

Contents

1

Definition of GBV

- Types of GBV
- Risk factors for GBV

2

GBV Context during Humanitarian crisis

- GBV Statistics

3

Screening for GBV

- Tools for screening efficiently
- Why screening matters

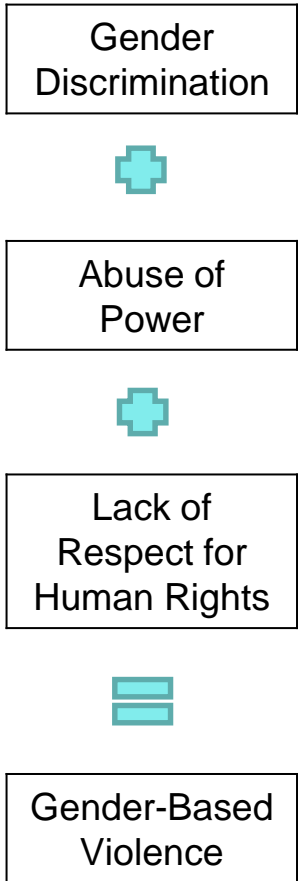
Disclosure

Nothing to declare

WHAT IS GBV?

“Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships.”

United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees



What is Gender-Based Violence?

“Gender-Based” is used to describe violence directed at someone based on socially ascribed differences between males and females, also known as gender roles.

“Violence” is defined as any act perpetrated against a person’s will

- Not just physical harm
- Physical, sexual, **threats, coercion, verbal, emotional, and psychological abuse**, and **deprivation (economic, health, education)**
- This includes **THREATS** of violence

Types of Gender-Based Violence

Physical

- So-called honour related crimes (killing, maiming)
- Physical assault (beating, biting, burning, kicking)
- Slavery
- Infanticide/femicide
- Confinement
- Punishments for defying cultural norms
- Female Genital Mutilation

Sexual

- Rape, marital rape
- Sexual abuse and assault
- Online sexual abuse
- Sexual violence as a weapon of war or torture
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual exploitation
- Trafficking
- Sexual violence based on sexual orientation

Emotional/ Psychological

- Verbal abuse
- Confinement
- Forced marriage and child marriage
- Social exclusion based on sexual orientation or gender identity
- Humiliation Manipulation

More subtle forms of GBV

Deprivation : Denial of access to resources and services

- Denying girls their right to education
- Depriving women of inheritance, property or land ownership
- Giving boys/men preferential access to food or services
- Depriving women of the right to pass on nationality

Gender-Based Violence takes on many different forms, some very subtle, reinforcing the importance of avoiding assumptions and systematically screening for potential violence.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Defined as one or more **self-reported** act of **physical or sexual** violence by a **current or former partner since age 15**.

Physical violence: slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, dragged, choked, burnt on purpose, threatened with or actually having a gun, knife or other weapon used on you

Sexual violence: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, having sexual intercourse because you were afraid of what your partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that you found humiliating or degrading

GBV Risk Factors

Humanitarian programming obstacles

- **Failure to address** or prioritize GBV in program development
- **Lack of gender-sensitive design of programmes**
- **Sexual abuse by humanitarian workers**
- **Weak links** with other assistance and protection programmes

Physical factors

- **Absence of physical** security because of an absence of law and order or presence of armed groups
- **Poverty** leading to a lack of food, shelter, and education

Social/Political/ Cultural factors

- **Discriminatory** social, cultural or religious laws, norms and practices
- **Disrupted** family, social and communal structures
- **Lack of confidence** and trust in social or public institutions

Judicial barriers

- **Lack of access to justice institutions** and mechanisms, resulting in culture of impunity for violence and abuse
- **Inadequate legal frameworks** to protect victims and prosecute aggressors

Individual barrier

- **Threat or fear of stigma**, isolation and social exclusion
- **Exposure to further violence** from the perpetrator, the community or the authorities
- **Lack of information about human rights**

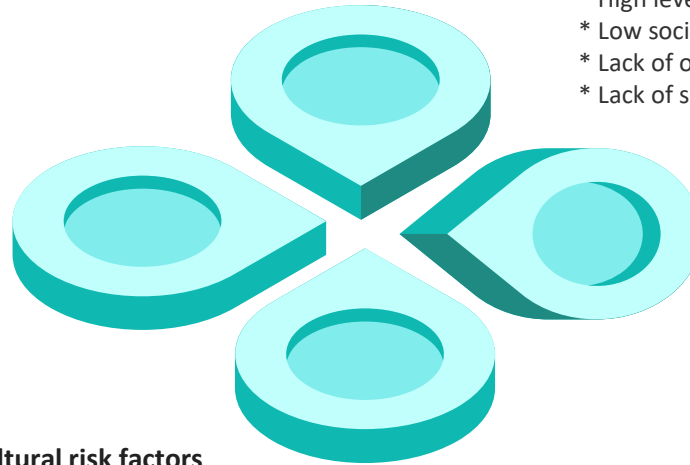
Contributing risk factors at various levels

Individual risk factors

- * Younger age
- * Short-term relationships
- * Intellectual disability
- * Chronic mental illness
 - * Limited education
 - * Low income or SES
 - * Indigenous status
- * Drug & alcohol use disorder

Social/Cultural risk factors

- * Gender inequality
- * Devaluation of women
- * Cultural acceptance of IPV
- * Social or religious support for IPV
- * Laws against divorce



Community risk factors

- * High levels of crime, poverty, and unemployment
- * Low social cohesion
- * Lack of opportunities
- * Lack of social services for IPV victims

Relationship risk factors

- * Separated relationship status
- * Marital disagreements
- * Poor parenting practice
- * Poor or disparate educational levels
- * Negative attitude towards women
- * History of child abuse or witnessing child abuse as a child
- * Having other sexual partners

GBV during Disaster Settings

Incidence of GBV increases significantly after a humanitarian crisis

- GBV went up **from 4.6** incidents per 100,000 people per day **to 16.3** during Hurricane Katrina in 2006.
- Communities' social and traditional fabric breaks down, disrupting roles, and limiting coping mechanisms and avenues for protection
- Increased competition for limited resources

Women and girls are at higher risk of GBV in disaster settings, especially of sexual violence

Data on GBV in disaster settings is very limited

GBV remains an underfunded area of humanitarian response

- Between 2016 and 2018, GBV services received 0.12% of all humanitarian funding
- Only 1/3 of the requested funding for GBV was met

Why screening matters ?

GBV can occur in very subtle forms, with invisible psychological and emotional scars. Screening **systematically** removes any stigma associated with GBV, turning it into a regular component of the diagnostic process, thus classifying it as a public health problem.



Screening can take many different forms –
there is not always one right screening question.
It is important for the provider to find a way of screening that makes both themselves and the patient feel comfortable. Making screening part of your routine care will help make you feel more at ease.

Signs of Gender-Based Violence

- Injuries inconsistent with explanation/ hiding of injuries
- Reluctance to speak in front of partner
- Frequent missed appointments
- Recurring STDs or UTIs
- Early self discharge from hospital
- Suicide attempts – particularly Asian women
- Repeated miscarriages, terminations, stillbirths or preterm labor
- Depression, anxiety, self-harm, or psychosomatic symptoms
- Non-adherence with treatment
- Partner is aggressive or dominant, talks for the woman or refuses to leave the room

How to screen well

- GBV is a sensitive topic, where cultural variations, stigma, and shame can be involved
- To screen efficiently, ensure **safety, confidentiality, respect, and non-discrimination**
 - ✓ Safety : Take into account the risk to GBV survivors, their families and communities and from perpetrators, families and/or communities
 - ✓ Confidentiality : only GBV survivors can decide if and to whom they want to disclose violence. Share only non-identifying information with consent.
 - ✓ Respect : **Informed consent** and regard for the choices, wishes, and dignity of survivors
 - ✓ Non-discrimination : Equal and fair treatment of survivors regardless of age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or any other characteristics

How to screen well (cont'd)

- Screen all women during their first visit, also known as universal screening, and continue screening subsequently in all visits. **Make sure patient is alone in the room. Systematizing and normalizing screening for GBV will destigmatize it.**
- Screen in strategic programs (emergency, reproductive health, HIV, mental health, etc.)
- Screen groups of women identified as potentially high risk for GBV.
 - Depending on the setting, such groups often include:
 - Girls in early marriages
 - Domestic workers
 - Girls in households with one parent
 - Sex workers
 - Women and girls in emergency settings
 - Women and girls living with HIV, mental illness, and disabilities

Screening tool example

Ongoing Abuse Screen (OAS)

1. Are you presently emotionally or physically abused by your partner or someone important to you? (Yes/No)
2. Are you presently being hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by your partner or someone important to you? (Yes/No)
3. Are you presently forced to have sexual activities? (Yes/No)
4. Are you afraid of your partner or anyone of the following (circle if appropriate): husband/wife, ex-husband/ex-wife, boyfriend/girlfriend, stranger
5. (If pregnant) Have you ever been hit, slapped, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by your partner or someone important to you during pregnancy? (Yes/No)

Thank you !!

Next session on Interventions for GBV in Disaster Settings will take place on
October 20th.

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