**ASSIGNMENTS # TWO**

1. **In your own words what do you understand gender-based violence**?
   1. The term 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.

It is violence that is directed against a person on  
 the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or  
 sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty

1. **Explain five forms of Gender based violence giving practical examples**.
2. **Rape and marital rape**

* Forced/coerced intercourse that can be by any person, including husband, partner or care-giver

1. **Sexual abuse/exploitation**

* Sexual interactions against her will that cannot be perform in sexual manner, forced undressing and/or nakedness, coerced marriage, forced childbearing, engaging in pornography or forced prostitution by anyone in a position of power, influence, control, including humanitarian aid workers and Government Officials.

1. **Physical assault**

* Beating, punching, kicking, biting, etc., with or without weapons; often used in combination with other forms of sexual and gender-based violence by Spouse, partner, family member, friend, acquaintance, stranger, anyone in position of power

1. **Discrimination and/or denial of opportunities, services**

* Exclusion, denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment; denial of property rights of the Family members, in society, institutions and organizations, government actors

1. **Forced marriage**

* Arranged marriage for girls under the age of legal consent or women against their wishes; often a dowry is paid to the family; if she refuses, there are violent and/or abusive consequences (Legally, such unions would not be considered marriage because of age and/or force by Parent, family members

1. **How is gender-based violence handled in your country? Explain instances GBV affects livelihood**.
   1. In my County we have the goal of achieving gender equality in South Sudan is anchored in the country’s Transitional Constitution and guided by a vision of equality as an inalienable right for all women, men and children, and gender equality as a human right. Article 16 of the Transitional Constitution states:

• Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.

• Women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men.

• Women shall have the right to participate equal with **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**. As following

* While acknowledging the positive components of traditional cultural values, the Government of South Sudan will put in place the necessary legal and policy mechanisms to address and eliminate negative cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate gender-based discrimination and violence. The National Gender Policy provides a framework to support this effort based on the following principles:

1. The National Gender Policy upholds the government’s commitment to the principles of equality as a human right and the promotion of a society free from all forms of discrimination and injustice, as enshrined in the Transitional Constitution and other legal instruments

.2. This policy is anchored on a rights-based approach to the formulation, planning and implementation of laws, policies and programs for the realization of gender equality.

3. Gender-based discrimination is a serious impediment to development and needs to be eliminated through appropriate individual and collective strategies.

4. Women and men, girls and boys are equal before the law and have equally with men in public life.

b. By affecting mostly, the productive population groups between the (age 15 to 45)year old and also GBV has a devastating impact on the agriculture sector and food security illness including HIV and others long chronic diseases or injuries as a result of violence that reduce work capacity, productivity andlivelihood assets

1. **Explain five major impacts of Gender based Violence**

• All sections of the population described food insufficiency in terms of both quantity and lack of variety of food, while reduced food intake was a feature of all study sites. This is mostly due to dependence on, and lack of frequency of, humanitarian distributions, especially where conflict is affecting access to the population.

• Infants and children under the age of five were felt to be especially vulnerable, due to the overall scarcity of food but also the lack of variety of food to meet children’s nutritional needs, such as milk and liquid food.

• Adolescent boys and girls who are displaced and living among host communities may in some cases be de-prioritized by host families and not receive food assistance.

• There is evidence that women may be suffering greater food insecurity, due to their cultural and social roles as care givers of children and older people, meaning that they may refuse or pass on food within families, especially in female-headed households where there may be a concentration of needs.

• More respondents identified shelter to be poor or very poor for boys and for women and girls than for men too and the conditions were considered equal in the PoC sites, women, girls and boys were all seen as particularly suffering from lack of shelter in all State and Counties.

• Reasons for poor shelter in the host community related to returning families wanting their houses back, while overcrowding in the PoC sites related to large numbers of unregistered people crowding into shelters designed for 3–4 people.