

Intimate partner violence

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Motherhood in Conflict and Feminist Politics of Social Identity: The case of Yazidi women

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While scholarly attention has focused on the radicalisation risks within detention camps in Iraq and Syria post 2019, less has been said about the enduring trauma experienced by Yazidi women who survived sexual enslavement and captivity. This study aims to critically investigate the long-term impacts of gender-based violence on Yazidi women following the territorial defeat of the so-called Islamic State. It seeks to illuminate how experiences of captivity, conflict-related sexual violence, and culturally embedded expectations of motherhood shape identity reconstruction within the Yazidi community. This research contributes to feminist scholarship on political violence, trauma, and agency by foregrounding the voices and epistemologies of Yazidi women, as will be captured through interviews with those who fled their hometowns.

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3G Internet, Intimate Partner Violence, and Women's Empowerment: Evidence from Nigeria

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A growing body of research has highlighted the impacts of mobile phones on women's status in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), through improved labour market opportunities, contraceptive knowledge and access, and decision-making power within the household. However, this literature relies on cross-sectional designs using measures of individual technology adoption that are endogenous, and does not distinguish between type of mobile technology (2G v 3G). This distinction is important because the spread of the internet can have theoretically ambiguous and complex effects, ranging from exposure to globalized liberal ideas to reinforcing gender stereotypes and misogynistic views. In this paper, we examine how the rollout of 3G mobile networks over time in Africa's most populous country, Nigeria, affects women's status within the household looking at the experience of intimate partner violence. We draw on three waves of the Demographic and Health Survey's women's and men's modules, which we link with novel, high-resolution mobile coverage maps, and estimate the impact of 3G using a twoway fixed effects design. We find the 3G network expansion results in reductions in the experience of emotional, sexual and physical intimate partner violence among women, with support for ideational and empowerment mechanisms in explaining these reductions. We find reductions in the acceptability of IPV among women, although less so among men. Among men and women, we find evidence for increases in women's decision-making power in the household. 3G exposure also brings shifts in demographic behaviour, linked to delayed marriage and first births for women. Our results highlight the potential of technological expansion to influence gender dynamics within households.

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Feminist voices against Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Challenging Ethno-religious stereotypes and rethinking legal strategies for women in Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

Intimate partner violence(IPV)is a pervasive issue in Eastern Nigeria exacerbated by ethno-religious gender stereotypes that perpetuate patriarchal norms and justify violence against women. Feminist voices must rise to the occasion towards mitigating the excruciating effects of IPV on victims, who are predominantly women in a Post-COVID world.This study therefore X-rays contemporary issues such as ethno religious stereotypes and it's contribution to IPV in Eastern Nigeria,the experiences of women in Eastern Nigeria regarding IPV, rethinking the legal strategies to better address IPV in Eastern Nigeria and the contributions of feminist movements.This study uses qualitative research including in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and

case studies to interrogate and make its findings. It employs feminist theory, also drawing from intersectional dynamics and social constructivist theories. Findings reveal challenges such as prevalence of IPV in Eastern Nigeria, Ethno-religious contributions to IPV, Lack of support services for victims, and legal barriers. Finally, it is prescribed that to improve the quality of service provided to victims of IPV in an ethno-religious-centred society, policymakers should do more by inculcating preponderance relating to poor policy implementation, inefficiency of support services and cohesion among key agencies and organizations towards curbing IPV. The insights drawn from this research will aid intervention, inform policies and provide support for survivors.

Key words: Gender-based violence, intimate partner violence, patriarchy, Ethno-religious stereotypes, feminism, service provider, Policy.

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