

# **GENDER AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

**Presentation by:**

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# *OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION*

- 1. DEFINITION GENDER AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE*
- 2. THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF GENDER BASED/VIOLENCE IN TANZANIA*
- 3. WHAT DO WE DO?*

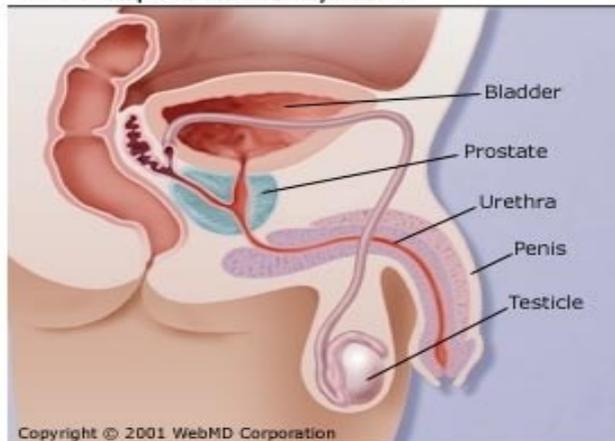
## *DIFFERENT PARTNERS HAS A ROLE TO PLAY*

- *GOT/local government*
  - *Legislation laws and policies*
- *DONORS – Funding -*
- *Local government /NGO'S*
- *Implementation at Grassroot level*
  - *Legislation laws and policies*

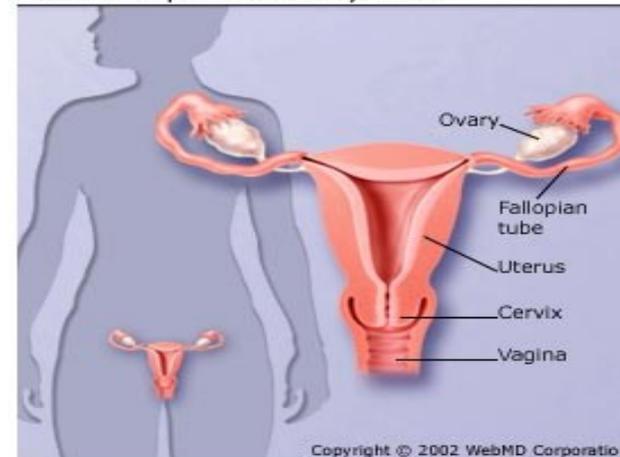
# What is sex?

- **Sex** refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes or hormones.
  - It is usually **difficult to change**.
  - e.g. *Haemophilia among boys, ovarian cancer among women*
- *While these sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive, as there are individuals who possess both; they tend to differentiate humans as males and females*

Male Reproductive System



Female Reproductive System



# What is Gender?

- “**Gender** refers to the norms, roles, relationships, activities, responsibilities and attitudes of women and men. It varies from society to society and **can be changed**.
  - **Often** requires **long-term strategies**.
- Gender roles, relationships and responsibilities result in different opportunities and limitations for women and men. These roles are hierarchical and privilege one group over another, leading to unequal power relations.
  - e.g. *More road traffic injuries among men, more trachoma among women*

## *What is Gender? (continued)*

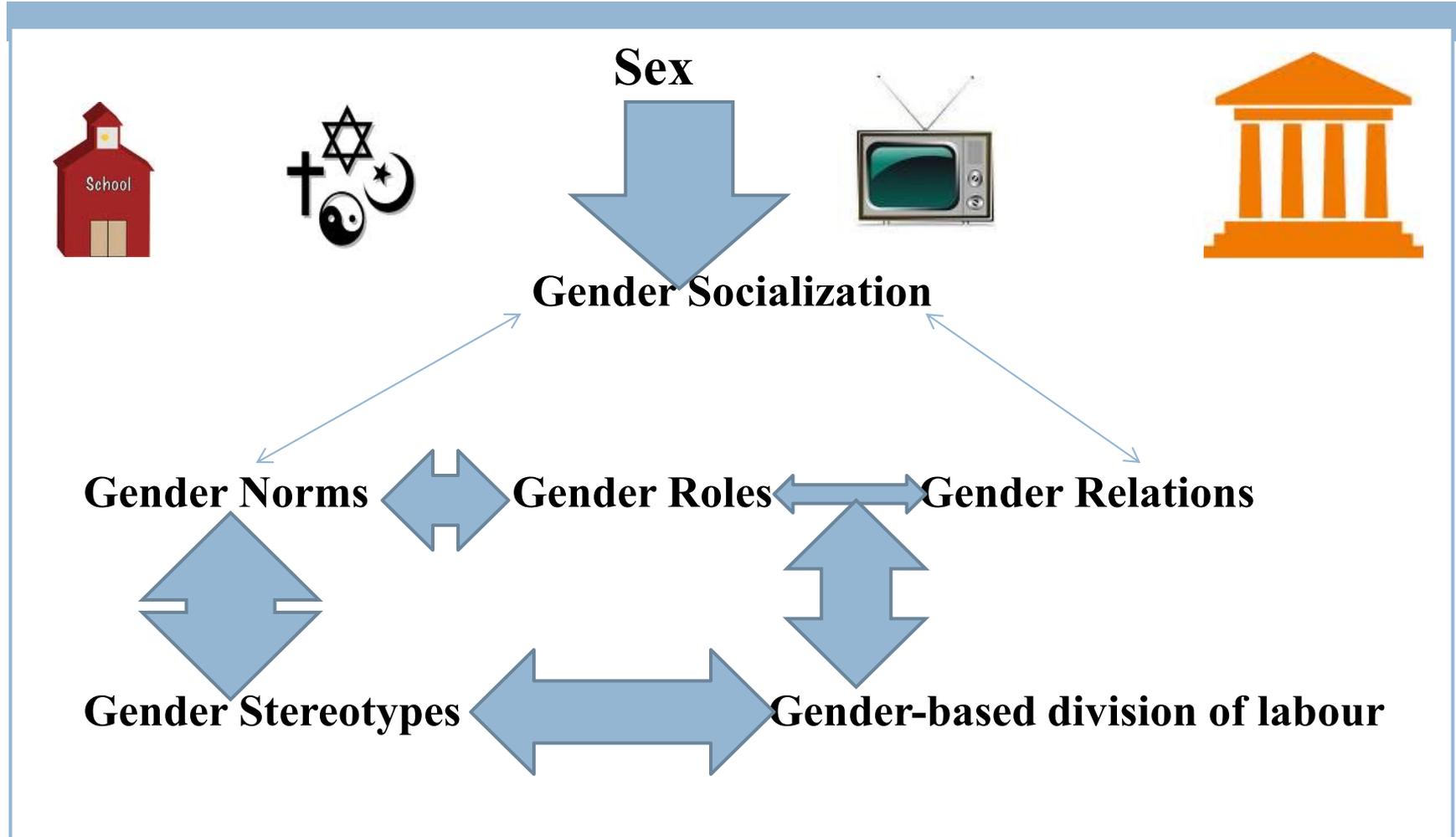
- *Gender describes the different expectations, roles, beliefs and behaviors assigned to men and women in a given society. Gender can also be referred to as “masculinity” or “femininity.”*
- *Gender, or masculinity and femininity, is based on social, religious, cultural and historical norms about what is deemed appropriate for men and boys, and for women and girls.*



# Gender is socially constructed

- Socialization Process
- Gender roles, relationships, and norms
  - Gender stereotypes
  - Gender-based division of labour

# *The social construct of gender*



# Gender Norms – Summary Point

- There are **no “right” or “wrong” gender norms** but they lead to inequality if they contribute to:
- **Mistreatment of one sex over the other**
- **Differences -in power and opportunities-**

# Gender roles...

...

are closely related to gender norms

... refer to the expected roles that males and females should play in a particular society

... are unwritten rules about what males and females are “supposed” to do in households, communities and the workplace

# Gender relations ...



... are established based on gender norms and roles

... are a form of social relations that determine how women and men of different ages should interact and behave with one another

... contribute to the establishment of power relations

# Summary note on gender norms, roles and relations

- Gender norms, roles and relations are not “bad” in and of themselves.
- When they produce inequalities between women and men, they may increase their exposure to risk factors or vulnerability to health conditions due to:
  - stereotypes and discrimination
  - gender-based division of labour

# Gender stereo types ...



...images, beliefs, attitudes or assumptions we have about a certain group of people.

... usually negative and based on assumptions about a group according to pre-determined roles and norms.

## Gender based division of labour ...

...refers to formal and informal market activities

...includes occupations outside of the home and tasks that men and women do in the community and household (paid or unpaid)

**Note:** Gender norms, roles, relations – and sometimes stereotypes - often influence where women and men conduct their paid and/or unpaid responsibilities.

# Concluding thoughts on gender norms, roles and relations

- **Different roles per se are not the cause of inequality;** it is the **value** placed on those roles that lead to inequality.
  - In most societies, a higher value is ascribed to masculine roles. These may also lead to gender stereotypes.
  
- **Gender norms, roles and relations affect women and men differently.**
  - Norms and roles that undervalue women often lead to:
    - social exclusion
    - decreased access to important resources to protect their health.
  
  - Many societal norms encourage men and boys to engage in high-risk behaviours that harm both themselves and others.

# *Unpacking the difference between Sex and Gender*

- **Sex** refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes or hormones.
  - It is usually **difficult to change**.
  - e.g. *Haemophilia among boys, ovarian cancer among women*
  
- **Gender** refers to the norms, roles, relationships, activities, responsibilities and attitudes of women and men. It varies from society to society and **can be changed**.
  - **Often** requires **long-term strategies**.
  
- Gender roles, relationships and responsibilities result in different opportunities and limitations for women and men. These roles are hierarchical and privilege one group over another, leading to unequal power relations.
  - e.g. *More road traffic injuries among men, more trachoma among women*

# Defining GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- The United Nations defines Violence Against Women (VAW) as: "*....any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in:*
  - *Physical,*
  - *sexual*
  - *Psychological harm or suffering to men or women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.*

# GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- Gender Based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed.
- Generally the risk of facing acts of GBV is higher for women and girls than for men and boys. Especially the subordinate status of women increases their vulnerability to violence

# In summary

- People are **born female or male**, but are **taught what appropriate behaviour and roles are expected of them**, including how they should relate to other people.
- Due to the **different value** ascribed to these norms and roles and stereotypes, **inequality between women and men** results.
- **Inequality leads to discriminatory practices.**

# In summary

- Unlike sex, **gender roles and behaviours can change** historically, sometimes relatively quickly – but often take long periods of time.
- Gender roles and associated behaviours are upheld and protected by societies who consider them to be the “natural order of things” (both men and women).
- Changing gender norms, roles and relations is often contested and **requires short, medium and long term strategies in order to redress issues of inequality.**

# OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL FORMS OF GBV

- Both men, women and girls and boys can face different forms of violence throughout their lives. They can be perpetrated either by a women's partner, family member or person within the general community.

# GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE...



- GBV takes on many forms and can occur throughout the lifecycle, from the prenatal phase through childhood and adolescence, the reproductive years, and old age

# “Gender-Based Violence(GBV)”

- Women and girls are the most at risk and most affected by GBV. Consequently, the terms “violence against women” and “gender-based violence” are often used interchangeably
- *Physical violence* includes beating, hitting, slapping, burning or choking a person

# FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE-----

- *Physical violence* includes beating, hitting, slapping, burning or choking a person
- **In a 2009 study 56,2% of women living in the Lake Zone regions of Tanzania report having faced physical violence.**

*(Kivulini (2009). LHRC (2008). Tanzania Human Rights Report.)*

# Forms of GBV

- Forms of GBV include harmful traditional practices such as:
  - Early and forced marriage,
  - “honour” killings,
  - Female genital cutting;
  - Child sexual abuse and slavery;
  - Trafficking in persons;
  - sexual coercion and abuse; neglect;
  - domestic violence; and
  - Elder abuse.

## ---FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE--

- 47,8% of women living in the Lake Zone regions report having ever faced sexual violence.
- Sexual violence is used at home, but also at work, in schools, and in public places.

*(Kivulini (2009)).*

# FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---

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- ***Physical violence*** against men, women, girls, boys and children in general, is often perpetrated by the person who is responsible for caring for them, such as a parent or a caretaker.

*(Kivulini (2009). LHRC (2008). Tanzania Human Rights Report.)*

# FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE-----



- *Sexual violence* includes forced sex (rape), refusal to practice safe sex or forcing a person to do sexual acts against their will. Sexual violence, sexual abuse and rape are frequently reported in Tanzania

# GENERAL FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---5---

- *Psychological violence* includes insulting, threatening, intimidating, shouting, isolating or humiliating a person.
- In the Lake Zone regions 85% of women reported having experienced some form of psychological violence. The most common form of psychological violence was being insulted by their partner.

*(Kivulini (2009)).*

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---1---***

- **There are more specific forms of violence that Tanzanian that occur at certain stages of their lives.**
  1. **Prenatal**
  2. **Infancy**
  3. **(Early) Adolescence**
    - **Early forced marriage of young girls**

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---2---***

## ***-1-: Pre-natal.***

- **Physical violence during pregnancy.**
- **Between 7% and 12% of women reported that they were beaten during pregnancy. About 20% of women reported that the beating got worse during their pregnancy**

***(WHO -2005).***

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE-----***

## ***-2-:Infancy***

- ***Circumcising of newborns.*** Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
  - Occurs mostly in Singida, Dodoma, Mara and Manyara regions, midwives circumcise newborn girls to avoid detection.
  - The act can lead to serious health problems such as damage to the bladder, infections and excessive bleeding which can even lead to deathmaternal mortality ratio

***MMR has remained high at 454 per 100,000 is unacceptably (DHS 2010)***

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE-----***

## ***-3-(Early) Adolescence:***

- ***Early forced marriage of young girls.*** Early forced marriages of young girls as a consequence of:
  - Forced into marriage at a young age, these girls also experience marital rape, forced sex or physical abuse in their lives.
  - Do not complete their education or become pregnant at a young age.

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---5---***

- ***Sexual abuse of young girls.*** About 15% of young girls report that their first sexual experience was forced. The younger a woman is when having her first sexual experience, the more likely it is that this experience was forced. Young girls are regularly being forced into sex by their husbands, persons in the community or by their

*Amnesty International (2009). International report Tanzania., Mhoja (2005). Research was done in Arusha, Mara, Morogoro and Shinyanga region, LHRC (2008). Tanzania Human Rights Report, TAMWA (2009).*

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE-----***

***-4-Trafficking of young girls.*** Trafficking involves the recruitment and transportation of persons, using trickery, force and threats in order to place and keep them in a situation of forced labour, slavery or servitude.

***-5- Female Genital Mutilation***

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---7---***

## ***-6-Reproductive***

- Sexual violence includes marital rape, which is not prohibited by law
- Poverty, Economic violence

# ***SPECIFIC FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE---8---***

## ***-7-Old age:***

- ▣ ***Violence against elderly women due to allegations of being witches.*** The believe in witchcraft is widespread in Tanzania.
- ▣ ***Circumcision of elderly women.*** Another consequence of the believe in witchcraft is the circumcision of elderly women. They sell parts of their genitalia off to miners

***(LHRC (2008). Tanzania Human Rights Report)***

# FACTORS AND CAUSES OF GBV

- The individual level,
- In the relations with partners, family and/or friends,
- The norms and circumstances in the community, and
- The larger societies in which not only the legal and policy frameworks are important, but also the way in which gender roles are defined

# Main risk factors

- ▣ The individual level
- ▣ In relations with partners, family and/or friends,
- ▣ The norms and circumstances in the community, and
- ▣ The larger societies in which not only the legal and policy frameworks are important, but also the way in which gender roles are defined

# Agenda for all

- **GBV and VAW is on the agenda of the Government, CSOs and Development Partners. As it is a problem with many causes and consequences the current focus on mainstreaming of gender within all ministries will contribute to the eradication of violence in the long term by using Right Based Approach (RBA)**

# Approaches to combat GBV

## Approaches to combat GBV

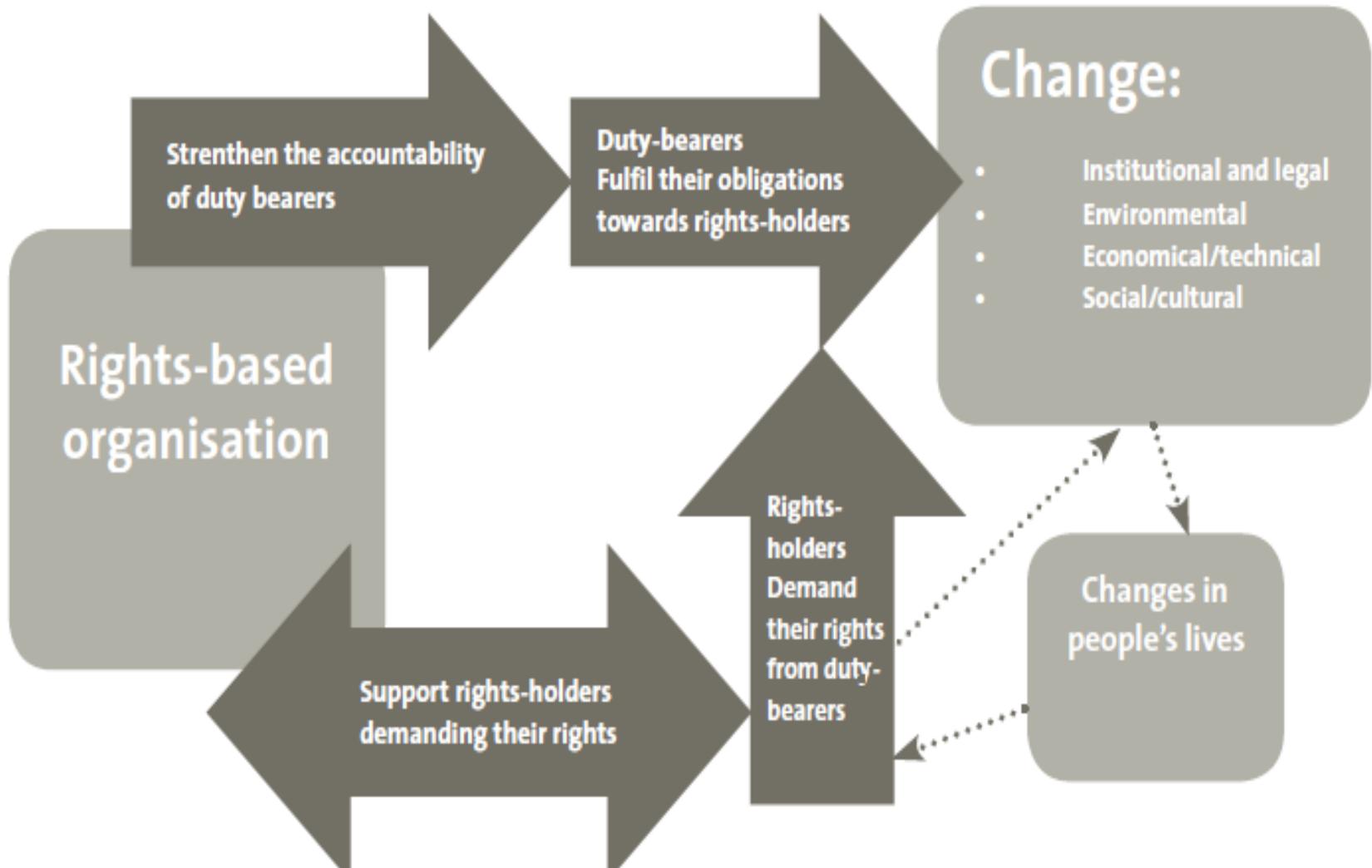
- ***Rights based approach (RBA)***. GBV is primarily seen as a violation of human fundamental rights and freedoms. In emphasizing on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, there is a holistic focus on both men and women.
- ***Feminist approach***. GBV and VAW is primarily seen as a women's issue. The main focus is on ways to empower women to reach equality of men and women in society.
- ***Development approach***. GBV and VAW is primarily seen as both a cause and an effect of poverty. The violence doesn't only affect the individual woman, but also the society as a whole.

# A definition of RBA

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- A rights-based approach to development is a framework that integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into the plans and processes of development.
- It is characterised by methods and activities that link the human rights system and its inherent notion of power and struggle with development.

# RBA APPROACH



# THE ROLE OF DUTY BEARERS IN ADDRESSING GBV

- There is a lot of attention for GBV in Tanzania, this is reflected in:
  - The Government of Tanzania, CSOs and central government.
  - Development Partners
  - The amount of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on the topic/local government.
  - The actions of different stakeholders in combating and addressing GBV,
  - The media attention

## INTERNATIONAL TREATIES,



- ***CEDAW***: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW) was ratified by Tanzania in 1985  
and
- The Optional Protocol the CEDAW Optional Protocol was ratified by Tanzania in 2006

# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

- *Beijing Platform for Action* Tanzania is committed to implementing the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA)
- BPA 12 critical areas of concern the Tanzanian Government choose four for immediate attention which includes
  - I. Enhancement of women's legal capacity,
  - II. Women's economic empowerment and poverty eradication,
  - III. Women's political empowerment and decision-making,
  - IV. And women's access to education, training and employment.

# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES...3...

- *MDG 3 and 5* Tanzania is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, Goal No. 3 promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women. Goal No. 5 seeks improved maternal health.

# Regional treaties

- At regional level Tanzania in order to address GBV has been addressed in:
  - ▣ *Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration*. By signing the SADC declaration, Tanzania, as a member of the SADC, reaffirms the commitment to the CEDAW and BPA.
  - ▣ The declaration includes statements on rights of women and children and the commitment to take urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children.

# Regional treaties

- ▣ *Maputo Protocol*. The Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa was ratified by Tanzania in 2007.
- ▣ The Maputo Protocol guarantees comprehensive rights to women including the right to social equality with men, the right to control their reproductive health and it has a focus on ending FGM.

# NATIONAL LEVEL PLANS TO COMBAT GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- At national level the following policies and plans which include statements about GBV have been created
  - ***The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)***. includes to improve the quality of life and increase the protection of rights of the poorest and most vulnerable groups and to eradicate domestic and sexual violence.
  - The Tanzanian government has adopted a ***National Plan of Action to Combat Violence Against Women and Children (2001 – 2015)***.
  - However so far, the plan has only been implemented fragmentally

# THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA-3-

- The ministry of Home Affairs for example is taking measures to make the police more accessible for the members of the communities and more responsive to their needs.
- Because of this a gender desk was created in Dar es Salaam in order to respond to cases of GBV and VAW now in Tanga and other regions.

**==Tanzania has a positive record on gender==.**

## Data on Gender and Gender Based Violence in Tanzania --

### □ Domestic Violence and HIV/AIDS

- ✓ In Tanzania, in 2003, it was estimated that that 8.8% of adults between the ages of 15 – 49 from were HIV positive; however, approximately 60% of these people are females.

### Domestic Violence and Women's Poverty

- ✓ In Tanzania, the number of CDWs is very high, roughly 1.2 million children, out of which 80% are girls. The majority of them are young girls ranging ages 6 to 15 years.

*Kivulini (2004)*

# Data on Gender and Gender Based Violence in Tanzania

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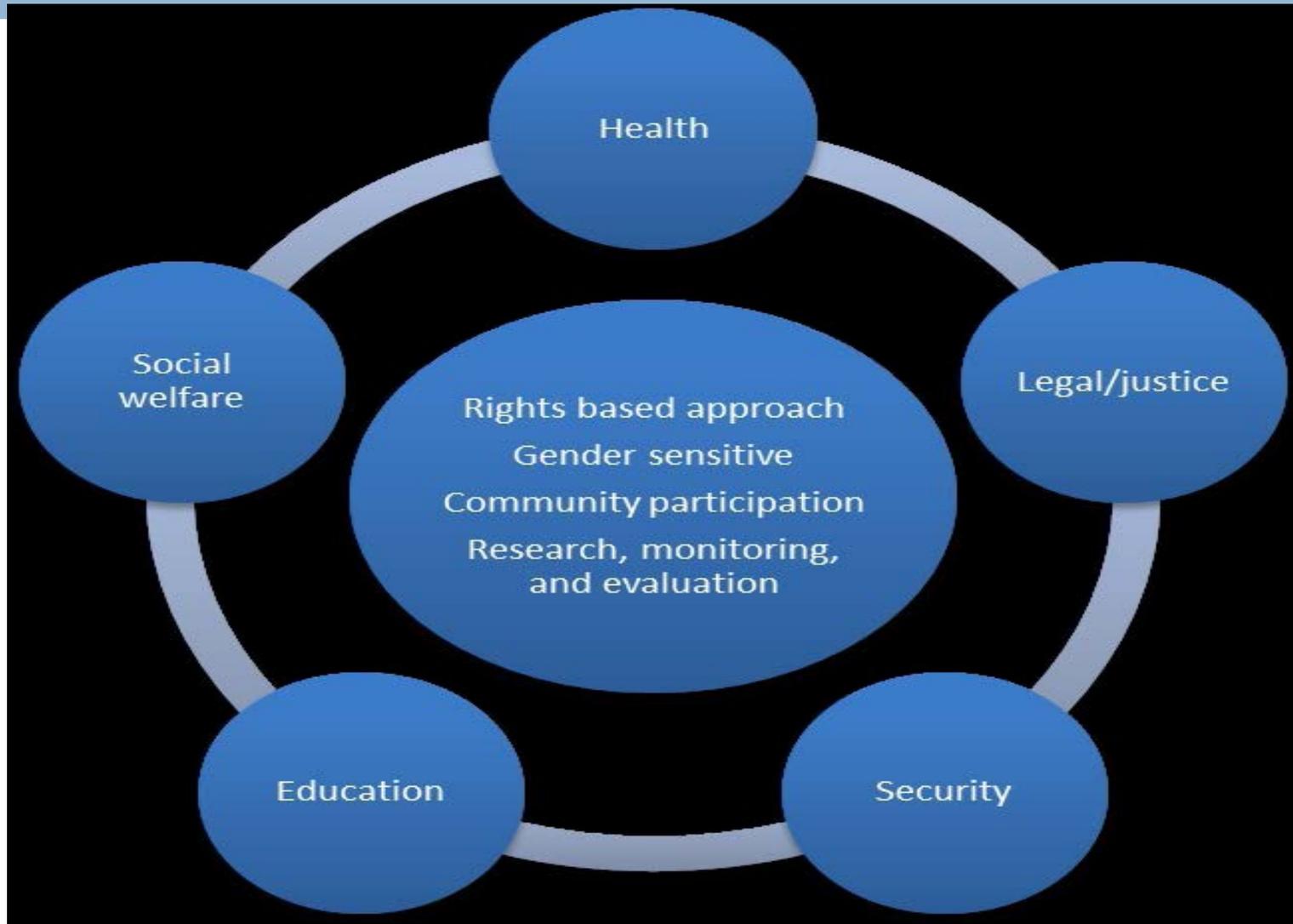
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# COMPREHENSIVE, MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSE TO GBV



# Questions

