

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – AN OVERVIEW

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**For DHEERA,
An initiative by Dr. Shantha Kumari,
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“Gender-based violence is the most pervasive yet least visible human rights violation in the world.”

GBV – PUT YOUR RESPONSE IN THE CHAT BOX

What forms of GBV are experienced as women and girls?

Where can women and girls experience GBV?

Which age groups may experience GBV ?

WHAT DO WE UNDERSTAND BY “VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN”

“Violence against women” means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, **Physical, Sexual or Psychological** harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ENCOMPASSES - BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO

Physical,
Sexual and
Psychological
violence

Family

Community

Perpetrated or
condoned by the State,
wherever it occurs.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Physical Violence

Kicking
Biting
Slapping
Beating
Strangling

Psychological Violence

Preventing a woman from seeing family and friends,
Belittlement or humiliation
Economic restrictions
Violence or threats against cherished objects
Other forms of controlling behaviours

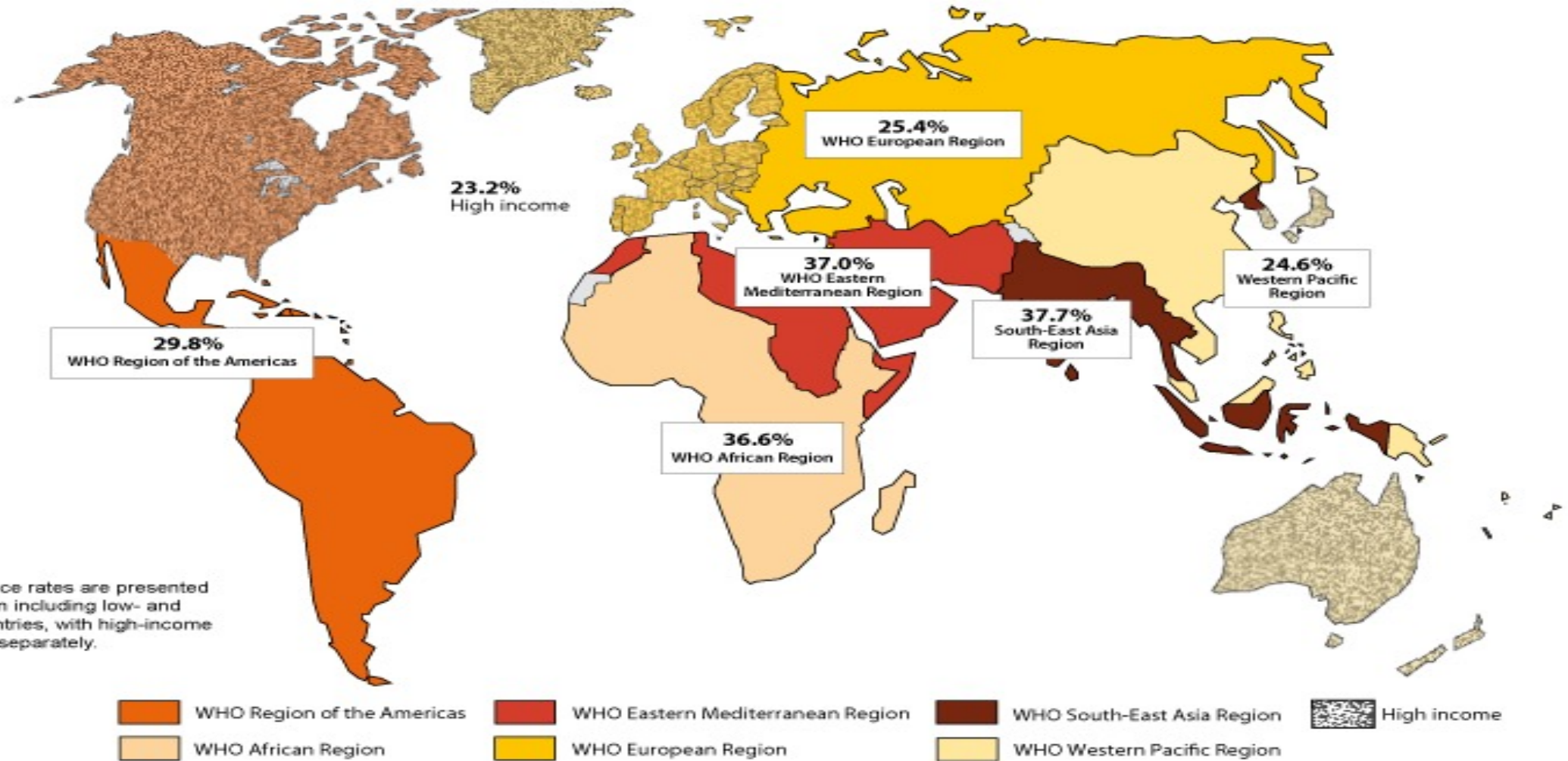
Sexual Violence

Sexual Violence
Forced sex using physical force, threats, intimidation,
Forced participation in degrading sexual acts
Denial of the right to use contraceptives or measures to protect against sexually transmitted diseases.

Intentionally inflicted injuries are often disguised as accidents. At times, women are seriously injured and in some cases die as a result of their injuries

30%♀ Globally have Experienced Physical and/or Sexual Violence by their Partner

Prevalence rates of intimate partner violence by WHO region*, 2010



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2013. All rights reserved.

Data Source: *Global and regional estimates of violence against women*. WHO, 2013.

IPV PREVALENCE - PHYSICAL AND/ OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THEIR LIFETIME SOUTH ASIA

- **16.3% of women in the Maldives**
 - **25.0% of women in Nepal**
 - **24.5 % of women in Pakistan**
 - **20.4 % of women in Sri Lanka**
 - **14.9 % of women in Bhutan**
 - **28.8% of women In India**
- **50.8% of women in Afghanistan**
- **54.2% of women in Bangladesh**

TIP OF THE ICEBERG - **GBV IS UNDER-REPORTED**

DHS survey data from 24 countries collected between 2004-2011

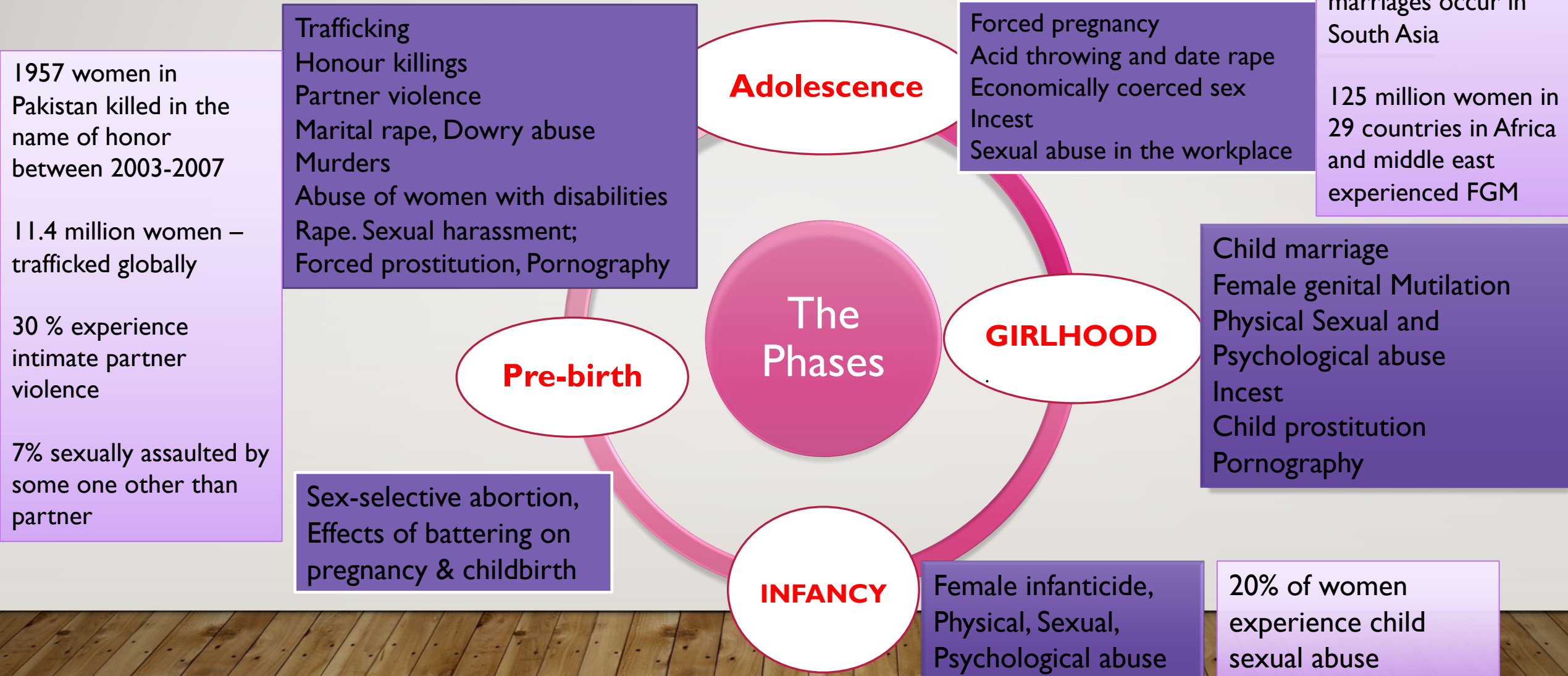
- 40% of women experiencing GBV previously disclosed to someone

BUT

- Only 7% reported to a formal source (regional variation, 2% in India and East Asia to 14% in Latin America and the Caribbean).

Violence Against Women-

The cycle of Abuse



Health Impacts of GBV on the Individual

Physical

Acute Physical

- Injury
- Shock
- Disease
- Infection
- Weight loss/gain
- Regressive behaviors (0-9)
- Not eating or eating all the time

Chronic Physical

- Disability
- Chronic pain
- Gastrointestinal disorders
- Eating disorders
- Sleep disorders
- Chronic fatigue

Reproductive

- Miscarriage
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Unsafe abortion
- STI's including HIV
- Menstrual disorders
- Pregnancy complications
- Gynaecological disorders

EFFECTS BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL SURVIVOR

Effects on children of women who experience abuse

- Higher rates of infant mortality
- Behavior problems
- Anxiety, depression, attempted suicide
- Poor school performance
- Physical injury or health complaints
- Experiencing or perpetrating violence as adults

Effects on families

- Fractured family relationships
- Safe care – if abuse happened in the home
- Housing instability
- Co-occurring violence
- Poorer collective health and coping

Effects on community and society

- Costs of services incurred by victims and families (health, social, justice, etc.)
- Loss of education and potential development and contributions by child as they become an adult
- Perpetuation of violence in community
- Higher crime rates/burden on safety and justice sectors

WHERE AND HOW DO VIOLENCE AND HIV/AIDS INTERSECT?

Direct transmission
through sexual
violence-

Type of sexual
exposure

Presence of other
STI, Degree of
trauma

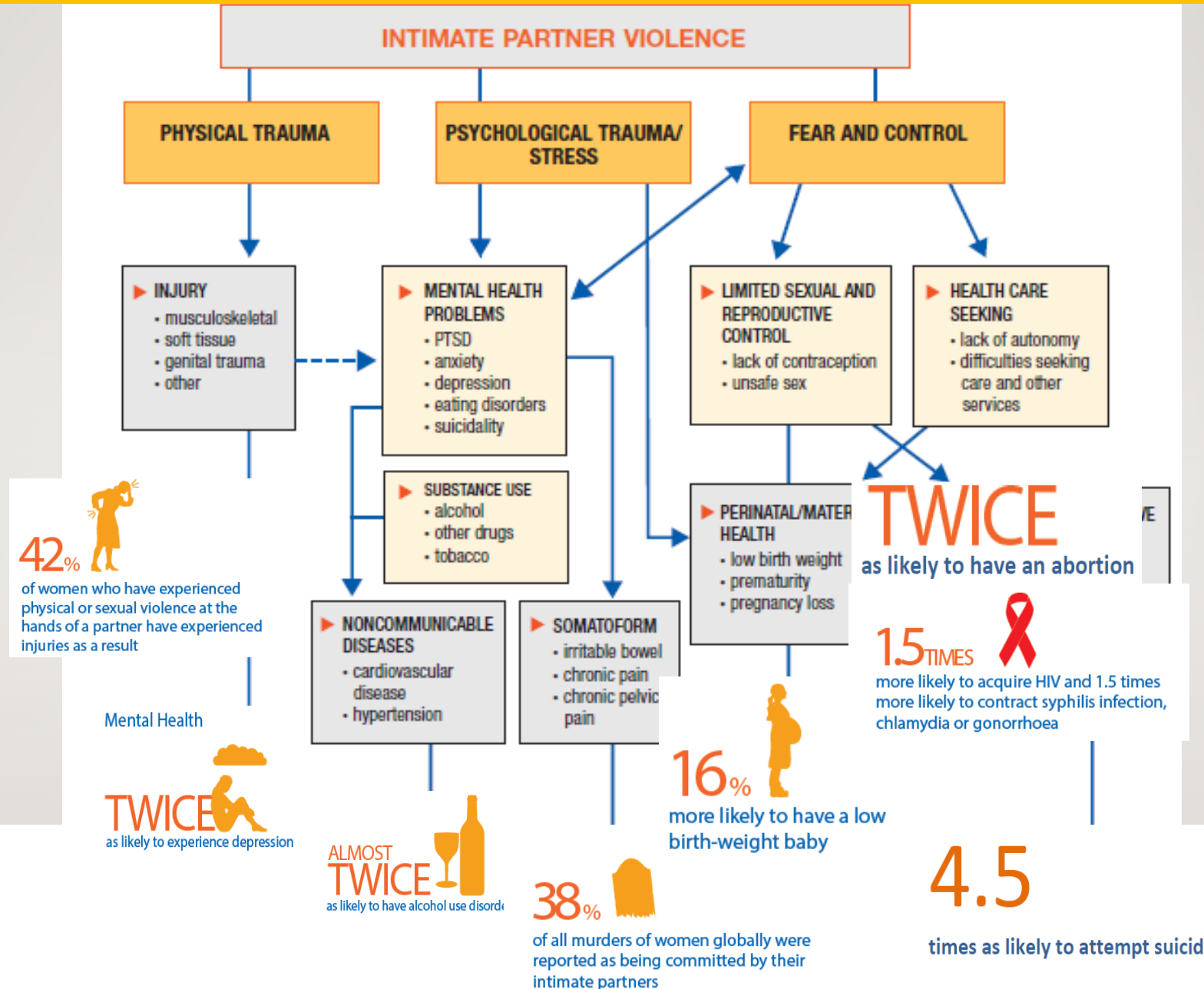
Indirect transmission
through sexual risk
taking-

violence is linked to
increased risk-taking
-multiple partners,
non primary
partners

Indirect transmission
through inability to
negotiate condom
use

women find it
difficult to suggest
or insist on condom
use in face of or
threat of violence

IN SUMMARY - PATHWAYS & HEALTH EFFECTS



QUIZ TIME

STATE MYTHS OR FACTS !!!

Statement: Intimate partner violence is more prevalent among poor women and girls.

Answer: MYTH: Studies show that gender-based violence can happen among people of all socioeconomic, educational and racial backgrounds. Violence may affect our peers, colleagues and friends.



QUIZ TIME STATE MYTHS OR FACTS !!!

Statement: In some instances, especially when it is not severe, beating by a husband can be an effective form of discipline if the wife is acting inappropriately

Answer: MYTH: GBV is a serious human rights, health and development issue impacting survivors, their families, and the health and development of entire communities.

QUIZ TIME STATE MYTHS OR FACTS !!!

Statement: Majority of sexual violence against women and girls is perpetrated by strangers.

Answer: Myth: Studies consistently show that most women who experience sexual violence are abused by people they know; often the perpetrators are those they trust and love. Globally, women's homicides are six times more likely than men's to be committed by an intimate partner.

QUIZ TIME STATE MYTHS OR FACTS !!!

Statement: It is safer for a woman to leave a relationship with an abuser than to stay.

Answer: Myth: Violence often continues and may even increase after a woman leaves her partner. In fact, a woman's risk of being murdered is greatest immediately after separation.

GBV is a serious human rights, health and development issue impacting survivors, their families, and the health and development of entire communities.



REGISTRATION and PRE – TEST

POST-TEST and FEEDBACK



Certificate will be awarded to participants on course attendance and submission of Registration, Pre-Test, Post-Test, Feedback