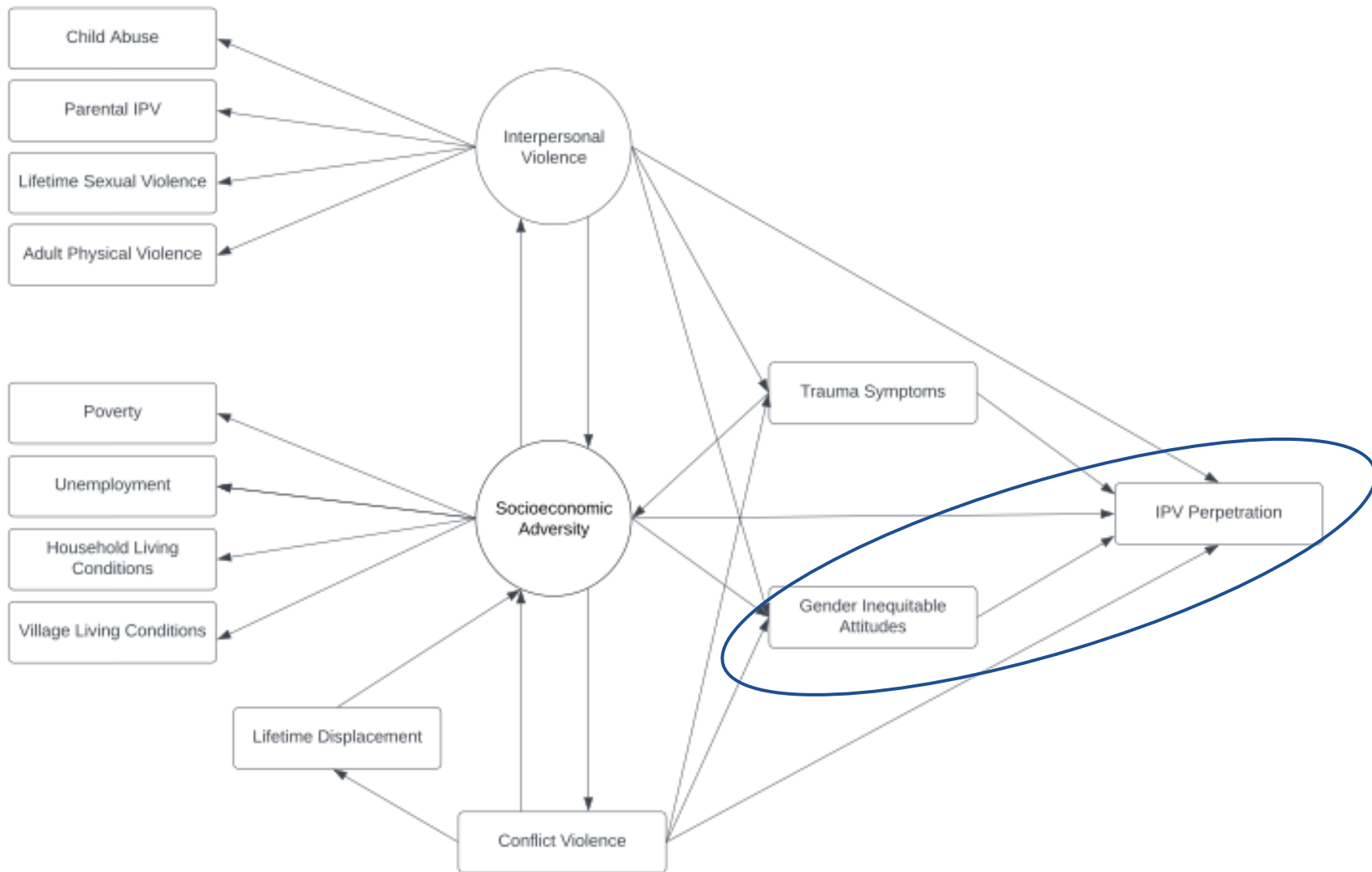
# Theories → Pathways

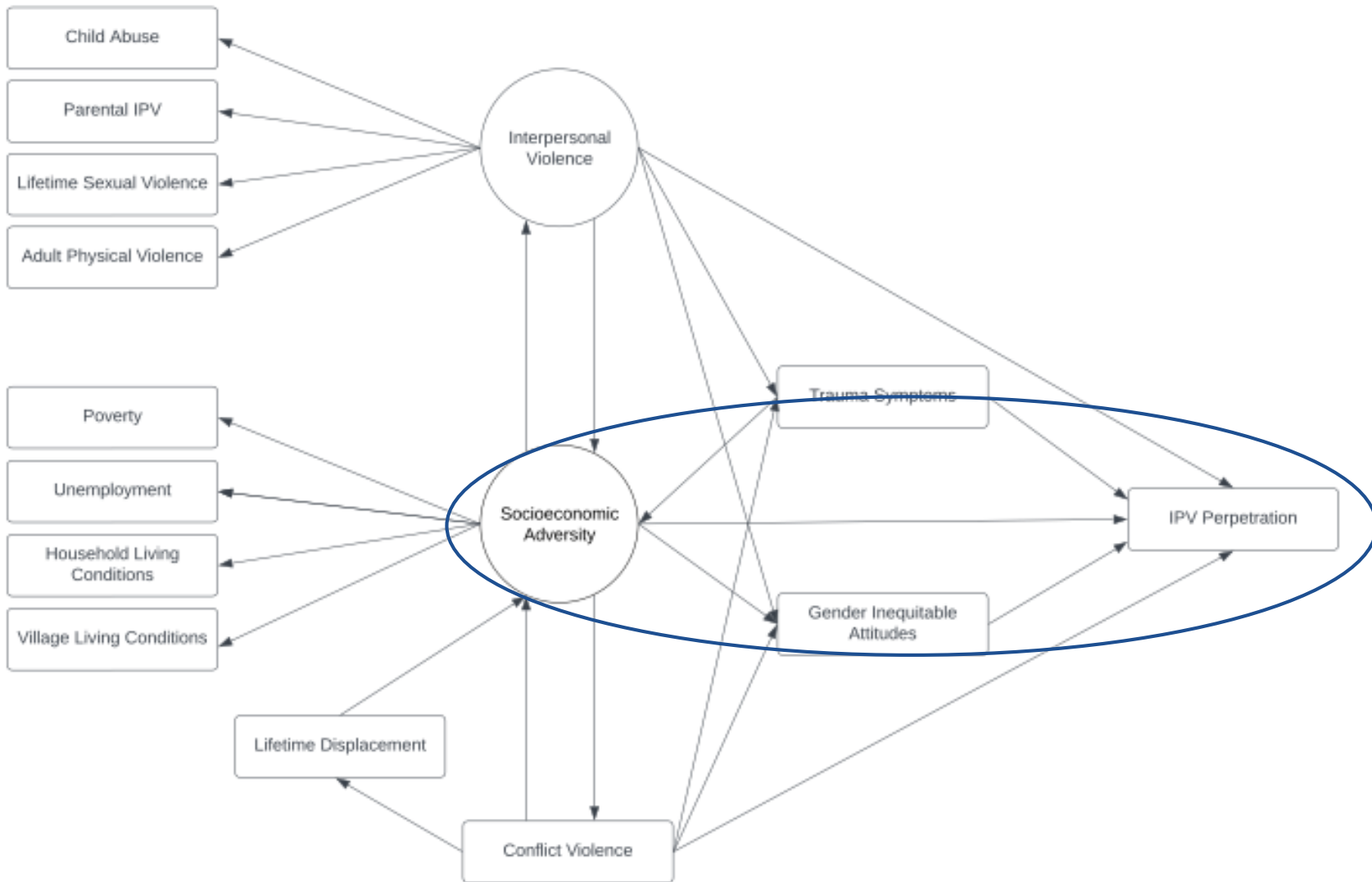
Variable	Theory
Interpersonal violence	Social learning theory
Conflict violence	Social learning theory
Trauma symptoms	Mental health frameworks
Gender inequitable attitudes	Feminist theories
Socioeconomic adversity	Economic theories

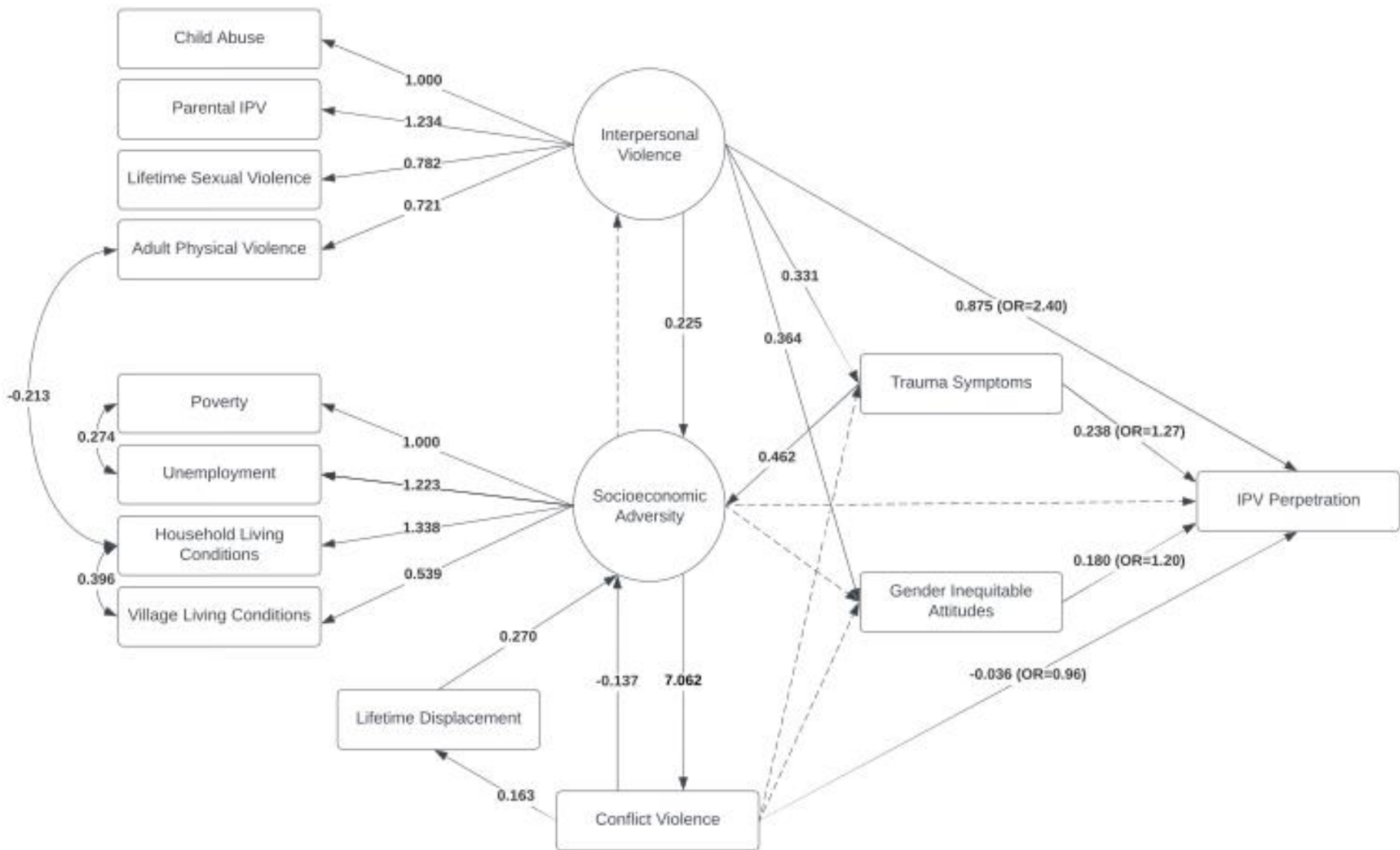






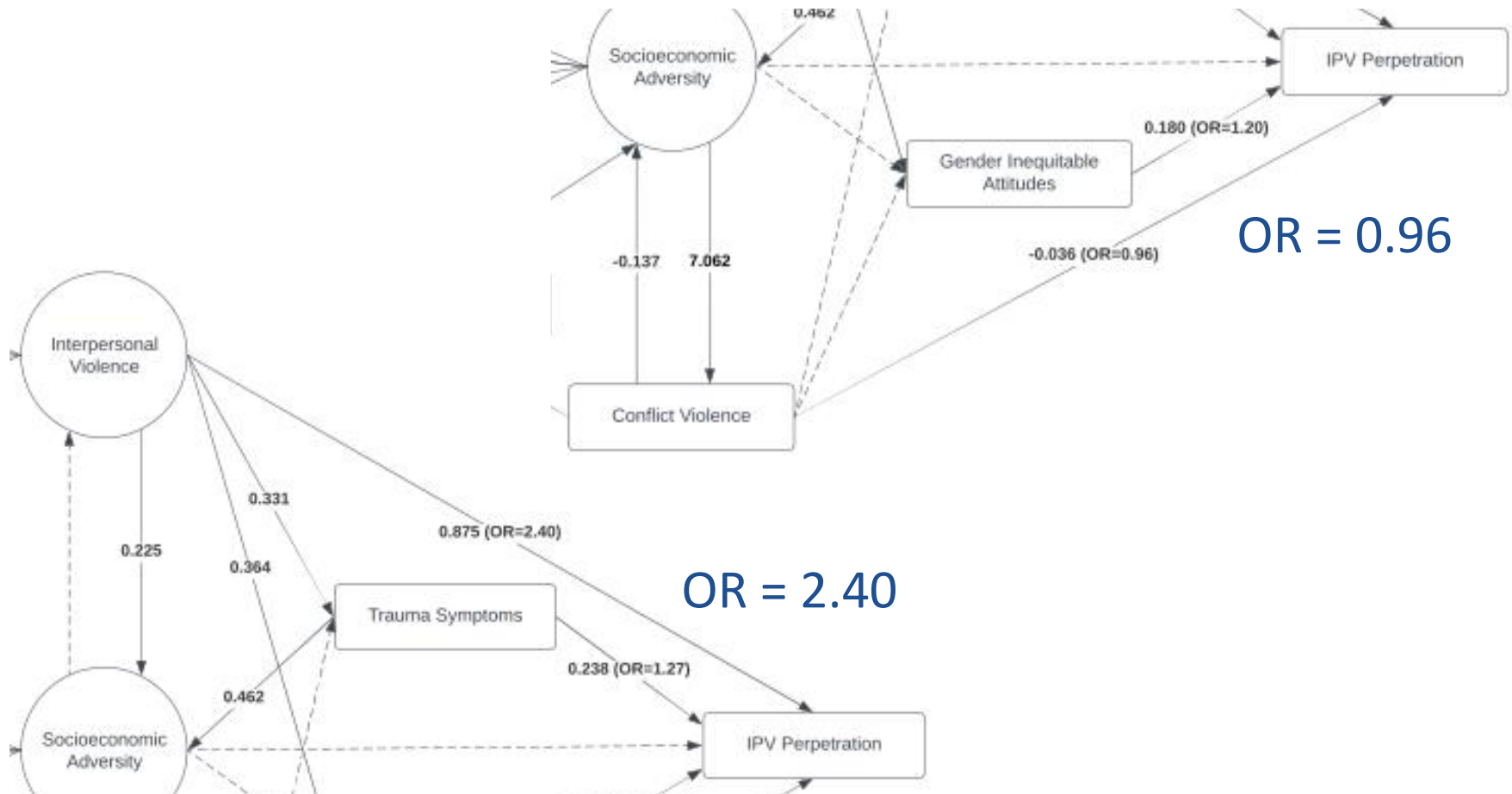




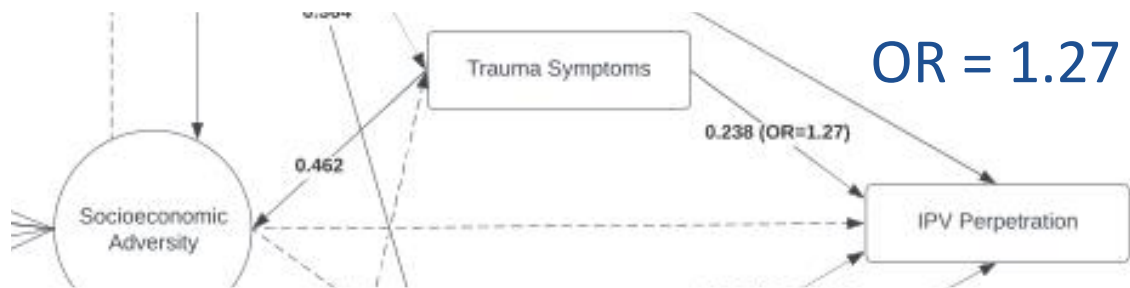




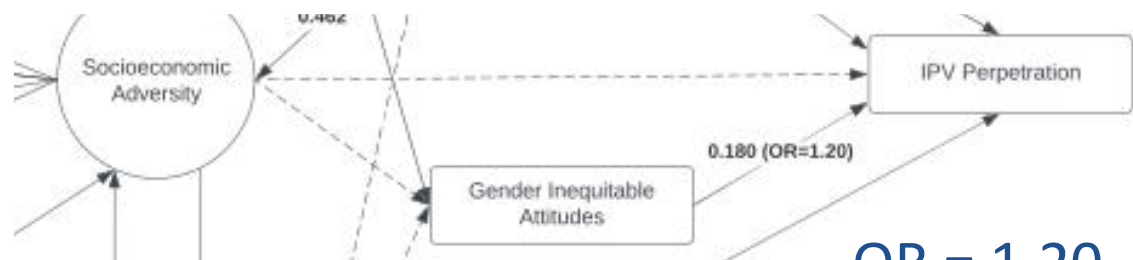
# Social learning theory



# Mental health and feminist theories



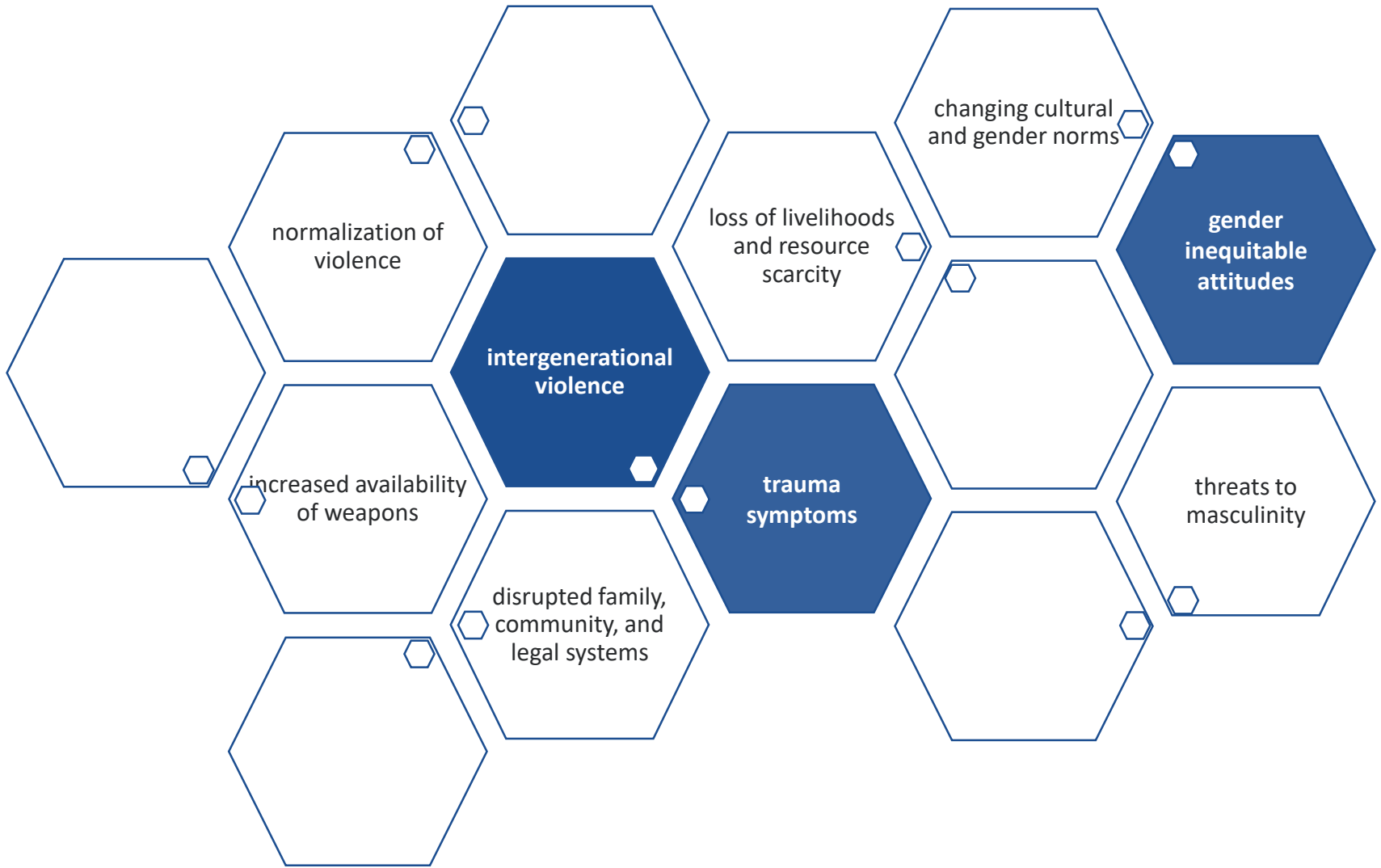
OR = 1.27



OR = 1.20

# Economic theory





# Agenda

Take a life-course perspective

Men's historical and contemporary experiences of violence, trauma, and fear

Engage with men's complex realities as perpetrators and victims



# Big picture agenda

- Build synergistic mental health care and multi-level feminist interventions, in addition to protection interventions for men
- Identify the most relevant mental health intervention components and their mechanism

# Individual and structural change



Biological, psychological,  
and social worlds are  
affected by trauma  
symptoms



With treatment,  
better positioned  
to participate in  
structural change

# Big picture agenda

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- Identify mechanisms and the most relevant mental health intervention components



RESEARCH

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# Drivers of men's use of intimate partner violence in conflict-affected settings: learnings from the Democratic Republic of Congo



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