NAMES: MAROL MAYOM DHUOL

ADMISSION NUMBER: D- 21

COURSE TITLE: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

ASSIGNMENT NUMBER: 2

INSTITUTION; STRATEGIA NETHERLAND

DATE OF SUBMISSION: **31/08/2019**

**ASSIGNMENTS**

1. IN YOUR OWN WORDS WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

When we talk of **gender**, we are Referring to the social differences between males and females Determined by social factors—history، culture، tradition، societal norms، religion. Gender’ in any given society involves the socialization for boys and girls، men and women that determines roles، responsibilities، opportunities، privileges، limitations، and expectations different in different culture.

**Based:** mean two words are combined together to make meaning (gender+ violence).

**Violence:** The use of force to control another person or other people. Violence can include physical, emotional, social or economic abuse, coercion, or pressure. Violence can be open, in the form of a physical assault or threat­ening someone with a weapon; it can also be more hidden, in the form of intimidation, threats or other forms of psychological or social pressure. Therefore the word Gender Based- Violence in my own understanding is the threat or harmful act being used against the will of a person(s) or the society as whole, which may lead to serious injuries, stressed, harm, death, or growth problems between males and females.

1. EXPLAIN FIVE FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE GIVING PRACTICAL EXAMPLES.

Gender Based- Violence has five categories: (**According to inter-Agency standing committee guideline for integrating Gender-based violence interventions in Humanitarian Action 2005)**

1. physical violence(hitting, slapping, beating)
2. sexual violence (rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment)
3. Emotional violence(psychological abuse)
4. Harmful traditional practices (force marriage and female genital mutilation)
5. Economic violence(denial of resources)

**Forms of violence**

1. **Physical violence**

Any act which causes physical harm as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of hitting, slapping beating, among others, serious and minor assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter. Selling and/or trading in human beings for sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery, servitude or similar. With regard to children, this type of violence refers to all forms of slavery, use of child soldiers, trafficking of children, commercial sexual exploitation, and the use of children in illicit activities as well as hazardous child labour.

1. **Sexual violence**

Any sexual act performed on an individual without their consent is called sexual violence. Sexual violence can take the form of rape, sexual harassment or sexual assault.

**Rape**

Women are most often the victims of rape, which is usually perpetrated by men known to them. The rate of reporting, prosecution and convictions for rape varies considerably in different jurisdictions, and reflects to some extent the society's attitudes to such crimes. It is considered the most underreported violent crime. Following a rape, a victim may face violence or threats of violence from the rapist, and, in many cultures, from the victim's own family and relatives. Violence or intimidation of the victim may be perpetrated by the rapist or by friends and relatives of the rapist, as a way of preventing the victims from reporting the rape, of punishing them for reporting it, or of forcing them to withdraw the complaint; or it may be perpetrated by the relatives of the victim as a punishment for "bringing shame" to the family. This is especially the case in cultures where female [**virginity**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginity)is highly valued and considered mandatory before marriage; in extreme cases, rape victims are killed in [honor killings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honor_killings). Victims may also be forced by their families to marry the rapist in order to restore the family's "honor. In Lebanon, the [**Campaign against Lebanese Rape Law - Article 522**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_Against_Lebanese_Rape_Law_-_Article_522) was launched in December 2016 to abolish the article that permitted a rapist to escape prison by marrying his victim. Because of the consequences on the victim and the stigma attached to it.

[**Sexual harassment**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_harassment)**:**

Sexual harassment is abusive, uninvited and unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature, typically in the work/studying place, which may include [intimidation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intimidation), [bullying](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bullying) or [coercion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coercion) of a sexual nature, or the inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. It can be verbal or physical, and it is often perpetrated by a person in a position of authority against a subordinate. In the United States, sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that **violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The** [**Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Europe_Convention_on_preventing_and_combating_violence_against_women_and_domestic_violence) defines sexual harassment as: "any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment"

1. **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.

1. **Social-Economic violence:**

Acts of exclusion, denial of economic and social benefits and opportunities, it also includes limiting access to employment opportunities, access to and control over land and productive resources access to services and social benefits, or precluding persons from exercising and enjoying their fundament rights(**Izumi 2007**).

Any act or behavior which causes economic harm to an individual is an economic violence. 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. It is also important to recognize that gender-based violence may be normalized and reproduced due to structural inequalities, such as societal norms, attitudes and stereotypes around gender generally and violence against women specifically. Therefore it is important to acknowledge **structural or institutional violence**, which can be defined as the subordination of women in economic, social and political life, when attempting to explain the prevalence of violence against women within our societies.

1. **Harmful traditional practices** (forced marriages and female genital mutilation) The MDGs have galvanized countries and the international community in a global partnership that for the first time articulates a commitment by both rich and poor countries to tackle a whole range of dimensions of poverty and inequality in a concerted and integrated way. Additionally, reproductive and sexual rights encourage the protection of all women from harmful gender-based practices. Examples include cultural practices such as female genital cutting (FGC), as well as state, customary and religious laws, such as child or forced marriage, that contribute to women’s political, social, educational, cultural and economic disenfranchisement. Notably, such harmful gender practices (e.g., child and forced marriages) are linked with women and girls’ reproductive health and maternal and child health problems; in many countries those women who die or are injured from reproductive complications tend to be under-aged women forced into marriage as below the given country’s legal age for marriage. (**Amnesty International USA (2007). Stop Violence against Women: Reproductive Rights (HTML).** Nevertheless, many governments have overlooked the particular problems which young child bearing girls and women face. Some of these problems include obstetric fistulae, unwanted and enforced sexual intercourse, prematurity, childbirth mortality, sexually transmitted diseases, including cervical cancer and malaria. The United Nations has commissioned reports which indicate that in many countries, especially in Sub-Saharan countries that there is a high incidence of marriage among girls aged less than 15 years. In parts of Ethiopia and Nigeria over 50% of girls are married before the age of 15 years. In parts of Mali 39% of girls are married before the age of 15 years. In Niger and Chad over 70% of girls are married before the age of 18 years. In South Africa, there are legal provisions made for respecting the marriage laws of traditional marriages, whereby a person might be married as young as 12 years for females and 14 years for males. Child marriage is a violation of human rights. It forces children to assume responsibilities and handle situations for which they are often physically and psychologically unprepared and not protected. In places where child marriage is practiced, girls rarely have a say in when and to whom they marry. Once married, these young girls continue to have little power and limited autonomy. Girls are frequently much younger than their spouses, and the younger a girl's a great marriage, the greater the age difference between her and her husband. Most girls enter marriage with little or no information about reproductive health, sexuality including contraception, safe motherhood, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. They often face a greater risk of gender-based violence from both husbands and in-laws because they are considered the propriety of the spouses’ family. In addition, many of the families have gained economically from the selling of the young daughters, and are reluctant to take her back should she suffer violence. Traditions further dictate that a girl should tolerate violence and divorce or rejection of a marriage partner is not held to be an alternative to the violence as this is deemed to bring shame on herself and her family **(Child Marriage within Afghanistan –A Study conducted by medica mondiale 2007). T**he same scenarios are happening in South Sudan, force marriages are alarming 90%. Girls do not have right on marriage issues; this is based on parent will and dowry they have got from the bride.

**Female genital mutilation:**

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is defined by the [**World Health Organization**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Health_Organization) (WHO) as "all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons".According to a 2013 UNICEF report, 125 million women and girls in Africa and the Middle East have experienced FGM.The WHO states: "The procedure has no health benefits for girls and women" and "Procedures can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later cysts, infections, infertility as well as complications in childbirth increased risk of newborn deaths" and "FGM is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women. It reflects deep-rooted inequality between the sexes, and constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against women. According to a UNICEF report, the top rates for FGM are in Somalia (with 98 percent of women affected), Guinea (96 percent), Djibouti (93 percent), Egypt (91 percent), Eritrea (89 percent), Mali (89 percent), Sierra Leone (88 percent), Sudan (88 percent), Gambia (76 percent), Burkina Faso (76 percent), Ethiopia (74 percent), Mauritania (69 percent), Liberia (66 percent), and Guinea-Bissau (50 percent). According to some local practitioners, it is believed that FGM is linked to cultural rights and customs. It is considered to be a traditional practice that continues to take place in different communities/countries of Africa and Middle East, including in places where it is banned by national legislation. FGM is defined as a "harmful traditional practice “in accordance to the Inter-African Committee. Due to globalization and immigration, FGM is spreading beyond the borders of Africa and Middle East, to countries such as Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, the U.S., and UK.

Although FGM is today associated with developing countries, this practice was common until the 1970s in parts of the Western world, too. FGM was considered a standard medical procedure in the United States for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. Physicians performed surgeries of varying invasiveness to treat a number of diagnoses, including [hysteria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hysteria), [depression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depression)**,** [**nymphomania**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nymphomania)**, and** [**frigidity**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frigidity). The **medicalization** of FGM in the United States allowed these practices to continue until the second part of the 20th century, with some procedures covered by [**Blue Cross Blue Shield Insurance**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Cross_Blue_Shield_Association) until 1977.The [**Istanbul Convention**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_on_preventing_and_combating_violence_against_women_and_domestic_violence) prohibits female genital mutilation (Article 38). As of 2016, in [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa), FGM has been legally banned in Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia. There exist several approaches that were set up by international health organizations and civil societies (for example, [Tostan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tostan)) aimed at eliminating the practice of FGM in implemented countries:

3 HOW IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE HANDLED IN YOUR COUNTRY? EXPLAIN INSTANCES GBV AFFECTS LIVELIHOOD

There are six ways in which (**Maryce Ramsey**, Senior Gender Advisor, FHI 360 December 8, 2016) focus to handle gender- based violence in any Country.

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.

**In 2007,** the YALI Network member took action. Kajeneza and his colleague established [**ICIRORE C’AMAHORO**](https://icirorecamahoro.org)**,** a Ngozi province–based group that advocates for the rights of women and girls. Below, Kajeneza shares eight ways communities that can stop violence against women and achieve gender equality:

* Create laws and enforce existing laws that protect women from discrimination and violence, including rape, beatings, verbal abuse, mutilation, torture, “honor” killings and trafficking.
* Educate community members on their responsibilities under international and national human rights laws.
* Promote the peaceful resolution of disputes by including the perspectives of women and girls.
* Strengthen women’s ability to earn money and support their households by providing skills training for women.
* Sensitize the public to the disadvantages of early and forced child marriages.
* Highlight the value of girls’ education and of women’s participation in economic development.
* Encourage women to participate in the political process and educate the public about the value of women’s votes.
* Raise public awareness of the poor conditions some women face, particularly in rural areas.

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1. EXPLAIN FIVE MAJOR IMPACTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

GBV has far-reaching impacts across all sectors of society. It can lead to severe physical, psychological and social consequences, and in some cases even death. Agricultural sector and agricultural-based livelihoods are highly dependent on land, natural resources and human labour, and thus on good health status of farmers; this means that farmers are negatively affected by GBV. Social stigma and discrimination may lead to psychological trauma, feelings of powerlessness, and inadequacy to engage in productive activities and to fully participate in community activities. In situations where people are already impoverished and social structures and the rule of law disrupted, as it is the case in humanitarian settings, the impacts of GBV on rural livelihoods are even more devastating. Using the sustainable livelihoods framework, the following sections propose a brief analysis of how GBV and its associated impacts (including increased HIV transmission) affect the five capital assets of PHC. An effort is also made to integrate a gender perspective, with the aim of highlighting the fact that the impacts of GBV, and HIV and AIDS, on rural livelihoods affect men and women differently (WHO 2002).

**Below are five consequences of GBV and it impact on rural livelihood:**

1**. Impacts on people’s skills, knowledge, health and ability to work**

GBV negatively influences human assets of both perpetrators (mainly men) and survivors (mainly

women) of violence)

**GBV in particular physical, sexual and psychosocial forms;**

* Health consequences, including
* HIV transmission
* Discrimination
* Social stigma & exclusion
* Loss of life
* Migration
* Commercial sex for survival purposes
* Reallocation of family resources
* Inability to work on or off the farm
* Decreased productivity
* Intra-household reallocation of labour
* Withdrawal of children from school
* Orphaned children
* Loss of agricultural knowledge and skills
* Increased food insecurity and malnutrition

The health, emotional and psychological consequences of GBV may be so devastating that the victims/survivors will not be able to continue being productive. Social stigma and exclusion, loss of role and functions in a community society – with consequent deficit of income and increased gender inequalities – may as well push the persons affected by GBV into a downward spiral of poverty, preventing them from living a healthy and dignified life.

Negative impacts of GBV are particularly devastating for women and girls. Girls are forced out of school because of defilement, rape and or constant sexual harassment from, for example, teachers and guardians. Others cannot build skills required for future survival because they are forced by families into early marriages or commercial sex as a way of gaining food, income and school fees, among others.

By restricting women’s movements and their involvement in education and trainings, including agricultural extension services or farmer field and life schools, psycho-social forms of violence hinder their access to information and better farming practices. The result is that agricultural progammes that target ‘farmers’ may fail to achieve their objectives if women, who carry out the majority of farming activities, are not involved.

Fatal GBV outcomes may result in labour shortages and declines in productivity. Declining productivity, in turn, leads to declines in income through both decreases in the household’s own production and through declines in off-farm income and remittances, which may lead to increased food insecurity and malnutrition.

**2**. **Impacts on networks and relationships of trust**

GBV

All forms:

* \_Insecurity and fear
* Health consequences, including
* HIV transmission
* Discrimination
* Social stigma & exclusion
* Loss of life
* Migration
* Commercial sex for survival purposes
* Exclusion from social and community activities
* Loss of support from family and community networks
* Relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchange undermined
* Dropping out of school

Social capital is critical for farmers’ ability to cope with external shocks, recover from their consequences and continue normal life and work. Illness and death, emotional and psychological consequences, as well as stigma and discrimination related to GBV, disrupt people’s links to their extended family and the larger community. Victims/survivors as well as perpetrators often avoid engaging in social and community activities.48 Moreover, services offered exclusively for survivors of violence or HIV-positive people contribute to stigma and exclusion, as many communities and societies still consider violence as a norm, or do not fully accept persons living with HIV.

Violence in the households also has a strong psychological impact on children. It may lead to children dropping out of school, irregular school attendance and a general negative impact on their wellbeing. At a community level, GBV influences the socialization processes whereby boys and girls come to accept violence as a norm in family life.

See for example, Swaans, L, Broerse, E.W., Mudhara, M., Mweli, M. and Bunders, J.F.G., 2008. The Farmer Life School: experience from an innovative approach to HIV education among farmers in South Africa**, in Journal of Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS, Vol. 5, No. 2, July 2008, p.62**. FAO field assessments in Uganda and Kenya.

Eghtessadi, R., 2008. Gender violence and HIV: Reversing twin epidemics, in Exchange on HIV/AIDS, sexuality and gender, No. 3, pp. 1-4.

**3.** **Impacts on land, property and resources**

GBV

* In particular its socioeconomic forms such as property grabbing
* Health consequences, including
* HIV transmission
* Social stigma & exclusion
* Discrimination
* Commercial sex
* Family selling out land/property taken from widows/orphans
* Increased HIV transmission
* Increased harvesting of wild food
* Decrease in food production
* Loss of land and property

Land and other natural resources are fundamental to the rural social and economic structure.

Gender differences are particularly visible when analyzing the impacts of GBV on natural capital.

The impacts of socio-economic violence on rural livelihoods strongly affect populations in extraordinary crises. As previously mentioned, the HIV and AIDS pandemic has increased the vulnerability of widows and orphans to this form of GBV; being dispossessed of their property, widows and orphans may not be able to engage in agriculture and other sustainable livelihoods.

This forces them to adopt harmful coping strategies that may endanger their health and sometimes, even their life.

**4**. **Impacts on basic infrastructure and producer goods**

For PHC physical capital is critical to their livelihoods, especially basic ones such as hand hoes, axes and shovels. Physical injuries sustained from violence prevent victims from using these tools, and thus from field work and production.

Denial of access to such tools to women or other vulnerable categories diminishes their opportunities to produce more and/or to market their products, thus limiting their incomes and food security.

Increased expenditure on medical care to treat injuries and illness (e.g. HIV) as a result of GBV is among the causes of the loss of household assets through the sale of both productive and non-productive assets. For widows and orphans, GBV in the form of property grabbing directly results in the loss of productive resources and even personal belongings and prevents them from providing for themselves and their families.( **Izumi, K. (ed.). 2006).** **FAO field assessment case-studies (Uganda and Kenya); see also, Stokes, C.S., 2003. Measuring impacts of HIV/AIDS on rural livelihoods and food security. FAO SD research papers, available on-line at http://www.fao.org/sd/2003/PE0102a\_en.htm;**

Rau, B., Rugalema, G., Mathieson, K. and Stloukal, L., 2008. The evolving contexts of AIDS and the challenges for food security and rural livelihoods, FAO, Rome).

**5**. **Impacts on available and incoming incomes**

The loss of capital assets results in a loss of financial capital. Income obviously declines as victims/survivors no longer engage in productive activities, investments or off-farm employment.

As income decreases, livelihood options are limited and people become more vulnerable to food insecurity and increased poverty.

Macro-level impacts

While the most immediate impacts of GBV and its consequences affect individuals – victims / survivors and perpetrators – and their families directly, these impacts combine to exert effects on the wider community and society. At the same time, disrupted livelihoods, food insecurity and loss of social and community support exacerbate the risk and vulnerability environment for GBV

Poverty, food and livelihoods insecurity, economic inequalities and conflicts over the control over resources exacerbate the risk and vulnerability environment for GBV

GBV

* (Physical, sexual, emotional and psychological, socio-economic and harmful traditional practices)
* Harmful coping strategies, with increased risk of HIV infection
* Health and psycho-social consequences, including HIV infection, social stigma and exclusion, loss of life, loss of land, property and belongings, migration
* Reduced work capacity with adverse effects on land and labour productivity
* Reduced agricultural production and ensuing negative implications for national development and growth
* Increased expenditures directly related to the violence and ensuing decline in household income
* Negative inter-generational effects, with erosion of knowledge and skills
* Undermined relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchange within households and communities
* Further increased gender inequalities, human rights abuses and poverty
* Protracting crises and reduced chances for reconstruction and populations’ return

**Inclusion:** Much progress has been made in addressing gender-based violence. We are better at defining the issues, collecting data and evidence to identify what works, and steadily improving the quality of services. Despite these advances, gender-based violence remains a global problem with the same root cause — inequitable gender norms. Unless and until we address those fundamental inequalities, which include recognizing that women’s rights are human rights, we will not end gender-based violence. To, this mistreatment was not only a violation of their human rights but also a missed opportunity to include women and girls. Base on our Country South Sudan, the gender-based violence can be handled based on the magnitude of the violence that occurs in that particular area. Some of the violence can be addressed by family members, other can reach the police and finally to court.

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