

Trainers Guide to Gender Based Violence

By the end of this session participants will be aware that

Gender Based Violence can be divided by causes:

- Non partner sexual violence
- Inter-personal sexual violence
- Intimate partner violence – marital rape

It can be divided by of various types:

- Physical – anything from pinching to a punch to any form of hurtful assault including death.
- Sexual – harassment forcing or tricking into sex, female genital mutilation, human trafficking.
- Control of resources resulting in deprivation, lack of food, employment, housing, schooling.
- Psychological – undermining mental well-being or sanity of spouse, abusing children through arranging child marriage or marrying a child.

Gender Based Violence is a Human Rights offence and should be reported to the police.

As many religions and cultures are run by men it is in their interest to keep women under their control, so reporting GBV is difficult because many in authority are men who believe women should be kept in their place.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. Does the story reflect situations which are likely in your community?
2. If so, in what way do they reflect reality?
3. Why do you think women are often beaten up by their husbands?
4. Is this acceptable? Do they deserve this treatment?
5. If not, why not? Could things be different?
6. How could the Community Health Club help make women safer from domestic violence?
7. What sort of husband do you want for your daughter?
8. How would you help someone who came to you with a story of gender-based violence?
9. If you were attacked by your husband would you report him to the police? If not, why not?
10. How do you think the CHC can help to support those who suffer from violent abuse?

Facts:

Worldwide one in three women/girls have suffered physical or sexual violence during their lifetime (WHO). Only 40% seek help and only 10% of those go to the police. 50% of women who die, are killed by family members. The East and Southern Africa region has high rates of sexual violence against women and girls in Africa. In 7 countries, 20% of 15 to 24 years reported they had experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner. Sexual violence against <15 years is highest in the conflict countries of the DRC, Mozambique, Uganda and

How to use the card set in a participatory way in the Community

Making a Story

Give out the pictures to the group and ask them to make a drama using the pictures. This will enable you to know more about certain cultural aspects of the community and give them the chance to show some of the issues surrounding gender equity and gender equality.

It is critical that this is followed by good discussion about that practices are common in the area, and explore the questions below.

If you think women will be inhibited to talk in front of men, then split the group into male and female groups and discuss these points separately.

Ask each to summarise their discussion when they come together as one group afterwards.

Make sure to complete the session with some clear plans agreed by the whole group with action that the Community Health Club can do to help end this practice and support vulnerable women in the area.

Some practical ways to act together to address Gender Based Violence in Community Health Clubs:

1. Identify one person in the CHC who can be an 'Agony Auntie' - known to be wise, discreet and informed and who is prepared to assist individual seeking help in emergency.
2. Set up a support group where those who have complaints of violence can meet and support each other.
3. Speak to the village leaders and ask what can be done about certain individuals who are known to harass regularly – 'voyeurs' (those who spy on women), or predatory men or paedophiles (sexually harassing children) in the area.
4. Set up a group and a system of alerting others in a group (whatsapp) if there is any threat.
5. Establish a hot line with the police or Health Center where any incidents can be reported.
6. Make sure everyone in the CHC is aware of their rights.