Empowerment and income support measures for women with experience of gender-based violence: Italian policies

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PROGETTO DI MONITORAGGIO, VALUTAZIONE E ANALISI DEGLI INTERVENTI DI PREVENZIONE E CONTRASTO ALLA VIOLENZA CONTRO LE DONNE



Tresidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità

### Background

Viva project Evaluation and Analysis of Interventions to prevent and combat violence against women 2017-2021 2021-2025

WP4National and local policies for socio-economicfocus onempowerment of women GBW survivors

## TodayInterventions to support survivors' economic autonomycontributionfrom national and regional policies to local interventions







# 2013-2023 public power's intervention SOME RESULTS

greater efforts to the intervention process

increased funding

structural intervention in fieri

poor integration of the measures at national and regional level

specific and nonspecific measures coexist

lack of homogeneity

conditionality









### **EMPOWERMENT** AS A PROCESS



### Theoretical framework

- Redistributive social justice: empowerment as theoretical principle and emancipatory practice (Magalhães et al. 2019; Sen 1999; Perkins & Zimmermann 1995; Batliwala 1994).
- From *community organising* (Stein 1997; Bacqué 2013) to *social work* methodologies: beyond welfarism, paternalism and infantilisation (Le Bossé, 2003)
- Critical approach to development studies (DAWN, 1984)
- Structural transformation at individual, collective and social level (Sharma, 2008)
- Debate on conditionality (Mazzeo et al. 2017, Dentale 2022).
- Liberal versus liberating empowerment (Sardenberg, 2008)
- Empowerment process model (Cattaneo e Chapman 2015, 2010)

### Power relation as central issue







### Italian context: some data



52,2% women employed (EU: 69,3%)



### women's workday: 11h 35' (5 hours unpaid care work) men's workday: 10h 13'

(2 h 27' unpaid care work)



### Italian welfare state:

- Familistic based system
- Based on workforce
- Reproduces a stratified citizenship's model based on gender, age, job's contract, migratory status (Mef, 2023)







### **Italian policy for authonomy: equality, sameness, differences** Which kind of empowerment?

- Antiviolence Plans (2015-17; 2017-20; 2021-2023/4)
- Strategy for Gender Equality 2021-2026
- Income support measures: «Reddito di Libertà» (Freedom income)
- Not-specific measures (Job's policy, National Inclusion Program and Poverty Program 2021-27, European EFS Plus and ERDS program, «Reddito di cittadinanza/assegno d'inclusione»)

Public power's interventions				
Promote empowerment if	Intensify disempowerment when			
- critical consciousness raising (individual)	- victim blaming, prejudices, racism			
- voice, participation and agency	- silencing women and (institutional) blocking of their agency			
- democratisation (fulfilment of women's rights) including material and symbolic resources	- failure in respecting women's rights and lack of resources (to support women)			







Magalhães et al., 2019, p. 166

### «Freedom income» Reddito di libertà

Freedom Income applications submitted, granted and paid and budget. Years 2021-23

	YEAR			<b>60,5%</b> women	
	2021	2022	2023 (until April)	TOTAL	in AVCs and Shelters are finacially dependent
submitted applications	2.737	1.902	400	5.039	and at poverty risk
successful applications	2.253	412	5	2.673	2021:
budget used				13.046.400	<b>56.000</b> women supported by AVCs
remaining budget				253.604	<b>2.400</b> hosted in a shelter

Inps: 2023







### Italian context - Italian regions and antiviolence policies

Italian regions are:

- responsible of antiviolence policies within their competences in social policies;
- co-actors in guiding and planning and co-financing national strategic objectives to counter male violence against women.



### Italian context - Italian regions and the empowerment of women





Promotion of empowerment, financial autonomy, and a gender approach in labor policies in favor of all women, as a means of preventing and countering male economic violence



Integration of planned interventions into support and reintegration pathways, both for the emergency phase and in fostering employment, housing and empowerment in the pathway out of violence



Activation of economic, financial, employment and housing empowerment pathways

### Use different areas of public policies

Italian context - Italian regions and economic autonomy

Strategy of analysis

Analysis of regional laws and administrative acts in order to understand measures adopted by regions to support economic autonomy

### **Results**

Measures adopted by regions could be classified in two main categories:

Income support for the regional population

Income support specifically for women GBV survivors

### Italian context - Italian regions and economic autonomy At a glance



measures adopted n.

Measures adopted	Regions
Income support for the regional population	Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Apulia, Veneto
Redditi di libertà	Latium, Sardinia, Sicily
Other supplementary measures and special funds	Latium, Apulia, Sicily, Tuscany
Social economic assistance and judicial paths	Latium, Autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, Piedmont, Apulia, Sardinia
Economic support for children	Campania, Friuli-Venezia Giulia
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom Other regional initiatives	Valle d'Aosta, Latium, Autonomous provinces of Trento



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#### Key Insights from previous Research

- 1. At **local level** an effective empowerment strategy requires a **blend of policies** and resources to address individual needs.
- 2. Anti-violence centers play a crucial role in supporting women's agency, but they don't formally manage all the resources needed.
- 3. Local governance relies heavily on **antiviolence networks**, but their presence and functionality vary significantly.
- 4. Municipalities should guide the welfare system, yet the Italian system is fragmented
- 5. Significant **reliance on family support**, which is problematic in cases of violence against women.
- 6. Empowerment strategies require **public leadership to coordinate** fragmented measures and public-private partnership

#### Methodology: multiple case studies

#### Identification of case studies:

- 1. In-depth interviews with **key witnesses** from feminist and anti-violence networks
- 2. Desk analyses of regional acts
- 3. In-depth interviews with **regional officials** responsible for equal opportunities and anti-violence policies

#### Selected cases:

- characterized by: adoption of innovative measures, strong public-private partnerships, and attention to multiple vulnerabilities
- one each in area

Reggio Emilia (North) Carrara (Center) Barletta (South)



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### **RESEARCH STRATEGY**

#### **Context Analysis:**

**Objective:** Describe socio-demographic characteristics of the municipalities, local welfare systems, and socio-economic empowerment measures.

Activities: Desk analysis of datasets, secondary sources, regional regulations, planning documents, and interviews with key witnesses.

#### **Macro-Level Analysis:**

**Objective:** Analyze the conceptualization of socio-economic empowerment in policy planning. Describe empowerment measures for women victims of violence at the local level.

Activities: Desk analysis of protocols and agreements, and in-depth interviews with responsible for equal opportunities and anti-violence policies

#### **Meso-Level Analysis:**

**Objective:** Analysis of the characteristics and dynamics of the anti-violence networks promoted by the local authorities.

Activities: Desk analysis of the local plans, focus groups and social network analysis with the territorial services involved in empowerment interventions.

#### **Micro-Level Analysis:**

**Objective:** Analyze the implementation of policies and working practices by social service operators **Activities:** Group interviews with social services, using a street-level bureaucracy approach, as well as with and anti-violence practitioners.







### Many thanks!

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