DIPLOMA IN GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SAMSON LOKIRU

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DIPLOMA IN GENDER BASED- VIOLENCE

FINAL EXAMS

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

Before we look into definitions of gender base violence is very importance to break the word gender based violence and see its definition concepts

Gender refers to socially constructed roles and responsibilities assigned to men and women by society. This roles are learnt and can be changed.

Violence is an act of offence directed towards another physically, emotionally or other ways

Gender Based-violence is the any armful act perpetrated against a person’s will, based on social cultural identities namely, roles, expectations, limitations, status and myths etc.

* Woman and Girls are primary Victims due to unequal power relations
* Involves abuse of power
* Characterized by lack of informed consent
* Violation of human rights

1. **Explain five forms of Gender based violence giving practical examples**

Gender-based violence is enacted under many different manifestations, from its most widespread form, [intimate partner violence](https://eige.europa.eu/rdc/eige-publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence), to acts of violence carried out in online spaces. These different forms are not mutually exclusive and multiple incidences of violence can be happening at once and reinforcing each other. Inequalities experienced by a person related to their race, (dis)ability, age, social class, religion, sexuality can also drive acts of violence. This means that while women face violence and discrimination based on gender, some women experience multiple and interlocking forms of violence.

(Glenn, Melis, and Withers 2009). According to an ILO (2011) report, “[g]ender-based violence not only causes pain and suffering but also devastates families, undermines workplace productivity, diminishes national competitiveness, and stalls development.” A significant proportion of women workers participating in any economic growth project are likely to have experienced one or more forms of GBV in their lives, in and beyond the world of work. Heise, Ellsberg, and Gottemoeller (2000) estimated that one out of three women has experienced physical, emotional, or sexual violence in an intimate relationship. In 48 population-based surveys from around the world, some 10–69 percent of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives (WHO 2002). It is the case that many women workers manage risks and incidences of IPV, non-partner sexual violence, and all forms of GBV at home and in the workplace simultaneously

**Physical violence**

Any act which causes physical harm as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of, among others, serious and minor assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter. For examples

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| --- |
| scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, poking, hair-pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, use of a weapon (gun, knife or other object), and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person |

**Sexual violence**

Any sexual act performed on an individual without their consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape, unwanted sexual touching or being forced into humiliating sexual activities

Source: Di Martino, V. 2002. “Violence at the workplace: The global response,” Africa Newsletter on Occupational Health and Safety, Issue 12, p. 5, cited in Gender-based violence in the world of work: overview and selected bibliography. ILO. 2011.

**Psychological violence**

Any act which causes psychological harm to an individual. Psychological violence can take the form of, for example, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment. Emotional violence may also involve intimidating, insulting, humiliating, restricting who someone talks to or spends time with, isolating her/him from friends and family or other expressions of extreme jealousy, objectification, i.e. viewing someone as an object that you own rather than as a human being with feelings and basic human rights.

**Economic violence**

Any act or behavior which causes economic harm to an individual. Economic violence can take the form of, for example, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony. Economic abuse involves using money to undermine a woman’s rights, e.g. withholding money, questioning what she does with her money, denying medical aid, destroying property in the home whenever there is a disagreement.

1. **Explain the main consequences of domestic violence**

The effects of violence on women vary widely. It depends on the nature of the particular incident, the Woman’s relationship with her abuser, and the context in which it took place. Gender-based violence typically has physical, psychological, and social effects. For the survivors, these are interconnected.

**The impact on gender-based violence on women’s health:**

Gender-based violence has been linked to many serious health problems, both immediate and long-term.

These include physical and psychological health problems:

*Physical*

* Injury,
* Disability,
* Chronic health problems (irritable bowel syndrome, gastrointestinal disorders, various chronic pain
* Syndromes, hypertension, etc.)
* Sexual and reproductive health problems (contracting sexually transmitted diseases, spread of HIV/AIDS, high-risk pregnancies, etc.)
* Death

*Psychological*

* Anxiety, fear, mistrust of others, inability to concentrate, loneliness, post-traumatic stress
* Disorder, depression, suicide, etc.
* Indirect: psychosomatic illnesses, withdrawal, alcohol or drug use.

**Economic and social impact:**

* Rejection, ostracism and social stigma at community level;
* Reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities;
* Acute fear of future violence, which extends beyond the individual survivors to other members in community;
* Damage to women’s confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces (this can often curtail
* Women’s education, which in turn can limit their income-generating opportunities
* Increased vulnerability to other types of gender-based violence;
* Job loss due to absenteeism as a result of violence;
* Negative impact on women’s income generating power;

Source: Day, T., K. McKenna, and A. Bowlus. 2005. The Economic Costs of Violence against Women: An Evaluation of the Literature. London, Ontario: United Nations. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/expert%20brief%20costs.pdf

**The impact on women’s family and dependents:**

* Divorce, or broken families;
* Jeopardized family’s economic and emotional development
* Babies born with health disorders as a result of violence experienced by the mother during Pregnancy (i.e. premature birth or low birth weight);
* Increased likelihood of violence against children growing up in households where there domestic Violence;
* Collateral effects on children who witness violence at home (emotional and behavioral

Disturbances, e.g. withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, self-blame, aggression against peers,

Family members, and property; increased risk of growing up to be either a perpetrator or a victim of Violence)

* Compromised ability of survivor to care for her children (e.g. child malnutrition and neglect due to
* Constraining effect of violence on women’s livelihood strategies and their bargaining position in Marriage)
* Ambivalent or negative attitudes of a rape survivor towards the resulting child.

**The impact of violence on the perpetrators:**

* Sanctioning by community, facing arrest and imprisonment;
* Legal restrictions on seeing their families, divorce, or the breakup of their families;
* Feeling of alienation from their families;
* Minimizing the significance of violence for which they are responsible; deflecting the responsibility for Violence onto their partner and failure to associate it with their relationship;
* Increased tension in the home

**The impact of violence on society:**

* Burden on health and judicial systems
* Hindrance to economic stability and growth through women’s lost productivity
* Hindrance to women’s participation in the development processes and lessening of their contribution to social and economic development. Constrained ability of women to respond to rapid social, political, or economic change.
* Breakdown of trust in social relationships
* Weakened support networks on which people’s survival strategies depend.
* Strained and fragmented networks that are of vital importance in strengthening the capabilities of Communities in times of stress and upheaval

Sources: •

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 35 percent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual IPV or non-partner sexual violence (WHO 2013).

• Violence studies from 86 countries across WHO regions of Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, show that up to 68 percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner (ibid., p. 44). • The highest prevalence rates were found in central sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated up to 66 percent of ever-partnered women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner (ibid.).

• GBV is a major cause of disability and death for women aged 15–44 years (United Nations Women 2011).

• Globally, one out of every five women will become a victim of rape or attempted rape over the course of her lifetime (Heise, Ellsberg, and Gottemoeller 1999).

• Between 20,000 and 50,000 women in Bosnia-Herzegovina were raped during the 1992–1995 war (UNIFEM 2002). During the 1994 Rwandan genocide, an estimated 250,000–500,000 women were raped (UN 1996).

• In 2009, men represented 24 percent of trafficking victims detected globally (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2012).

• In 2012, women and girls represented 55 percent of the estimated 20.9 million victims of forced labor worldwide, and 98 percent of the estimated 4.5 million forced into sexual exploitation (ILO 2012).

*Population Reports/CHANGE*, No. 4, Volume XXVII, December 1999, *available at*

http://www.jhuccp.org/pr/l11edsum.stm

Pickup, F., Williams, S., Sweetman, C. *Ending Violence against Women: A Challenge for Development and*

*Humanitarian Work*, Oxfam GB 2001

OutLook: *Violence Against Women: Effects on Reproductive Health,* Vol.20, No. 1September 2002, *available at*

http://www.path.org/files/EOL\_20-1.pdf.

1. **Explain five forms of violence against women prevalent in your country. Give ways of dealing with them**
   * Physical Abuse: This type of domestic abuse involves one person hurting or threatening to hurt someone else, and it can range from what might seem like obvious abusive behaviors like punching to more subtle behaviors like pulling, pushing, forcing someone to drink or do drugs, or refusing to allow someone access to medicine they might need. Any other behavior that hurts the body of someone else can also be physical abuse.
   * Sexual Abuse: This type of domestic abuse involves one person forcing or attempting to force or coerce sexual behavior or touch from another person. This might involve unwanted touching of the genitals or breasts, unwanted sex of any type (anal, oral, or vaginal, within a marriage relationship or not), or sexually demeaning or humiliating someone.
   * Emotional Abuse: This type of domestic abuse involves one person belittling another person by damaging their self-esteem or sense of worth. It can take many forms, but some of the most common involve talking in a belittling way about someone (alone or in public), constantly criticizing someone's efforts, calling someone names or cursing at someone, or purposefully trying to turn someone's family, friends, or children against them.
   * Economic Abuse: This type of domestic abuse involves one person attempting to make another person financially dependent on themselves. It can involve refusing access to money or bank accounts, not sharing information about finances, or not allowing someone to attend work or school so that they cannot become self-sufficient.
   * Psychological Abuse: This type of domestic abuse involves trying to control someone by using means of fear, intimidation, or threats. Psychological abuse can involve isolating someone from family or friends, threatening self-harm or harm to others, destroying property or pets (especially things the abused person loves), and "gas lighting," a process that involves gradually convincing the victim that she is crazy and deserves the abuse.

**Ways of dealing with violence**

1. **Funding women’s full participation in civil society.** Women who are active in civil society can be highly effective in influencing global, regional and national treaties, agreements and laws and in exerting pressure to ensure their implementation. More money needs to flow toward supporting women’s active participation in civil society.
2. **Scaling up prevention efforts that address unequal gender power relations as a root cause of gender-based violence.** [Some programs](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(14)61797-9/fulltext) have effectively structured participatory activities that guide the examination of gender norms and their relationship to power inequities, violence and other harmful behaviors. They work with multiple stakeholders across the socio-ecological spectrum and across multiple sectors. But, we need to do a better job of evaluating these programs so we can move them from limited, small-scale pilots to larger-scale, societal-change programs.
3. **Bringing gender-based violence clinical services to lower-level health facilities**. The provision of gender-based violence clinical services has focused on “one-stop shops” at high-level facilities, such as hospitals, where all services are offered in one place. But, the majority of people who access services at high-level facilities do so too late to receive key interventions, such as emergency contraception and HIV post-exposure prophylaxis. For faster access, we should focus on bringing services closer to the community, particularly in rural areas.
4. **Addressing the needs of child survivors,** **including interventions to disrupt the gender-based violence cycle.** In shelters and services for women, it is common to see children of all ages in waiting rooms or safe houses. But, it is rare to see anyone working with these children, who have experienced a traumatic event. Sometimes they are victims, but most likely they are witnesses to violence against their mothers. We lack trained professionals to work with children who have experienced gender-based violence, especially when the perpetrators are parents or other family members.
5. **Developing guidance for building systems to eliminate gender-based violence.** There is ample global guidance on how to address gender-based violence through certain sectors, such as health, or through discrete actions, such as providing standards for shelters or training for counselors. But, we are missing practical guidance for building the whole system from A to Z — putting laws into practice, raising awareness of services and creating budgets.
6. **Developing support programs for professionals experiencing secondhand trauma.** After three years of working with a program to address school-related gender-based violence, I had to walk away. Despite my commitment to ending gender-based violence, I simply could not hear another awful story. My experience is not unique. Burnout is a reality, and we lack qualified people to deal with gender-based violence survivors.
7. **Explain any four issues of gender concern during the implementation and evaluation stages of a community development project**
8. During the implementation of a community development project, there were some thorny issues that were evaluate
9. **Anti-Poverty**: The WID approach, a toned-down version of equity was adopted from 1970.s onwards in the context of Basic Needs Approaches to development. Its purpose is to ensure that poor women increase their productivity. Women’s poverty is seen as a problem of
10. Underdevelopment, not of subordination. It recognizes the productive role of women, and seeks to meet their practical and strategic needs to earn an income, particularly in small-scale income generation projects.
11. **Efficiency**: The predominant WID approach was adopted particularly since the 1980.s debt crisis. Its purpose is to ensure that development is more efficient and effective through women. Economic contribution, with participation often equated with equity. Women are seen principal
12. In terms of their capacity to compensate for declining social services by extending their working day.
13. **Empowerment**: Its purpose is to empower women through greater self- reliance. Women’s subordination is expressed not only in terms of male oppression but also in terms of colonial and neocolonial oppression. It recognizes the triple role and seeks to meet women’s indirectly through involving women, gender aware organizations and planners in planning the aim of this tool is to ensure that practical and strategic gender needs are identified by women ensuring that .real needs as opposed perceived needs are incorporated into the planning process.
14. **Equity**: Its purpose is to gain equity for women who are seen as active participants in development. It recognizes the triple role, and seeks to meet strategic gender needs (SGNs) through direct state intervention, giving political and economic autonomy and reducing inequality with men.
15. **Welfare**: Women are seen as the passive beneficiaries of development. It recognizes the reproductive role of women and seeks to meet practical gender needs (PGNs) in that role through a top-down handout of food aid, measures against malnutrition and family planning. It does not do anything to challenge the status quo and is therefore still widely popular.
16. **Compare and contrast how Gender mainstreaming has been encompassed in the new Development agenda (Sustainable Development Goals**

The sustainable development goals seek to change the course of the 21st century, addressing key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and violence against women over the years, there has been rising awareness and a substantial increase in commitments to gender mainstreaming in the major areas of work of development practitioners, including the UN system. There is now greater recognition of the centrality of gender equality and women’s empowerment to sustainable development, and both national governments and the international community increasingly institutionalize gender mainstreaming. Yet despite these gains, evaluations and studies have found that gender mainstreaming has not been effective in all aspects of policy and programming, or in all sectors. Misleading and false dichotomies between targeted program interventions and those incorporating gender perspectives across different sector policies and program persist. There is also a continuing lack of comparable data for tracking allocations and expenditures of resources for gender equality and the empowerment of women. A lack of accountability delays progress in advancing gender equality. Today we are at a pivotal juncture. Gender mainstreaming is no longer optional. Priority should be given to its implementation as global discussions take place on accelerating progress to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 20-year legacy of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, and the post-2015 development agenda and future sustainable development goals. Through its 2010 founding resolution on system-wide coherence, the UN General Assembly mandated UN Women to lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the UN system in its work on gender equality and women’s empowerment, and to support gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system. With recent further impetus from General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) decisions, the United Nations has been challenged to better support Member States in strengthening the implementation of commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It is therefore timely that UN Women provides updated guidance on gender mainstreaming to help bridge gaps between global norms and actual implementation in country policy-making and program planning processes. This Guidance Note addresses major changes in global norms and aid modalities within the current development context; provides general principles for implementing gender mainstreaming at the country level; describes the substantive and technical programming aspects of gender mainstreaming at the country level drawing on good practices; and examines changes related to more gender-responsive organizations. Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination. Women’s equality and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development. In short, all the SDGs depend on the achievement of Goal 5. Gender equality by 2030 requires urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women’s rights in private and public spheres. For example, GENDER BASED-VIOLENCE 12 discriminatory laws need to change and legislation adopted to proactively advance equality. Yet 49 countries still lack laws protecting women from domestic violence, while 39 bar equal inheritance rights for daughters and sons. Eliminating gender-based violence is a priority, given that this is one of the most pervasive human rights violations in the world today. Based on data from 87 countries, 1 in 5 women and girls under the age of 50 will have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within the last 12 months. Harmful practices, such as child marriage, steal the childhood of 15 million girls under age 18 every year. Women do 2.6 times more unpaid care and domestic work than men. While families, societies and economies depend on this work, for women, it leads lower earnings and less time to engage in non-work activities. In addition to equal distribution of economic resources, which is not only a right, but accelerates development in multiple areas, there needs to be a fair balance of responsibility for unpaid care work between men and women. Sexual and reproductive rights are critical in their own right. Shortfalls in these multiply other forms of discrimination, depriving women of education and decent work, for example. Yet only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care. While more women have entered political positions in recent years, including through the use of special quotas, they still hold a mere 23.7 per cent of parliamentary seats, far short of parity. The situation is not much better in the private sector, where women globally occupy less than a third of senior and middle management positions. UN Women acts to empower women and girls across all its programs and advocacy. With stepped up action on gender equality, every part of the world can make progress towards sustainable development by 2030, leaving no one behind.

1. **Bring out the relationship between gender based violence and poverty**

[Gender differences in earnings](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=685&langId=en) play an important part in women’s poverty, but other factors such as gender disparities in land and property ownership, gender divisions of labour within and beyond the home, gender differences in [power and decision-making](http://www.binaagarwal.com/downloads/apapers/bagaining_and_gender_relations.pdf), and women’s vulnerability to [gender-based violence](http://www.unfpa.org/gender/violence.htm) are also integral to understanding the complex tapestry of gendered disadvantage in different times and places.

Time and labor deprivations build on one another; women are prone to be particularly exposed to [time poverty](http://www.timeuse.org/node/1070) as a result of multiple labor burdens, many of which are underpaid, and which impact heavily on their scope to exit poverty through engaging in activities with higher returns.

The significance of gender’s close links with other axes of social differentiation such as age, ‘race’ and ‘migrant status’, form a critical component of understanding individual and group experiences of gendered poverty, helping to move thinking beyond reactive monolithic stereotypes and narrow and simplistic female/male binaries.

The imperative of broad-ranging social policies which address the processes which lead to gender-biased outcomes in economic and social well-being. For example, micro-credit schemes prominently in the Global South are often harnessed to ‘women’s empowerment’, but appear in practice to [reinforce the gender-stereotyped roles](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=BptVCf77L80C&dq=schemes+micro-credit+inauthor:Chant&source=gbs_navlinks_s) that put women in a situation of disadvantage in the first place.

The critical necessity for men as well as women to be brought on board in poverty reduction initiatives, both politically and practically. Without [engaging men](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Rr0PPWv__pQC&source=gbs_navlinks_s) in policies and projects to alleviate poverty, women’s unpaid labour will continue to be used as the answer to weakening or non-existent welfare states and merely add to the burdens they are currently carrying.

Considering the time and labour that women often have to invest in bearing the burden of dealing with poverty, it is arguably critical to acknowledge the dangers of a ‘[feminization of responsibility and/or obligation](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/2869/1/Re-thinking_the_feminisation_of_poverty_(LSERO).pdf)’. Since gendered dimensions of people’s daily lives and livelihoods tend to be marginalized in official statistical assessments of poverty, the extent of gendered poverty remains under-represented and under-addressed through policy interventions. These problems are compounded by neglect of the processes generating poverty and inequality, or which sustain male power and privilege and class differences, and pervasive assumptions about the source of, and solutions to, poverty as residing with the poor themselves

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