**STRATEGIA NETHERLANDS**

**Course:**

**Diploma Programme in Gender Based Violence**

**Final Examination Gender Based Violence**

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**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?**

When we talk of **gender**, we are Referring to the social differences between males and females Determined by social factors—history، culture، traditions، 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 cultures.

**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.**

**Forms of violence are:**

* **Physical violence**

Is 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.

* **Sexual violence**

Is 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 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.

* **Psychological violence:**

Is any act which causes psychological harm to an individual, Psychological violence can take the form of, for example, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment

* **Social-Economic violence:**

Is 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.

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 labor 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.

* **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. **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, 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 and constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against women.

1. Trace The Evolution Of Gender Based Violence

**Global policy evolution since 2000**

Before 2000, SRGBV received very little attention in government policies and plans around the world. In contrast, following the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and associated campaigns for women’s rights, violence against women was firmly on the global policy agenda. Progress occurred in the development of international standards and norms on gender-based violence, including recognition of rape as a tool of war (1998) and the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasizes the protection of women in conflict situations and their role in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. Around this time, campaigns for children’s rights met with some success, with the growth of movements to abolish corporal punishment in schools. Moreover, two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted in 2000, provided more detailed protection for children from particular forms of violence—including the sale of children, and child prostitution and pornography—and the rehabilitation of children involved in armed conflict. However, while international treaties like the CRC (1989) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1981) prohibit discrimination against girls and provide a mechanism for evaluating countries’ compliance, some have said that they pay insufficient attention to gender violence in schools (George[**2006**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR22)).

The disconnects between movements for women’s rights and those for children’s rights and Education for All (EFA) meant that gender-based violence in schools fell through the policy gap. Although the Dakar Framework for Action (2000) refers to the creation of “safe” learning environments for girls (p. 17), the EFA movement’s main concerns in 2000 were with increasing access to school and with gender parity—gender violence was omitted from its quantitative indicators (George [**2006**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR22)).

Since 2000, policy, research, and action on gender-based violence in schools have markedly increased. The mid-2000s saw the publication of several key reviews, the most influential of which was the UN World Report on Violence Against Children (Pinheiro [2006](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR49)), which documented that violence against children is a global phenomenon, with most acts carried out by people they know. The report drew attention to everyday physical violence and also psychological violence, including insults and humiliation, neglect, maltreatment, and discrimination. The report saw schools not only as having an important role in protecting children, but also as settings where children may be exposed to corporal punishment, fighting, and bullying (often linked to discrimination associated with poverty, disability, or appearance).

Other reviews published at that time also exposed high levels of violence, and stressed our limited knowledge about patterns of SRGBV. In their review of research evidence worldwide, Dunne, Humphreys, and Leach ([2006](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR19)) noted that much work ignored gender: research in Latin America was concerned with gangs, guns, and drugs; in Asia, with corporal punishment; and in Europe and North America, with bullying by pupils, usually seen in gender-neutral terms. Only research done in Africa had a clearly gendered lens—and that work increasingly drew attention to the high prevalence of sexual violence. Dunne, Humphreys, and Leach (ibid.) traced important links with power, emphasizing how unequal gender relations—combined with inequalities based on age, poverty, ethnicity, and sexuality—were frequently at the root of violent acts. They distinguished between explicit gender violence—including overtly sexual acts (sexual harassment, rape, assault, intimidation)—and implicit gender violence, which includes everyday school practices that reinforce gender discrimination and support unsafe contexts for those who do not conform to normative conceptions of masculinity and femininity. Since that time, researchers and practitioners have increasingly used the term “SRGBV” to describe this combination of implicit and explicit gender violence. A later review of policies and programmes at that time similarly highlights the gendered dimensions of much school violence: corporal punishment often more severe for boys, and sexual harassment and violence overwhelmingly experienced by girls at the hands of boys or male teachers (Jones et al. [**2008**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR31)). These analyses signal the importance of viewing acts of violence within gendered and authoritarian school and community cultures.

The growing awareness about violence in schools, stemming from this accumulating body of evidence, has helped to bring SRGBV onto the international policy agenda and had some impact on policymaking at regional and national levels. Following the 2006 report, an Office of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children (SRSG) was established to assist governments, international organizations, civil society, and research institutions to work toward ending all forms of violence against children. A number of regions have developed significant initiatives on the abuse and exploitation of children, including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Africa Child Policy Forum, the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC), and the Keeping Children Safe network of 27 NGOs from Europe, Asia, and Africa. The African Protocol on the Rights of Women (2004) contains provisions to eliminate both marriage under 18 years and female genital mutilation. However, a recent review carried out for UNESCO found that initiatives that specifically address violence in schools are less common (Leach, Dunne, and Salvi[2014](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR33)). National governments have also begun to strengthen legislative and policy frameworks. The main area of progress is an increase in the number of countries banning corporal punishment, influenced by high-profile campaigns like the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (UN [**2011**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR55)). Governments have passed legislation to make sex with children by teachers and other professionals an offence, and correspondingly to strengthen teachers’ codes of conduct (Leach, Dunne, and Salvi [**2014**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR33)**).**

However, five years after the secretary general’s report, the UN Global Update on Violence Against Children presented a depressing picture of very slow progress worldwide (UN[**2011**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR55)). Recent assessments conclude that implementation of SRGBV laws and policies has been patchy, and that our knowledge of what makes programmes successful remains woefully inadequate (Leach, Dunne, and Salvi [**2014**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR33)**;** UNESCO[**2014**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR58)). These criticisms are directed at research, policy, and practice. Ethical and methodological difficulties have beset research; further, many studies are small-scale and qualitative, making it hard to draw comparisons, generalize, or garner evidence for large-scale programming. While quantitative studies of small-scale programmes have found short-term changes in attitudes and practices, few large-scale or nationally representative surveys of SRGBV—and very few studies—have examined what helps or inhibits policy enactment (UNICEF [**2014**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR59)). Thus, policymakers have insufficient information for building and monitoring SRGBV intervention frameworks. In turn, reviews have criticized policymakers for lack of political will and for fragmented legislative frameworks—creating policies without action plans, training, or resourcing to ensure effective implementation (Leach, Dunne, and Salvi [**2014**](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11125-016-9382-5#CR33)).

1. **Explain The Main Consequences Of Domestic Violence**

## Effects on the victim

* Death, illness, injury and disability — domestic and family violence is the leading cause of death, illness and disability for women aged.
* Emotional and psychological trauma — the devastating impact on an individual’s physical, mental and emotional health including depression, shame, anger and suicide
* Homelessness — nearly one-third of people in NSW seeking help from homelessness services say domestic and family violence is an issue
* Use of alcohol and other drugs to deal with the pain
* Physical health injuries and problems, which may not get medically treated

Effects on the family

* Violence and the threat of violence at home creates fear and can destroy family environments and lead to the break-up of families
* Frequent moving to avoid the abuser
* Regular household conflict
* Child protection or police involvement
* Effects on the community
* Children growing up without learning about positive and respectful relationships
* Abusers going to prison
* Higher rates of alcohol and other drug use, and mental health problems
* Domestic and family violence is estimated to cost the NSW economy more than $4.5 billion each year

Effects on children

Of those women who experience violence, more than 50% have children in their care. Children and young people don't have to see the violence to be affected by it. Studies show that living with domestic violence can cause physical and emotional harm to children and young people in the following ways:

* ongoing anxiety and depression
* emotional distress
* eating and sleeping disturbances
* physical symptoms, such as headaches and stomach aches
* find it hard to manage stress
* low self-esteem
* self-harm
* be aggressive towards friends and school mates
* feel guilt or blame themselves for the violence
* have trouble forming positive relationships
* develop phobias and insomnia
* struggle with going to school and doing school work
* use bullying behavior or become a target of bullying
* difficulty concentrating
* find it hard to solve problems
* have less empathy and caring for others

Children and young people need to grow up in a secure and nurturing environment. Where domestic or family violence exists, the home is not safe or secure and children are scared about what might happen to them and the people they love.

1. **Explain Five Forms Of Violence Against Women Prevalent In Your Country. Give Ways Of Dealing With Them**

Violence against women and the threat of violence are main barriers to women’s empowerment and equal participation in society. However, they often go unnoticed and undocumented and therefore unresolved. When stress and violence increase in society in general, as they have in the transition region, women’s safety in the home, workplace and community is often seriously affected.

The UN Declaration on violence against Women, adopted in 1993, defines violence against women as encompassing ‘’any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life’’. Violence against women has particular characteristics and therefore requires particular responses.

**Gender-based violence comes in different forms, including physical, and psychological or emotional violence**

* **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.

The majority of women we interviewed experienced physical violence and abuse during their relationship, usually along with other forms of abuse, such as emotional-psychological abuse, controlling behavior, sexual or financial abuse. Physical violence may include hitting, slapping, kicking, pinching, pushing, burning, strangling, punching or being ‘beaten up’. At its extreme end, this violence can lead to serious, even fatal, injuries. Injuries may be inflicted many times, causing increasing damage such as multiple black eyes or broken bones. Physical violence can also be directed at children. Violence and damage towards the home and property is also common.

* **Sexual Violence**

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

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

Coercion can cover a whole spectrum of degrees of force. Apart from physical force, it may involve psychological intimidation, blackmail or other threats-for instance, the threat of physical harm, of being dismissed from a job or of not obtaining a job that is sought. It may also occur when the person aggressed is unable to give consent for instance, while drunk, drugged, asleep or mentally incapable of understanding the situation.

Sexual violence include rape, defined as physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration even if slight of the vulva or anus, using penis, other body parts or an object. The attempt to do so is known as attempted rape. Rape of a person by two or more perpetrators is known as gang rape. Sexual violence can include other forms of assault involving a sexual organ, including coerced contact between the mouth and penis, vulva or anus.

* **Psychological Violence**

Is any act which causes psychological harm to an individual,Psychological violence can take the form of, for example, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.

In a first approximation, psychological violence may be defined as that sort of violence which involves psychological damage on the part of the agent who is being violated. You do have psychological violence, that is, any time that an agent voluntarily inflicts some psychological distress on an agent.

Psychological violence is compatible with physical violence or verbal violence. The damage done to a person that has been the victim of a sexual assault is not only the damage deriving from the physical injuries to her or his body; the psychological trauma the event may provoke is part and parcel of the violence perpetrated, which is a psychological sort of violence.

* **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 to the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibility, such as alimony.

It is 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.

GBV was prevalent in Southern Sudan during Sudan’s civil wars and has continued since the end of the war. Rates of rape, abduction, and other forms of GBV are likely to rise as political and economic tensions increase in the context and aftermath of the January 2011 referendum. There are many causes of GVB in Southern Sudan and many barriers for survivors seeking justice. The government of southern Sudan, the government of Sudan, and international actors involved in the region can and must take action to protect women and children from GBV to enable them to secure justice for the abuse they have suffered, and to hold perpetrators accountable.

* **Harmful traditional practices**

Include female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C); force marriage; child marriage; honour or dowry killings or maiming; infanticide, sex-selection abortion practice; sex-selective neglect and abuse; and denial of education and economic opportunities for women and girls.

**Ways of dealing with Gender based violence**

Gender-based violence (GBV) - including rape, sexual assault, harassment, domestic violence, forced marriage, and survivalsex- was a persistent problem in South Sudan prior to the current conflict. There is no doubt that with the current state of mass displacement, ubiquitous armed actors, the complete lack of law, the situation has only deteriorated. Indeed, a recent UNMISS Human Rights report explains that all parties to the conflict have committed acts of sexual violence against women of different ethnic groups UNFPA estimates that 24.500 south Sudanese women and girls are at risk of sexual violence . more than five months into the emergency response in south Sudan women’s and girls’ basic needs have not been met including access to lifesaving GBV prevention and response services in areas where civilians have been displaced.

States have clear obligations under international low to address violence against women .states are required to exercise due diligence to prevent acts of violence against women to investigate such acts and prosecute and punish perpetrations and to provide redress and relief to victims. The requirement to adopt and implement national plans to address violence against women is set out in international and regional human rights instruments and policy documents. the adoption and implementation of multi sect oral national plans of action to address violence against women is one of the five key outcomes which the secretary Generals campaign UNITE to end violence against women aims to achieve in all countries by 2015.

Many states have recognized that a coordinated and sustained approach is necessary to address so serious. Prevalent and deeply entrenched a problem as violence against women. Strategic, long-term programmes of activity-addressing the underlying causes of violence against women and strengthening the systems that respond to it-area feature of recent policy in this field, as opposed to the more reactive approach of earlier work. National Action Plans are essential to this effort, providing comprehensive, multisectoral and sustained ‘blueprints for ending violence against women. Such plans enable all the sectors involved to coordinate and systematize their activity, evaluating and building on initiatives so that approaches remain adaptive and responsive for years to come.

The Protection Cluster is currently only 12% funded, underscoring the resource constraints that impede humanitarian response. In addition to limited funding, the heaviest concentration of humanitarian actors operates inside the UN bases, where only 10% of the displaced population resides. There are few humanitarian actors operating outside of the UN bases due to access limitations, high startup costs, a lack of infrastructure, and security threats. This leaves the majority of displaced populations without access to lifesaving services.

Recommendation; Donors must support scaling up humanitarian programming and use their influence to ensure that gender considerations inform the planning and design of all humanitarian interventions.

1. **Explain Any Four Issues Of Gender Concern During The Implementation And Evaluation Stages Of A Community Development Project**

**The following issues should be considered during the implementation stages:**

* Do guides and procedural manuals incorporate gender-equity considerations into the methods to be followed by staff?
* Is the gender-equity objective reflected in the development of procedures for results-based management (RBM)?
* Are gender equity and women’s empowerment measures and indicators part of the mainstream reporting structure and evaluation processes rather than a separate system?
* Are statistical systems and project-monitoring systems that provide gender-disaggregated data being maintained? And is gender equity addressed in all training and staff development initiatives?

**Widely used evaluation criteria are: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability:**

* **Relevance**: Has the project/programme effectively contributed to the creation of favourable conditions for gender equality? Did it respond to the practical and strategic gender needs of women? Did it contribute to the national and EU policy commitments and mandates regarding gender equality? Was the treatment of gender equality issues throughout the implementation phase logical and coherent? Were adjustments made to respond to external factors of the project/programme (e.g. economic crisis, new government etc.) which influenced gender relationships?
* **Efficiency**: Has the implementation of the policy been efficient with respect to gender equality? Are the means and resources being used efficiently to achieve results in terms of improved benefits for both women and men? Have the results for women and men been achieved at reasonable cost, and have costs and benefits been allocated and received equitably?
* **Effectiveness**: Did the project/programme results turn out to be effective in achieving gender equality? Have the results contributed to the achievement of the planned results and outcomes, and have benefits favoured male and/or female target groups? Did stakeholders (organisations, institutions, indirect target groups) benefit from the interventions in terms of institutional capacity-building in the area of gender mainstreaming and the development of gender competence among their staff?
* **Impact:** What has been the impact of the project’s outcomes on wider policies, processes and programmes which enhance gender equality and women’s rights? For example, did it have an impact on reducing violence against women? Did it contribute to a more balanced distribution of unpaid care labour and family responsibilities between women and men? A gender-specific ex-post evaluation can also be used for projects/programmes without a gender equality perspective and will assess whether these have produced any (positive or negative) unintended or unexpected impacts on gender relations.
* **Sustainability:** Are achievements in gender equality likely to be sustained after funding ends? To what extent has ownership of the policy goals been achieved by male and female beneficiaries? To what extent have strategic gender needs of women and men been addressed through the project, and has this resulted in sustainable improvement of women’s rights and gender equality? To what extent has capacity for gender mainstreaming through the project been built and institutionalized?

1. **Compare and contrast how Gender mainstreaming has been encompassed in the new Development agenda (Sustainable Development Goals)**

On 25 September2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the agreed framework for international development. It is the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, unlike the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda presents a much wider scope by deliberately and more fully incorporating economic and environmental sustainability, as well as the aspiration of many countries for peaceful and inclusive societies. The agenda also applies to all countries rather than just the developing countries. In this regard, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is more ambitious envisaging the eradication of poverty, the systematic tack-ling of climate change and building peaceful, and resilient, equitable and inclusive societies. The Agenda, unlike the MDGs, has a stand-alone Goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In addition, there are gender equality targets in other Goals and a more consistent call for sex disaggregation of data across many indicators. UN Women Communications and Advocacy Section in New York conducted an analysis of what the main 9 SDGs adopted mean to women in order to inform strategic interventions building on the e orts of localization at country and regional levels. This analysis has been collated in this publication and linked to UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional and Country Office priorities. Concrete examples programming interventions by UN Women country offices in the region are pro led in relation to specific SDGs and how those streams of interventions could lead to localization e orts. This has been done through an analysis of all annual reports submitted by regional/ multi/country offices to identify work streams feeding into the localization of sustainable development goals. The team comprising UN Women’s consultant on SDGs, Knowledge Management and Research Specialist and UN Women’s Regional Communications Assistant, under the leadership of the Deputy Regional Director, linked to existing analysis provided by UN Women on Women and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).The publication showcases how women are affected by each of the 9 proposed SDGs, as well as how women and girls can — and will — be key to achieving each of these goals. Data and stories of the impact of each SDG on women and girls are illustrated. UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa region’s efforts and interventions as they relate to SDGs are also discussed under each SDG, including our programmes, intergovernmental work and advocacy for policy change. This publication is intended to help countries in Eastern and Southern Africa understand and appreciate the linkages between SDGs and women and girls in their localization e orts and in establishing various partnerships and networks that feed into the vision of localizing SDGs at the country and regional levels are:

* **End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

The end of poverty can only be achieved with the end of gender-based discrimination. All over the world, gender inequality makes and keeps women poor, depriving them of basic rights and opportunities for well-being. Women make significant contributions every day from bringing an income to her household as an employed wage earner, to creating jobs as an entrepreneur, to taking care of her family and elders. However, a woman farmer, for instance, may not be able to make her crops thrive like a man can because she doesn’t have the same access to seeds, credit, and technology and extension services. She is very unlikely to own her land—only 20 per cent of landowners globally are women. If she hopes to someday inherit family property, the law may deprive her of an equal share, or social convention may simply favor her male relatives. Poverty comes with many risks; discrimination leaves women less resilient to these. In an economic downturn, poor women are less likely to have savings and abilities to make up for lost income. Poor girls are more than twice as likely to marry in childhood as those who are wealthy. They then face potentially life-threatening risks from early pregnancy, and often lost hopes for an education and a better income. Women have a right to equal access to all avenues to end poverty, from social protection safety nets to use of the latest technology. Fully realizing that right will be key to achieving the first SDG.UN Women acts to end poverty through programmes to provide training, loans and practical skills to empower poor women economically, give them a voice, strengthen social services and increase awareness of women’s rights. We also work to ensure women’s access to basic services, control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services.

* **End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;**

Women prepare up to 90 per cent of meals in households around the world, yet when times are tough, women and girls may be the first to eat less. Households headed by women may not eat enough simply because women earn at lower levels, and are less prepared to cope with sudden crisis. Nourishment is not just about the quantity of food, but its quality. In poor households, women can be less likely to get the nutrients they need, including to manage the physical demands of pregnancy and breastfeeding. Gender inequality intersects with inadequate health care, insufficient education and limited income to drive these deprivations. Inequities in food consumption stand in contrast to women’s significant role in agricultural production. They comprise on average 43 per cent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, and over 50 per cent in parts of Asia and Africa. Yet their potential contribution to food security remains constrained by unequal access to land and other productive assets. Ending hunger means that all women can consume enough food with adequate nutrients. All women working in agriculture, if unshackled fromdiscrimination can contribute to greater global food security. UN Women acts to stop hunger by supporting women’s role in food security, as the cornerstones of food production and utilization. We provide training for women farmers and access to information and technology, to help women can achieve significantly higher agricultural productivity. UN Women also raises awareness among rural women and decision makers alike, on the need for legal changes to allow more equitable distribution of assets, such as land and credit. The entity also steers the online global knowledge hub Empower.org, where women can share practical knowledge around food production and technology.

* **Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

The highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of every person. Gender-based discrimination, however, undercuts this right. It can render women more susceptible to sickness and less likely to obtain care, for reasons ranging from affordability to social conventions keeping them at home. Among women of reproductive age worldwide, AIDS is now the leading cause of death. Not only are women biologically more susceptible to HIV transmission, but their unequal social and economic status undercuts abilities to protect themselves and make empowered choices. Countries have committed to universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, but many gaps have slowed progress so far. More than 225 million women have an unmet need for contraceptive methods. In developing regions, where maternal mortality rates are 14 times higher than in developed ones, only half of pregnant women receive the minimum standard for antenatal care. Fulfilling the right to health requires health systems to become fully responsive to women and girls, offering higher quality, more comprehensive and readily accessible services. Societies at large must end practices that critically endanger women’s health and well-being—among them, all forms of gender-based violence. UN Women advances women’s well-being and health by working with governments to improve the provision of health services for women and girls, including survivors of violence, and backing nongovernmental partners in filling gaps. The entity strives to end practices that endanger women and girls, such as child marriage, female genital cutting, dietary restrictions and others. The programmes help meet women’s health needs during medical humanitarian crises, restoring confidence in maternal and child health services in the wake of Ebola virus disease in West Africa. We also support and empower women living with HIV and AIDS.

* **Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;**

All developing regions of the world have achieved or almost achieved — equal enrolment of boys and girls in primary school. This is an historic accomplishment, but far from complete. In sub-Saharan Africa, only 23 per cent of poor rural girls finish primary school. Gender gaps widen significantly in many countries in secondary and tertiary schools. Education is a right. It empowers individuals to increase their well-being and contributes to broader social and economic gains. Improved education accounts for about 50 per cent of economic growth in Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development countries over the past five decades. About half is due to more women entering higher levels of education and greater equality as to the year’s men and women spend in school. For education to deliver, it must be inclusive and high-quality. Active efforts to end gender stereotypes must tackle those that limit schooling or channel women and girls into ‘acceptable’ areas of study or work. For all girls and boys, men and women, education must be available across their lifetimes. Pre-primary education establishes a foundation on which all later References: schooling can build. Ongoing learning for adults broadens choices for productive and fulfilling lives. UN Women acts to promote education — a core pre-requisite for gender equality and women’s rights –through the revision of school curricula and policies to counteract gender discrimination, improving access to information technologies, and training for teachers, students and parents. Along with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, UN Women has developed a non-formal educational curriculum to prevent violence against women and girls, which educators and youth leaders are being trained to deliver in more than a dozen countries.

* **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

The sustainable development goals seek to change the course of the 21st century, addressing key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and violence against women. **Women’s empowerment is a pre-condition for these Women** have a critical role to play in all of the SDGs,with many targets specifically recognizing women’sequality and empowerment as both the objective,and as part of the solution. Goal 5 is known as thestand-alone gender goal because it is dedicated toachieving these ends.Deep legal and legislative changes are needed toensure women’s rights around the world. While arecord 143 countries guaranteed equality betweenmen and women in their Constitutions by 2014,another 52 had not taken this step. In many nations,gender discrimination is still woven through legaland social norms.Stark gender disparities remain in economicand political realms. While there has been someprogress over the decades, on average women inthe labour market still earn 24 per cent less thanmen globally. As of August 2015, only 22 per centof all national parliamentarians were female, a slowrise from 11.3 per cent in 1995. Meanwhile, violence against women is a pandemic affecting all countries, even those that have made laudable progress in other areas. Worldwide, 35cut the roots of gender discrimination wherever they appear. UN Women works to empower women and girls in all of its programmes. Advancing women’s political participation and leadership and economic empowerment are two of the entity’s central goals. UN Women supports more women to get on ballots, attain political office and go to polls to vote. We assist women to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies, while underlining the need to recognize, reduce and redistribute the burden on per cent of women have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. UN Women joined the voices of many global actors in pointing out that violence was absent from the Millennium Development Goals. Women have a right to equality in all areas. It must be embedded across legal systems, upheld in both laws and legal practices, including proactive measures such as quotas. Since all areas of life relate to gender equality, efforts must be made to women for unpaid care. We promote women’s role and leadership in humanitarian action, including in conflict-prevention and efforts to ensure peace and security. We advocate for ending violence, raise awareness of its causes and consequences and boost efforts to prevent and respond, including ensuring the rights of women living with HIV. We also work to ensure that governments reflect the needs of women and girls in their planning and budgeting, and engage men and boys, urging them to become champions of gender equality.

* **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

A drink of water sustains human life, but only if it is safe and affordable. From 1990 to 2015, 2.6 billion people gained access to improved drinking water, but 663 million still rely on unimproved sources like unprotected wells and springs. Water quality has deteriorated through pollution, and worsening scarcity pressures over 40 per cent of the global population. For women, inadequate water supplies pose additional burdens. In a single day in 25 sub-Saharan African countries, women spend 16 million hours collecting water, often to the detriment of schooling or paid work, and with potential health risks from repeatedly carrying heavy burdens over long distances. Poor quality sanitation—including open defecation— can pollute water and spread disease. Sanitation has improved for 2.1 billion people between 1990 and 2015, and open defecation has fallen by nearly half, yet 2.4 billion people still rely on unimproved sanitation facilities. In schools, a lack of separate facilities for girls can be a major reason for parents keeping them at home. Ensuring water and sanitation for all is the goal; achieving it must take all dimensions specific to women and girls on board, and involve them directly in the process. UN Women acts to provide water and sanitation to all by helping governments craft policies and programmes that respond to women’s needs and underpin sustainable services. Gender-responsive budgeting, for instance, can channel funds towards measures to improve easy access to safe drinking water so that women have more time to earn an income, girls are more likely to attend school, and family health and hygiene improve.

* **Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Sustainable modern energy fuels development, from the light that allows a child to do her homework to streetlamps allowing women to travel safely home at night. Universal access requires energy to be affordable and reliable. Generating it must not irreversibly harm the environment. In households, women are often the primary energy managers. When modern sources are not available, they spend hours each day collecting fuel to cook and heat their homes. Many suffer poor health through indoor air pollution generated, for example, by a rudimentary stove that smokes heavily as it burns wood or animal dung. Some indications suggest that women are more likely than men to conserve energy—using up to 22 per cent less, including through a greater willingness to alter everyday behaviors. However, women are largely absent in the industries that produce modern sources of renewable energy, comprising only 20 per cent of the workforce. As primary energy managers in households, women could play powerful roles in extending sustainable modern energy. All elements of energy planning and policy-making need to factor in gender dimensions and actively advance women’s leadership. Within the energy industry itself, barriers to women executives, entrepreneurs and employees must fall. And their representation on national and global energy council must grow. UN Women’s efforts extend energy access and enable women to electrify their communities. Through the Barefoot College in India, the entity has helped train illiterate older women from rural communities in various geographic regions as solar engineers. UN Women is also part of the Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves, which advocates for a global market for clean and efficient household cooking devices. In Ghana, UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality has introduced green cook stoves. And since 2011, UN Women has sponsored the Gender Equality Award granted by the SEED Initiative, a global partnership for action on sustainable development and the green economy, which has prized many clean energy initiatives involving women. And new green energy programmes are in the pipeline.

* **Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

An inclusive, sustainable economy fosters growth with benefits for all. It does not harm the environment, and uses resources judiciously so they will remain for generations to come. For many people, employment is the entry point for economic well-being. In an inclusive economy, decent work means a living wage, workplace safety and protection against discrimination. There has been some progress. Twenty years ago 40 per cent of women were engaged in wage and salaried employment; today 48 per cent of women are being paid wages. Yet, globally, women still work at lower rates than men. Gender stereotypes often define what ‘women’s work’ is, and can channel women into some of the worst jobs. Among 143 countries, at least 90 per cent have some legal restriction on women’s employment. When economies are geared towards achieving women’s rights and gender equality, the benefits, such as fairer societies and greater economic dynamism, accrue to everyone. Women must have equal access to decent work, productive resources and financial services, as well as an equal voice in economic decisions.

* **Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Inequalities have widened across and within many countries, even amid high rates of economic growth. Disparities, caused by practices within countries and in the global economy, are unjust and weaken the social fabric. Today, more women are in the workforce, in politics, in leadership roles, breaking stereotypes and societal taboos. Yet, gender discrimination makes women prone to deeper disparities. Globally women earn 24 per cent less than men, with varied gaps between countries. They are also more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment, with up to 75 per cent of women’s jobs being informal or unprotected in developing countries. Worldwide, 83 per cent of domestic workers are women—most are not legally entitled to a minimum wage. Further, gender discrimination can intersect with other types, such as regarding age, disability ethnicity, economic status and so on, multiplying the burden of inequalities many times over. Social norms that treat women as second-class citizens in many cases translate into structural obstacles to progress, such as laws that fail to punish perpetrators of gender-based violence. Or budgets that do not fund the services women need most. Whether the issue is fiscal policy or safe migration or improved regulation of global financial markets, different and potentially unequal outcomes for women and men must be recognized. Only then can deliberate actions be taken to correct them, within and across countries. UN Women works to reduce inequality within and among countries through advocacy for decent work, social protection and gender-sensitive economic policies around the world. The entity’s mandate is focused on empowering women and reducing gender inequality in all spheres, whether by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices or promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions. UN Women advocates for employment policies that improve labour market conditions and advance decent work for women, as well as making sure domestic workers can migrate safely and receive social protection.

1. **Bring Out The Relationship Between Gender Based Violence And Poverty**

Despite commitments made through the national poverty reduction strategies and programmes of the past decade, the number of people living in poverty in Africa rose by over 82 million(2), with women constituting 70 percent of the increase. The major causes of women’s poverty are embodied in unequal power relations between women and men, discriminatory inheritance rights and lack of access to property and productive resources. Poor women are more vulnerable to all forms of violence because they typically live in uncertain and dangerous environments. Violence against women is the main outcome of gender-based inequalities, creating far greater consequences for women’s well-being and empowerment than previously thought.

“The fear of violence including harassment is a permanent constraint on the mobility of women and limits their access to resources and basic activities. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with violence against women. Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into subordinate positions.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (POA) links population action to development with a significant emphasis on women’s rights, empowerment and gender equality. The Programme for Action promotes gender equality in all spheres of life including in the family and community, but decisively places men in the center of the process if change is to be achieved. It encourages men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behavior, as well as their social and family roles (ICPD POA, Para 4.27). It highlights men’s special responsibility and promotes their active involvement in: “Shared control and contribution to family income, children’s education, health and nutrition; and recognition and promotion of the equal value of Children of both sexes. Male responsibilities in the family must be included in the education of children from the earliest stages. Special emphasis should be placed on the prevention of violence against women and children.”(ICPD POA, Para 4.27). At the state level, the ICPD POA calls on Countries “to take full measures to eliminate exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children” (Para 4.9). The ICPD plus 5 further spells out particular action in that, “Governments should give priority to developing programmes and policies that foster norms and attitudes of zero tolerance for harmful and discriminatory attitudes, including son preference, sex selection discrimination and violence against the girl child and all forms of violence against women (Key Action, Para 48)”

This goal is based on the understanding that women are generally poorer and less educated than men and account for a greater segment of the population living in absolute poverty. Their illiteracy rates remain high in comparison to men’s. In modern urban sectors, significant gender disparities exist in employment opportunities with a larger proportion of women occupying lower level and semi-skilled positions in comparison to men. Wide wage differentials are apparent. Traditional and cultural barriers and practices (e.g., the continuing prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting, forced early marriage, wife inheritance practices, and prohibitions on land ownership) continue to create serious status, health and economic disadvantages for women and girls.