DIPLOMA IN GENDER BASED-VIOLENCE SAMSON LOKIRU  

DIPLOMA IN GENDER BASED- VIOLENCE ASSIGNMENT MODULE 2 FOR THE MONTH OF JULY

ASSIGMENT 2

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.

**3**. **How gender is based violence handled in your country. Explain instances GBV affects livelihood.**

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 economic tensions increase in the context and aftermath of the January 2011 referendum. The government of Southern 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 abuses they have suffered, and to hold perpetrators accountably

Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence. Given the devastating effect violence has on women, efforts have mainly focused on prevention, responses and services for survivors. However, the best way to handle GBV is to prevent it from happening in the first place by addressing its root and structural causes.

Prevention should start early in life, by educating and working with young boys and girls promoting respectful relationships and gender equality. Working with youth is a “best bet” for faster, sustained progress on preventing and eradicating gender-based violence*.*While public policies and interventions often overlook this stage of life, it is a critical time when values and norms around gender equality are forged.

Prevention entails supporting the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the [57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women](http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/previous-sessions/csw57-2013) (CSW) that placed a strong focus on prevention through the promotion of gender equality, women’s empowerment and their enjoyment of human rights. It also means making the home and public spaces safer for women and girls, ensuring women’s economic autonomy and security, and increasing women’s participation and decision-making powers—in the home and relationships, as well as in public life and politics. Working with men and boys helps accelerate progress in preventing and ending violence against women and girls. They can begin to challenge the deeply rooted inequalities and social norms that perpetuate men’s control and power over women and reinforce tolerance for violence against women and girls.

Awareness-raising and community mobilization, including through media and social media, is another important component of an effective prevention strategy.

Women’s participation in economic empowerment programs or groups as household stresses decrease when women’s incomes increase (Schuler et al 1996; Hadi 2005). Some research has suggested that women’s involvement in skills training and employment programs help reduce violence against them, as men see benefits of women’s participation (Ahmed 2005). Women’s economic advancement and asset accumulation can bring either protective effects against IPV and non-partner sexual violence, or increased women’s risks of violence, depending on contextual factors, such as dominant gender attitudes restricting women’s involvement in paid work or women managing financial and productive resources (Vyas and Watts 2009)

The UN Security Council has tried to fully implement Resolution which seeks to protect women and girls from conflict-related violence – by developing consistent indicators to monitor progress.

Strengthen Resolution on sexual violence during conflict by closing the loopholes that allow parties to avoid responsibility for authorizing or condoning sexual violence, and extending the resolution’s applicability beyond sexual violence to encompass all gender-based violence in conflict

UN Women, in partnership with the [World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts](http://www.wagggs.org/) (WAGGGS) has developed a global non-formal education curriculum to engage young people in efforts to prevent and end violence against girls and women.

A first of its kind, [“Voices against Violence”](http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2013/10/voices-against-violence-curriculum) is a co-educational curriculum designed for various age groups ranging from 5 to 25 years. It provides young people with tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if violence is experienced.

The curriculum includes a Handbook for peer educators that will help them deliver age-appropriate sessions, as well as age-appropriate non-formal education activities. The youngest groups may start out with storytelling and games that prompt them to think about gender bias and stereotypes, while older age groups can organize poster competitions, visit and volunteer with local shelters, or develop local community-based campaigns and projects to address specific forms of violence against girl

**Working with men and boys**

At a regional level, UN Women supports [Partners for Prevention](http://www.partners4prevention.org/) (P4P), [provides new knowledge and technical support to prevent gender-based violence in the region](http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/9/half-of-men-report-using-violence-and-a-quarter-perpetrate-rape-according-to-un-survey). The Programmer’s long-term goal is to reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence in the region through behavior and attitudinal change among boys and men, increase institutional capacity and facilitate policy enhancements.

At a national level, UN Women supports a range of prevention activities, supporting research to get data on the attitudes, perceptions and behavior of men and boys as well as young people related to various forms of violence; supporting advocacy, awareness-raising,  community mobilization and educational programmes, as well as legal and policy reforms.

The governments of Sudan and Southern Sudan has handle GBV through:

Amend criminal law to provide separate definitions of rape and adultery.

Study the current customary law system, amend the laws to afford women appropriate rights, and reduce the bureaucratic obstacles women face in seeking justice.

Change evidentiary rules in rape cases to allow a woman’s testimony to have as much weight as a man’s.

Eliminate the requirement in rape cases that there be witness testimony that a sexual act was not consensual.

Ensure, by executive decree or legislation, that a woman will not be prosecuted for adultery if she is unable to meet the evidentiary standards for proving she has been raped.

Reform police-reporting processes to be more efficient, confidential, and reliable to ensure that when survivors of GBV seek help, they are protected. Women should be made aware of these protections

Support outreach and education programs to make women aware of their rights and to counter the stigma that attaches to survivors of GBV. International and domestic donors and investors must:

Provide funding, personnel, and infrastructure to support efforts to codify customary law and to provide paralegal training for customary court officials.

Provide funding, personnel, and infrastructure to support governmental and nongovernmental projects aimed at helping women attain justice.

Furthermore the governments in conjunction with Non-governmental organization has tried to fundwomen’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.

Not only in scaling up prevention efforts that address unequal gender power relations as a root cause of gender-based violenc**e.** [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.

Besides that it also handles it in 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

Some non-governmental have addresses the needs of child survivors, including interventions to disrupt the gender-based violence cycle**.** In shelters and services for women

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.

**4. Explain five major impacts of Gender based 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*

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