**Abraham Biar Matiop**

**Diploma in Gender Based Violent (GBV) Admission #: AIPMS/246/2019**

**Final Examination Diploma in Gender Based Violence**

**Instructions**

* **Answer all questions**
* **Present your work in APA format**
* **Let your work be between 10 and 20 pages excluding the cover page and references pages**

**Questions**

1. In your own words, what do you understand 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, Violence is directed against a person based on 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. **Sexual Assault and Abuse**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** | ***Can be perpetrated by*** |
| **Rape and marital rape** | Forced/coerced intercourse | Any person, including husband, partner or care-giver |
| **Sodomy** | Forced /coerced anal intercourse, usually male-to-male or male-to-female | Any person in a position of power, |
| **Attempted rape or attempted sodomy** | Attempted forced/coerced intercourse; no penetration | Any person in a position of power |
| **Sexual abuse/exploitation** | Sexual interactions against her will (e.g., perform in sexual manner, forced undressing and/or nakedness, coerced marriage, forced childbearing, engaging in pornography or forced prostitution) | Anyone in a position of power, influence, control, including humanitarian aid workers |
| **Child sexual abuse, defilement, incest** | Sexual relations with a child (any person under 18 years of age). | Often perpetrated by someone the child trusts, including parent, sibling, extended family member, friend or stranger, teacher, elder, leader; Anyone in a position of power over a child |
| **Forced prostitution** (also referred to as sexual exploitation) | Forced/coerced sex-trade in exchange of material resources, services and assistance, usually targeting highly vulnerable women or girls unable to meet basic human needs for themselves and/or their children. | Any person in a privileged position, in possession of money or control of material resources and services, perceived as in power. Includes Humanitarian aid workers |
| **Sexual harassment** | Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature | Soldiers/officials at checkpoints, teachers; employers, supervisors or colleagues, any person in a position of power, authority, or control |

Physical Violence

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| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** | ***Can be perpetrated by*** |
| **Physical assault** | Beating, punching, kicking, biting, etc., with or without weapons; often used in combination with other forms of sexual and gender-based violence. | Spouse, partner, family member, friend, acquaintance, stranger, anyone in position of power |
| **Trafficking, slavery** | Selling and/or trading in human beings for forced sexual activities | Any person in a position of power or control; often accompanied by promises of money and a “good job” |

Emotional, Psychological and Socio-economic Abuse

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| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** | ***Can be perpetrated by*** |
| **Abuse / Humiliation** | Non-sexual verbal abuse that is insulting, degrading, demeaning; compelling her/him to engage in humiliating acts, often in public; denying basic expenses for family survival | Anyone in a position of power and control; often perpetrated by spouses, partners or family members in a position of authority |
| **Discrimination and/or denial of opportunities, services** | Exclusion, denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment; denial of property rights | Family members, society, institutions and organizations, government actors |
| **Confinement** | Isolating a person from friends/family, restricting movements | Anyone in a position of power and control; often perpetrated by spouses, partners or family members in a position of authority |
| **Obstructive legislative practice** | Denial of access to exercise and enjoy civil and political rights, mainly to women | Family, community, institutions and State |

**Harmful Traditional Practices**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** | ***Can be perpetrated by*** |
| **Female genital mutilation** (FGM) | Cutting of genital organs for non-medical reasons, usually done at a young age, ranges from moderate to extreme cutting, removal of genitals, stitching. | Traditional practitioners, supported, condoned, and assisted by families, religious groups, entire communities |
| **Early marriage** | Arranged marriage for girls under the age of legal consent (sexual intercourse in such relationships constitutes statutory rape, as the girls are not legally competent to agree to such unions) | Parents, community and State |
| **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.) | Parent, family members |
| **Honor killing and maiming** | Maiming or murdering a woman or girl as punishment for acts considered inappropriate for her gender that are believed to bring shame on the family or community (e.g., pouring acid on a young woman’s face as punishment for bringing shame to the family for attempting to marry someone not chosen by the family) | Parent, husband, other family members or members of the community |
| **Infanticide and/or neglect** | Killing, withholding food, and/or neglecting female children because they are considered to be of lesser value in a society | Parent, other family members |
| **Denial of education for girls or women** | Removing girls from school so they can perform expected gender roles in families | Parent, other family members |

1. Trace the evolution of Gender Based Violence
2. Through health examination evident and all cases Mgt
3. police registration cases and referral cases
4. Count cases Mgt
5. Explain the main consequences of domestic violence
6. Physical Consequences

* **Fatal/Death**
* Numerous studies report that their partner or ex-partner kills most women who die of homicide. Violence that begins with threats may end in forced "suicide", death from injuries, or homicide.
* Suicide for women who are beaten or sexually assaulted, the emotional and physical strain can lead to suicide.
* **Serious injuries**
* The injuries sustained by women because of physical and sexual abuse may be extremely serious. Many assault incidents result in injuries, ranging from bruises and fractures to chronic disabilities. A high percentage of these require medical treatment.
* Injuries during pregnancy Violence during pregnancy is a risk to the health of both mothers and their unborn fetus.
* Injuries to children in violent families may also be victims of abuse. Frequently, children are injured while trying to defend their mothers.
* Unwanted and early pregnancy Violence against women may result in unwanted pregnancy, either through rape or by affecting a woman's ability to negotiate contraceptive use. For example, some women may be afraid to raise the issue of contraceptive use with their sexual partners for fear of being beaten or abandoned.
* Adolescents who are abused, or who have been abused as children, are much less likely to develop a sense of self-esteem and belonging than those who have not experienced abuse. They are more likely to neglect themselves and engage in risky behaviors such as early or unprotected sexual intercourse. A growing number of studies suggest that girls who are sexually abused during childhood are at much greater risk of unwanted pregnancy during adolescence. This greater risk of unwanted pregnancy brings with it many additional problems. For instance, childbearing during early or middle adolescence, before girls are biologically and psychologically mature, is associated with adverse health outcomes for both the mother and child. Infants may be premature, of low birth weight, or be small for gestational age.
* When an unwanted pregnancy occurs, many women try to resolve their dilemma through abortion. In countries where abortion is illegal, expensive or difficult to obtain, women may resort to illegal abortions, at times with fatal consequences.
* **STDs including HIV/AIDS**
* As with unwanted pregnancy, women are vulnerable to contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) because they are unable to negotiate protection.
* Women with STDs have a higher risk of complications during pregnancy, including sepsis, spontaneous abortion and premature birth. Some STDs increase a woman's vulnerability to the HIV virus, as well. Violent sexual assault may also increase their risks because resulting tears to delicate vaginal tissue allow the virus easier entry into the bloodstream. With HIV/AIDS, the consequences are usually fatal for the woman, and possibly for her children as well.
* Vulnerability to disease
* Compared with non-abused women, women who have suffered any kind of violence are more likely to experience a number of serious health problems.
* It has been suggested that abused women's increased vulnerability to illness may be due partly to lowered immunity because of stress resulting from the abuse. In addition, self-neglect and increased risk taking have also been implicated.

1. **Psychological Consequences**

* Post-traumatic stress
* Depression
* Anxiety, fear
* Anger
* Shame, insecurity, self-hate, self-blame
* Mental illness
* Suicidal thoughts, behavior
* Flash backs/nightmares
* Sleeping problems, eating disorders

1. **Mental health problems**
2. **Research suggests** that abused women endure enormous psychological suffering because of violence. Many are severely depressed or anxious, while others display symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. They may be chronically fatigued, but unable to sleep; they may have nightmares or eating disorders; turn to alcohol and drugs to numb their pain; or become isolated and withdrawn.
3. **Rape** and childhood sexual abuse can cause similar psychological damage. One occurrence of sexual aggression may be sufficient to create long-lasting negative effects, especially if the child-victim does not receive appropriate support. Like violence against women in the family, child abuse often continues for many years and its disabling effects can carry over into adult life. For example, the reduced self-esteem of women who have been abused in childhood may result in their making little effort to avoid situations where their health or safety are in jeopardy.
4. Effects of witnessing violence on children
5. Research has shown that children who witness domestic violence often suffer many of the same symptoms as children who have been physically or sexually abused themselves. Girls who witness their father or stepfather’s violent treatment of their mother are also more likely to accept violence as a normal part of marriage than girls from non-violent homes are. Boys who have witnessed the same violence, on the other hand, are more likely to be violent to their partners as adults.

3**. Social Consequences**

1. Effects on Survivor
2. Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence often experience negative social consequences as the result of “victim-blaming”. These include:
3. • Rejection from family
4. • Family breakdown
5. • Social rejection and isolation
6. • Social stigma
7. • Withdrawal from social and community life
8. This can lead to a ‘vicious cycle’: blaming and rejecting the survivor  further emotional damage  more social isolation and dysfunction  more social stigma.
9. Explain five forms of violence against women prevalent in your country. Give ways of dealing with them
10. **Sexual Assault and Abuse**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** | ***ways of dealing with them*** |
| **Rape and marital rape** | Forced/coerced intercourse | PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE  Security & Safety  Legal Services (Formal And Traditional):  **Health Care** |
| **Sodomy** | Forced /coerced anal intercourse, usually male-to-male or male-to-female | PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE |
| **Attempted rape or attempted sodomy** | Attempted forced/coerced intercourse; no penetration | SECURITY & SAFETY |
| **Sexual abuse/exploitation** | Sexual interactions against her will (e.g., perform in sexual manner, forced undressing and/or nakedness, coerced marriage, forced childbearing, engaging in pornography or forced prostitution) | Legal Services (formal and traditional): |
| **Child sexual abuse, defilement, incest** | Sexual relations with a child (any person under 18 years of age). | **HEALTH CARE** |
| **Forced prostitution** (also referred to as sexual exploitation) | Forced/coerced sex-trade in exchange of material resources, services and assistance, usually targeting highly vulnerable women or girls unable to meet basic human needs for themselves and/or their children. | PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE |
| **Sexual harassment** | Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature | SECURITY & SAFETY |

1. Physical Violence

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of act*** | ***Description/Examples*** |  |
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| **Trafficking, slavery** | Selling and/or trading in human beings for forced sexual activities | SECURITY & SAFETY |

1. Emotional, Psychological and Socio-economic Abuse

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| **Confinement** | Isolating a person from friends/family, restricting movements |  |
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1. Explain any four issues of gender concern during the implementation and evaluation stages of a community development project

* Sexual exploitation
* Community high demand
* Insecurity
* Poor Road

1. Compare and contrast how Gender mainstreaming has been encompassed in the new Development agenda (Sustainable Development Goals)
2. Bring out the relationship between gender based violence and poverty

* Poverty is the main cause of GBV especially in our county here.

By: Abraham Biar