

## Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/the-association-between-access-to-key-household-resources-and-violence-against-women/>

This video discusses the relationship between the lack of resources, particularly water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and violence against women and girls. Many anti-poverty programs focus on providing cash transfers or resources to alleviate poverty, but they often overlook the significant secondary impact these resources have on reducing violence, especially against vulnerable populations.

The speaker emphasizes the need to understand whether violence is caused by a lack of resources directly or if it is related to broader socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, which can also contribute to household conflict. They mention existing literature that shows a correlation between inadequate resources and increased violence against women, particularly through ethnographic and local studies.

Their research utilizes nationally representative data from India and explores both water and sanitation facilities collectively, aiming to distinguish their individual impacts on violence. The findings indicate that improved access to water reduces non-partner violence by 10%, potentially preventing 1.7 million cases of violence among women annually. Furthermore, access to toilets can significantly reduce intimate partner violence, suggesting that enhanced WASH facilities directly correlate with decreased violence against women.

The conclusion underscores the importance of anti-poverty initiatives that promote resource access not only for economic relief but also for their collateral benefits in reducing violence. It calls for an integrated approach in policy-making that recognizes the intertwined nature of health, poverty, and gender justice, advocating for targeted resources that consider the unequal distribution of resources within impoverished households, primarily affecting women and girls.