



Introduction to GBV

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SEX

vs.

GENDER

SEX:

Refers to physiological attributes that identify a person as male or female:

- Genital organs
- Type of predominant hormones
- Ability to produce sperm or ova
- Ability to give birth and breastfeed

GENDER:

Refers to widely shared ideas and expectations (norms) concerning men and women:

Includes ideas about “typically” feminine/female and masculine/male characteristics, abilities, and behaviors.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- any **harmful act** that is **perpetrated** against a person's will (**WITHOUT CONSENT**), and that is based on socially ascribed (**gender**) differences between male and females'

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

definition:

“Violence involving men and women in which the female is usually the victim and which is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women.”

UNFPA

Root causes of GBV

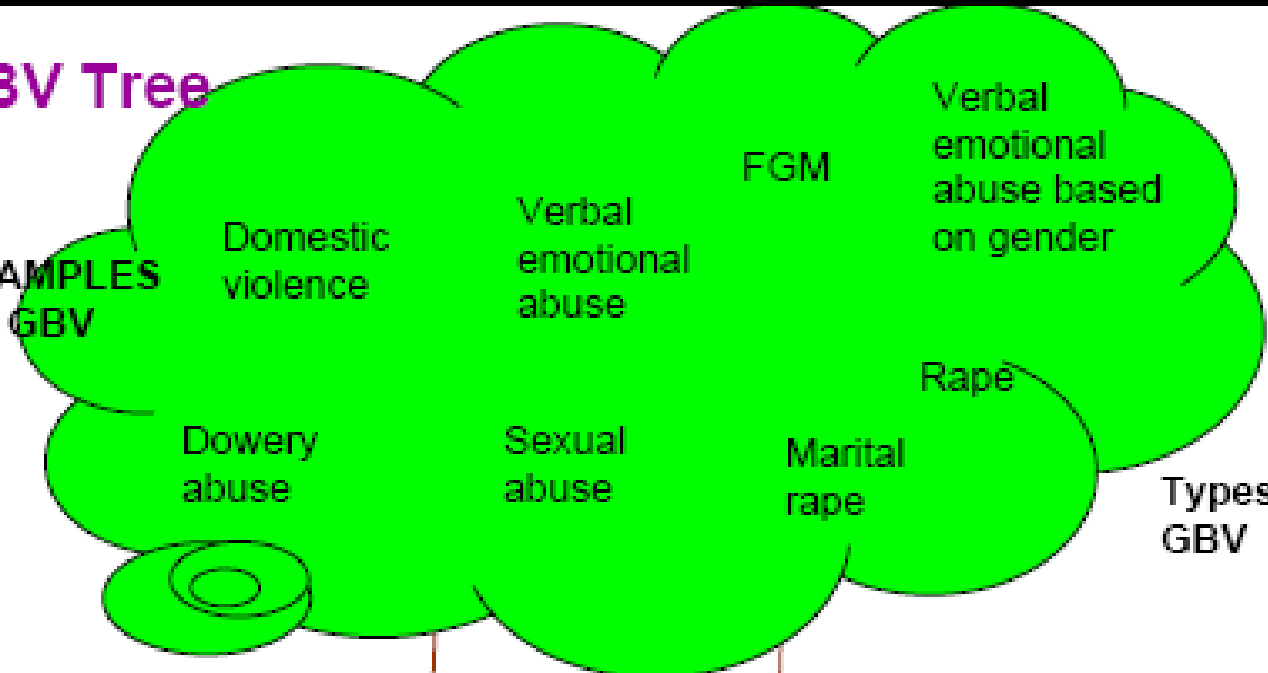
- Society's attitudes towards and practices of gender discrimination – the role responsibilities; limitation, privileges and opportunities afforded to an individual according to gender
 1. Abuse of Power
 2. Gender inequality
 3. Lack of belief in equality of human rights for all

GBV contributing factors

- Alcohol / drug abuse
- Poverty
- **Conflict**
- Availability of food; fuel; wood; income generation
- Collapse of traditional society and family support s
- Lack of police protection
- Impunity
- Loss of male power/ role in the family and community; seeking to assert power
- Retaliation
- **Tool / Strategy of war**

GBV Tree

EXAMPLES OF GBV



Domestic violence

Verbal emotional abuse

FGM

Verbal emotional abuse based on gender

Rape

Marital rape

Sexual abuse

Dowry abuse

Types of GBV

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- Poverty →
- Lack of education →
- Conflict →

- SEXUAL
- PHYSICAL
- EMOTIONAL / MENTAL
- ECONOMIC
- HTP

- ← Alcohol / drug abuse
- ← Lack of police protection

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

DISRESPECT FOR HR

ABUSE OF POWER

GENDER INEQUALITY

ROOT CAUSES

Gender-based violence (GBV)

- **Power** (social, economic, political, physical, gender-based, age-related)
- **Use of Force (coercion)/ violence** (physical, emotional, physical, social, economical) includes intimidation, threats, persecution, psychological or social pressure.
- **Consent (informed)**- informed when equal power- consent for GBV could be under duress
- **Human Rights.**

Human rights

- Not acquired
- Gotten from birth
- universal, inalienable (indisputable), indivisible, interconnected and interdependent.
- No distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

GBV and human rights

- the right to life, liberty and security of person
- the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
- the right to freedom of opinion and expression, to education, to social security and to personal development

Gender-Based Violence worldwide

- Global problem and that it happens in poor countries, rich countries, countries that are not affected by war, countries that are...
 - **Over 90 million African women and girls have been victims of FGM**
 - **An estimated over 60 million to be female have been eliminated through sex selective abortions in Asia**
 - **Over 20 000 women were raped in the Bosnian war of the 90's**
 - **Between 250-500 000 women were raped in Rwanda during the 1994 events**

Examples of SGBV

- Domestic violence: battering, abusive language
- Rape
- Sodomy
- Sexual abuse/exploitation
- Harmful traditional practices
- Incest
- Sexual harassment
- Forced prostitution
- Crossing a checkpoint, with male authority

Who are the Perpetrators

- Worldwide, **women are much more vulnerable to violence within intimate and familial relationships**, whereas men are more likely to be attacked by a stranger or acquaintance.
- Studies indicate that on average **over 90 percent of perpetrators of sexual violence against women are men**, and in the case of male victims, between 63 and 86 percent of the perpetrators are men.
- In Canada, women are three times more likely than men to be injured as a result of abuse by a spouse or boyfriend, five times more likely to require medical attention or hospitalization, and five times more likely to report fearing for their lives.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

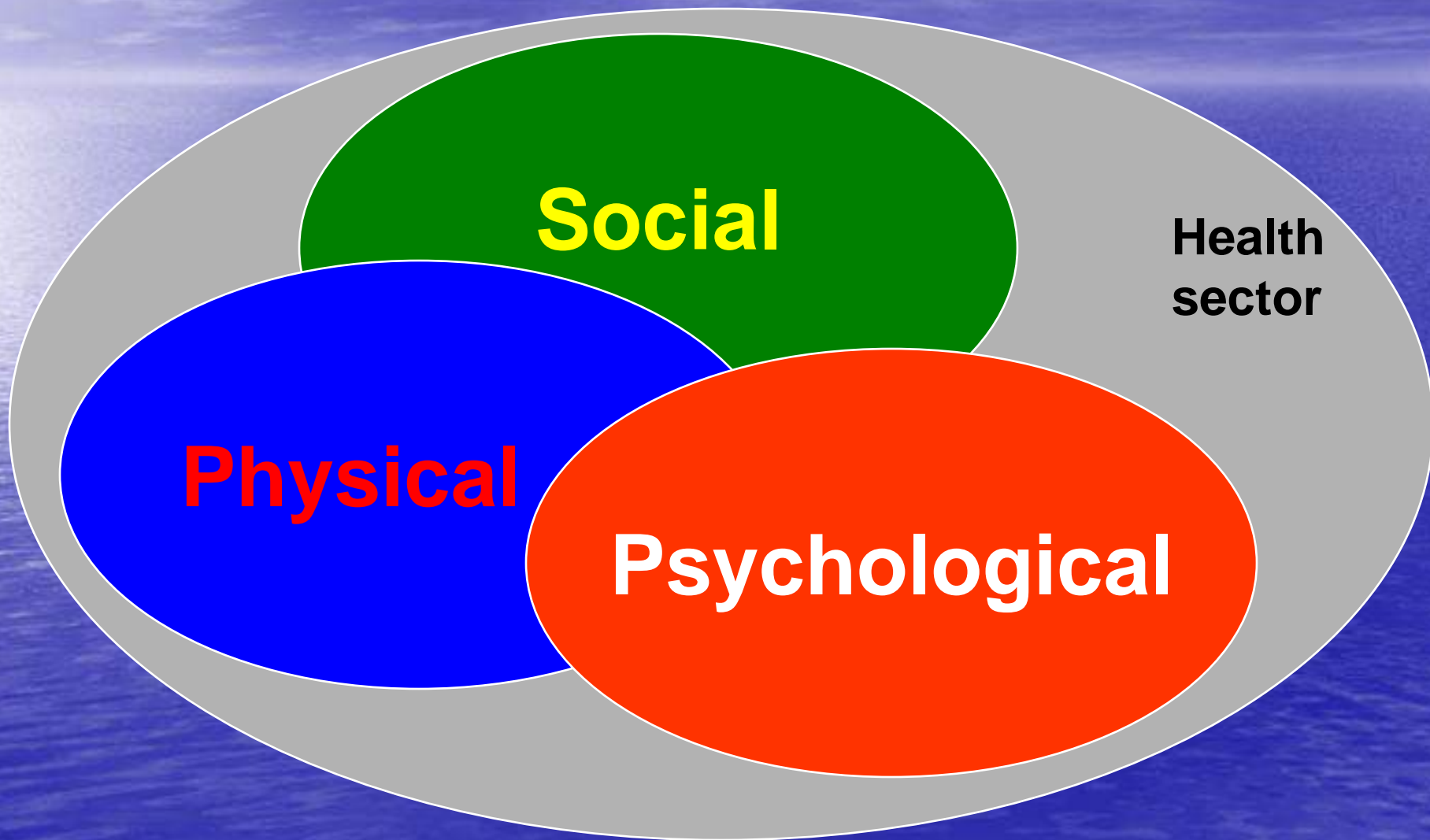
Sexual Exploitation is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

*Exchanging money, shelter, food or other goods for sex or sexual favours from someone in a vulnerable position is **sexual exploitation.***

Sexual Abuse is the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

*Threatening or forcing someone to have sex or provide sexual favours under unequal or forced conditions is **sexual abuse***

Health Consequences of Rape



After-effects and outcomes of GBV

HEALTH:

- With all types of gender-based violence, there are serious and potentially life threatening health outcomes.

Fatal Outcomes

Homicide
Suicide
Maternal mortality
Infant mortality
AIDS-related

Non-Fatal Outcomes

Acute Physical

Injury
Shock
Disease
Infection

Chronic Physical

Disability
Somatic complaints
Chronic Infections
Chronic Pain
Gastrointestinal
Eating Disorders
Sleep Disorders
Alcohol/ Drug abuse

Reproductive

Miscarriage
Unwanted Pregnancy
Unsafe abortion
STIs including HIV/AIDS
Menstrual disorders
Pregnancy complications
Gynecological disorders
Sexual disorders

Mental Health

Post traumatic stress
Depression
Mental disorders

After-effects and outcomes of GBV

- **EMOTIONAL – PSYCHOLOGICAL - SOCIAL**

- With all types of gender-based violence, there are serious and potentially life threatening mental and psychosocial outcomes.

Emotional & Psychological After – Effects	Social Consequences
Post traumatic stress Depression Anxiety, Fear Anger Shame, insecurity, self-hate, self-blame Mental illness Suicidal thoughts, behavior	Blaming the victim Loss of role functions in society (e.g., earn income, care for children) Social stigma Social rejection and isolation

Most societies tend to blame the victim, and the social rejection results in further emotional damage including shame, self-hate, and depression

Increase Risks during Crisis **HIV/AIDS** and **GBV**

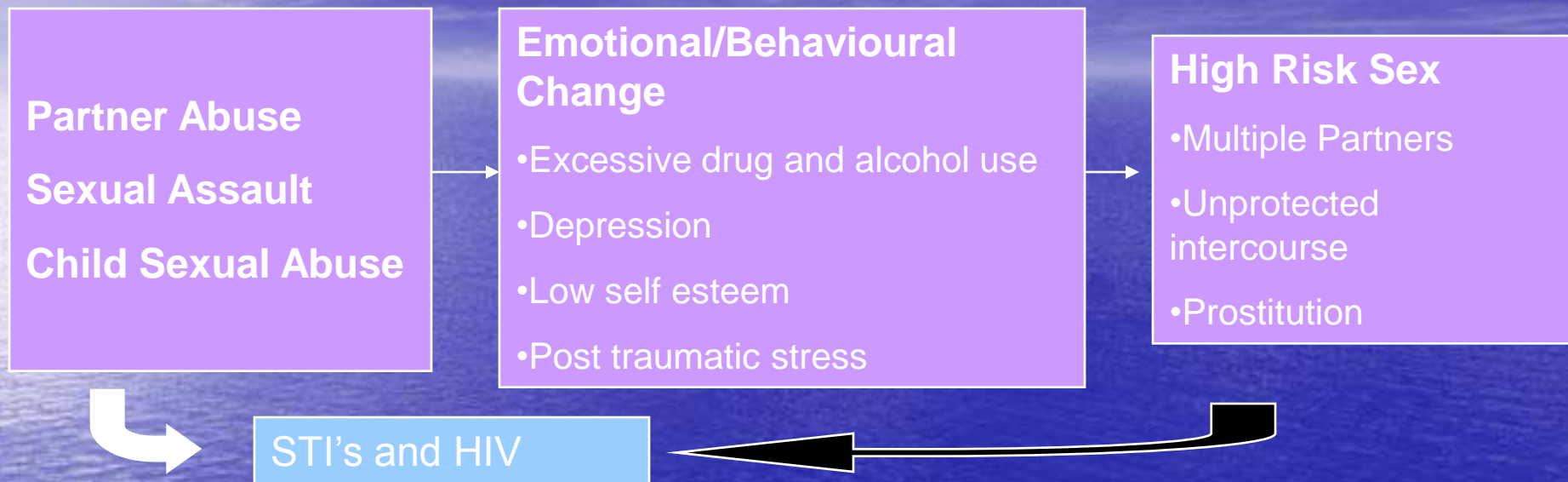
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Women and girls face increased risk of acquiring STIs and HIV by:

GBV:

- Direct Transmission through rape
- ‘Survival sex’ – Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Increased levels of overall violence including intimate partner violence, which in turns, makes it difficult to negotiate safe sex in their relationships.
- Deliberate infection
- Increase presence of military

GBV and HIV/AIDS



Possible Direct and Indirect pathways to STI's and HIV