



Session 16

■ **GENDER AND GBV**



Content

- Sex, Gender and GBV
- Gender based violence and HIV
- People with special needs and HIV



Sex, Gender and GBV

Objectives: at the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Differentiate sex and gender.
- Define gender based violence
- Describe types of gender based violence
- Define sexual harassment
- Identify forms of sexual harassment
- Describe places where sexual harassment will take place
- State prevention methods of sexual harassment

Sex, Gender and GBV

- **Sex** refers to the natural biological differences between men and women
 - ***Sex = male and female***
- **Gender** describes the characteristics that a society or culture delineates as masculine or feminine.
- Gender refers to socially constructed norms, behaviors, attributes, relationships and actions that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.
 - ***Gender = masculine and feminine***



Sex, Gender and GBV

- Gender roles are viewed as being learnt through socialization.
- Gender is a social construct reinforced through norms, roles and relations; and explain what females and males are responsible for in households, communities and in the workplace.

Characteristics of sex and Gender...

Sex	Gender
▪ <i>Biological</i> ▪ <i>Cannot be changed (we are born male or female)</i>	▪ <i>Societal</i> ▪ <i>Can be changed or modified since gender identity is determined by society.</i> ▪ <i>vary greatly from one culture to another</i>

Example:

- **Female become pregnant but male cannot**
- **Female can breast feed but male can not**

Example:

- **Females Nurture and care family, and are not expected to engage in heavy work**
- **Women are supposed to be physically and emotionally weaker than men**



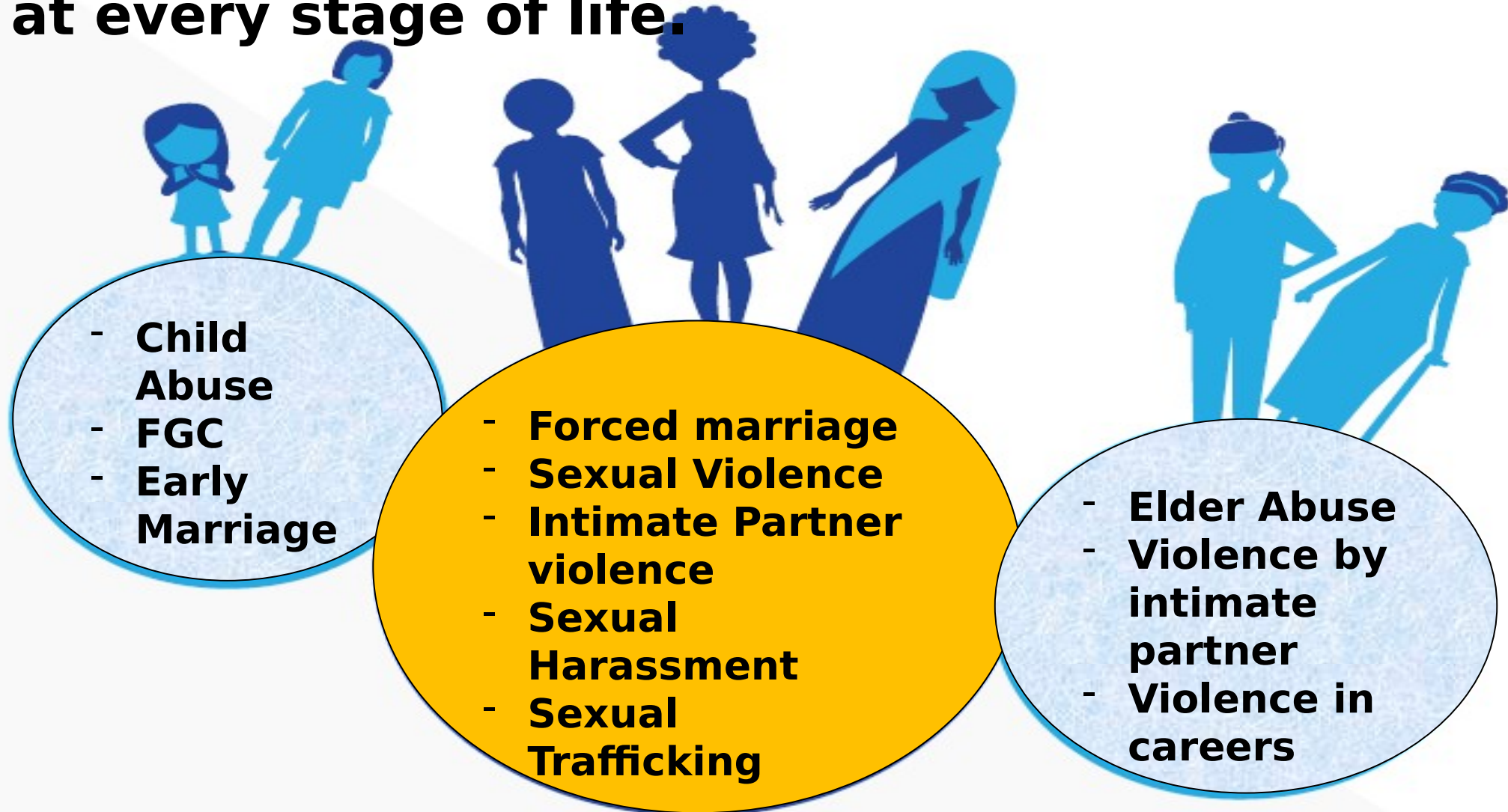
Gender Based Violence:

- GBV encompasses a wide range of human rights violations.
- GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.
- It is a violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender.
- It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty.
- These acts can occur in public or in private.

GBV...

- **Intimate partner violence** and **sexual violence** are the most common forms of violence experienced by women and girls globally.
- **Intimate partner violence** refers to behaviour by ones partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm
- **Sexual violence** is "any sexual act, attempt or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting.

- Violence and harmful practices affect women and girls **at every stage of life.**



Violence against women...

- The violence experienced by **women** and **girls** is rooted in **gender inequality**.





Gender Based Violence in Ethiopia

- Global estimates published by WHO indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Most of this violence is intimate partner violence.
- In Ethiopia, 71% of women reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime

Risk Factors

- Factors specifically associated with Gender based violence include:
 - Low education
 - Past history of violence;
 - marital discord and dissatisfaction;
 - difficulties in communicating between partners
 - Use of alcohol and drug abuse
 - Gender inequality.

Types of Gender Based Violence:

Physical (beating, biting, kicking)

Psychological (insulting, yelling, humiliation, discrimination)

Sexual (harassment, rape, sexual trafficking)



Physical



Sexual



Psychological

Consequences of GBV

■ Women and girls suffer

- physical injury and disability
- mental health problems
- reproductive health problems
- sexual health problems

■ Families suffer

- children of abused women experience anxiety and behavior problems

■ Communities and societies suffer

- lost productivity
- loss of women's and girls' participation in public life



Health consequences

- Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems for survivors and for their children, and lead to high social and economic costs.
 - *It can lead to injuries*
 - *Unintended pregnancies, induced abortions, gynecological problems, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.*
 - *Intimate partner violence in pregnancy also increases the likelihood of miscarriage, stillbirth, pre-term delivery and low birth weight babies.*
 - *depression, post-traumatic stress and other anxiety disorders, sleep difficulties*



Impact on children

- Children who grow up in families where there is violence may suffer a range of behavioural and emotional disturbances. These can also be associated with perpetrating or experiencing violence later in life.
- Intimate partner violence has also been associated with higher rates of infant and child mortality and morbidity

Prevention of GBV

- Primary prevention, i.e. stopping it from happening in the first place.
 - *economic empowerment of women*
 - *Improve communication and relationship skills within couples and communities;*
 - *Enact legislation and develop policies that:*
 - ✓ *address discrimination against women;*
 - ✓ *promote gender equality;*
 - ✓ *support women; and*
 - ✓ *help to move towards more peaceful cultural norms.*



Prevention of GBV...

- Preventing and mitigating GBV involves promoting gender equality and promoting beliefs and norms that foster respectful, non-violent gender norms.
- Safety, respect, confidentiality and non-discrimination in relation to survivors and those at risk are vital considerations at all times.
- GBV-related interventions should be context-specific in order to enhance outcomes
- Participation and partnership are cornerstones of effective GBV prevention

Approaches for Addressing Gender-Based Violence

1) Human Rights - Based Approach

- views affected populations as 'rights holders', and recognizes that these rights can be realized only by supporting the affected populations through sustainable solutions

2) Survivor - Centered Approach

- the survivor's rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing GBV-related programming
- It aims to create a supportive environment in which a GBV survivor's **rights** are respected, safety is ensured, and the survivor is treated with **dignity** and **respect**.



Approaches for Addressing Gender-Based Violence

3) Community-Based Approach

- Allows for a process of direct consultation and dialogue with all members of communities, including women, girls and other at-risk groups.

4) Systems Approach

- Mainstreaming GBV-related issues across an entire organization to come up with a combination of solutions most relevant to the context.

Sexual Harassment

- Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favor and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that tends to create a hostile or offensive environment
- **Forms of Sexual Harassment:**
 - Sexiest comments or remarks
 - Insulting sounds and offensive gestures
 - Sexual propositions, invitations or other pressure for sex
 - Patting, pinching, and brushing up against body and any other inappropriate touching
 - Insistent invitation for drinks, dinner or dates
 - Constant unwelcomed calls
 - Sexual assault and rape.etc



Sexual Harassment...

Possible Places Where Sexual Harassment May Take Place:

- At home (by household members)
- At school (by peers, teachers, staff)
- At work place (staff, clients)



Prevention of Sexual Harassment...

- Provision of education and information about harassment
- Develop anti-harassment policy
- Communicate the policy to internal and surrounding community
- Investigating and dealing with all complaints of harassment promptly
- Taking disciplinary measures to perpetrators of harassment



Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS

Objectives: At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Identify the relationships between Gender based violence & HIV/AIDS
- Explain aggravating factors of GBV & HIV/AIDS
- Describe strategies to prevent GBV and HIV/AIDS

Relationship of Gender Base Violence and HIV/AIDS

- Research out comes shows that strong and complex set of linkages between Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS, with violence being both a risk factor of HIV acquisition as well as a consequences of being HIV-infected.
- Evidence shows that HIV can also be a risk factor for violence since disclosure can put women at risk of violence by their partners, family or community members.

Factors Aggravating GBV and HIV/AIDS

■ Socio-cultural factors

- *Existence of deep rooted male dominant culture and social acceptance, women undermine and male dominance acceptance by women themselves and the society. This indicates imbalance gender power relationship men and women.*
- *Illiteracy and lack of adequate knowledge and information about GBV and HIV/AIDS*
- *Harmful practices*
 - *Early marriage*
 - *FGM*
 - *Abduction*

Factors...

- *Women/Female domestic violence*
- *Trans generational sex*
- *Drug addiction and Alcohol*
- *Economic factor*
- *Fear of discrimination and physical violence to disclose their HIV positive status to their family and it discourage the victim from taking treatment*



Strategies to overcome GBV and HIV/AIDS prevalence

- Addressing the social context and the gender inequalities
 - deep rooted male dominance structure
- Gender based violence should be addressed along with fighting against HIV/ AIDS
- Increase awareness on disadvantage of harmful practices, Gender based Violence and HIV/AIDS

