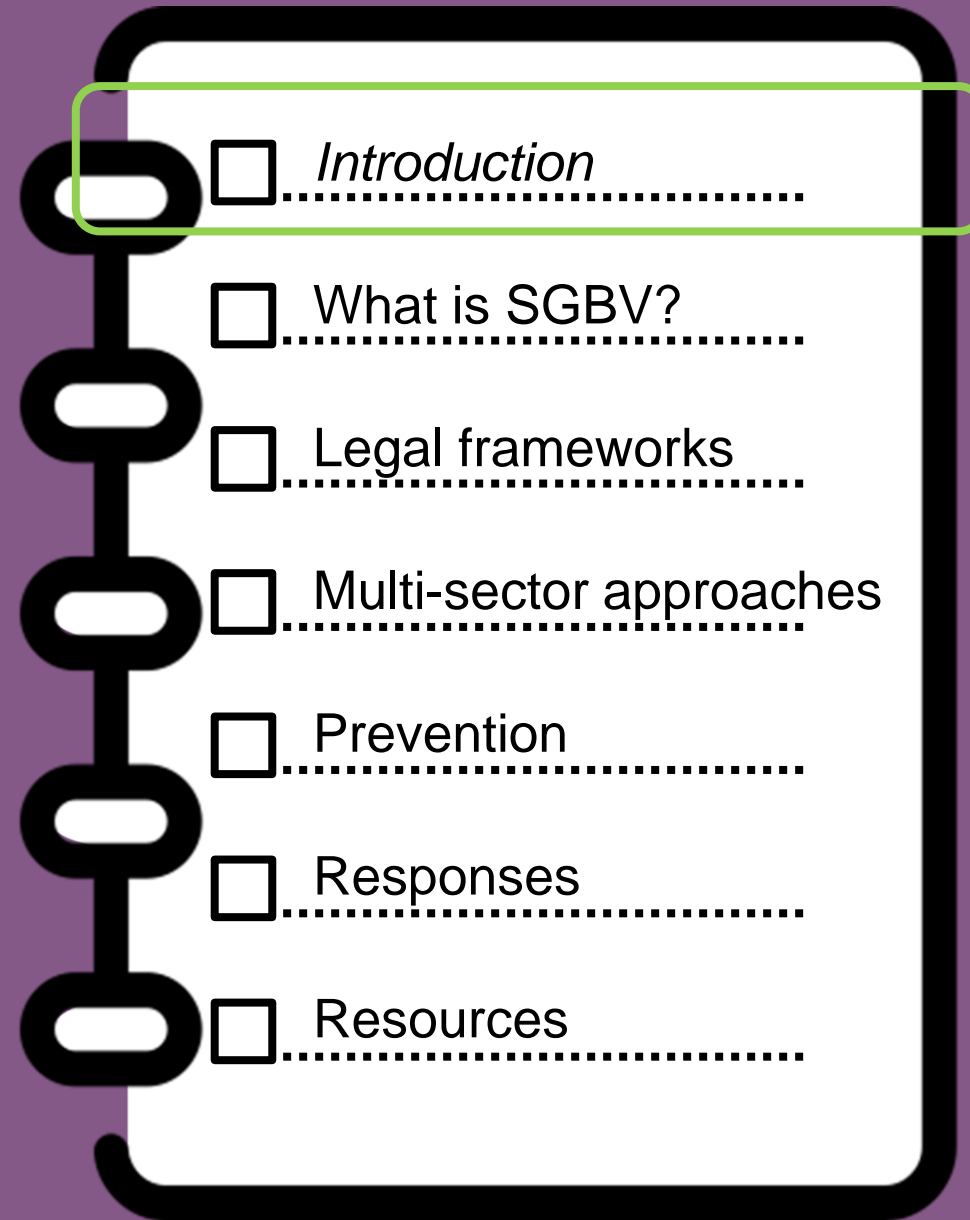




GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN CONTEXT



Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

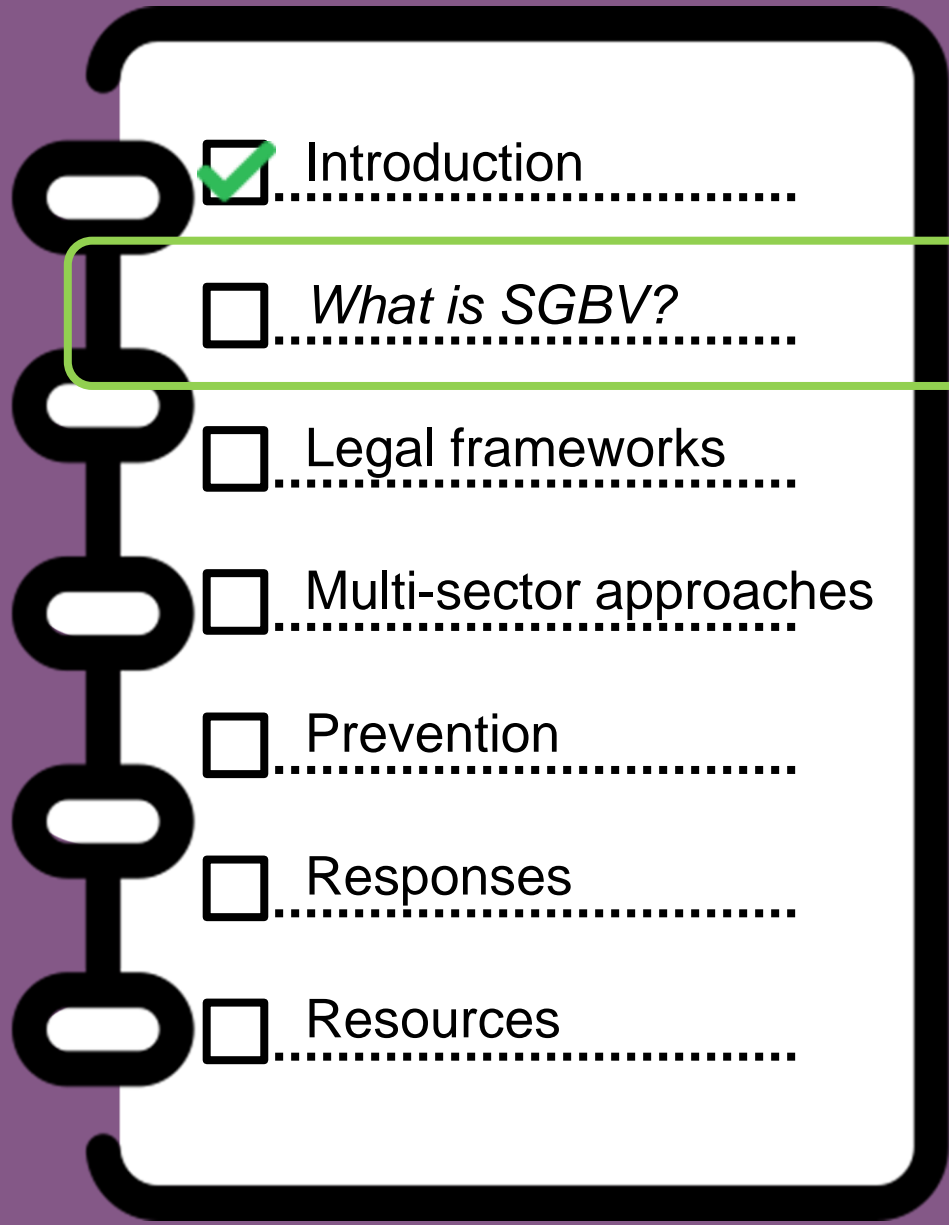
Responses.....

Resources.....

Purpose of this presentation

- Revisit key notions related to GBV
- Highlight international, regional and national frameworks relevant to GBV
- Examine key approaches / principles for addressing GBV
- Identify advocacy opportunities with specific emphasis on churches / faith communities and religious leaders





Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

Resources.....

(Sexual &) Gender-based Violence

(Sexual and) Gender-based Violence SGBV is an overall term for “harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms”. (UNHCR)

A serious, life-threatening, global problem affecting women, girls, boys and men. It can include sexual, physical, mental and economic harm inflicted in public or in private. It also includes threats of violence, coercion and manipulation.

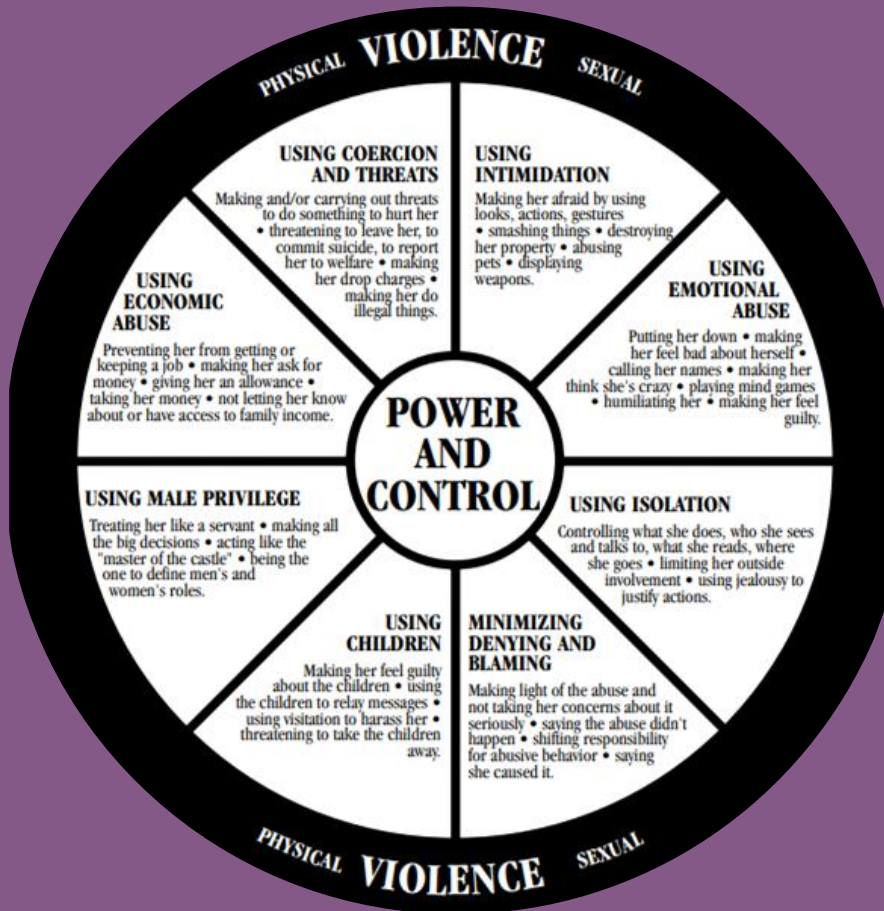
This can take many forms such as intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage, female genital mutilation and so-called ‘honour crimes’. One in three women experience GBV during her lifetime -> Silent or Shadow Global pandemic

Factors increasing the risk of GBV



- Conflict/war
- Poverty
- Cultural/religious beliefs and practices
- Displacement & Disasters
- Uncertainty

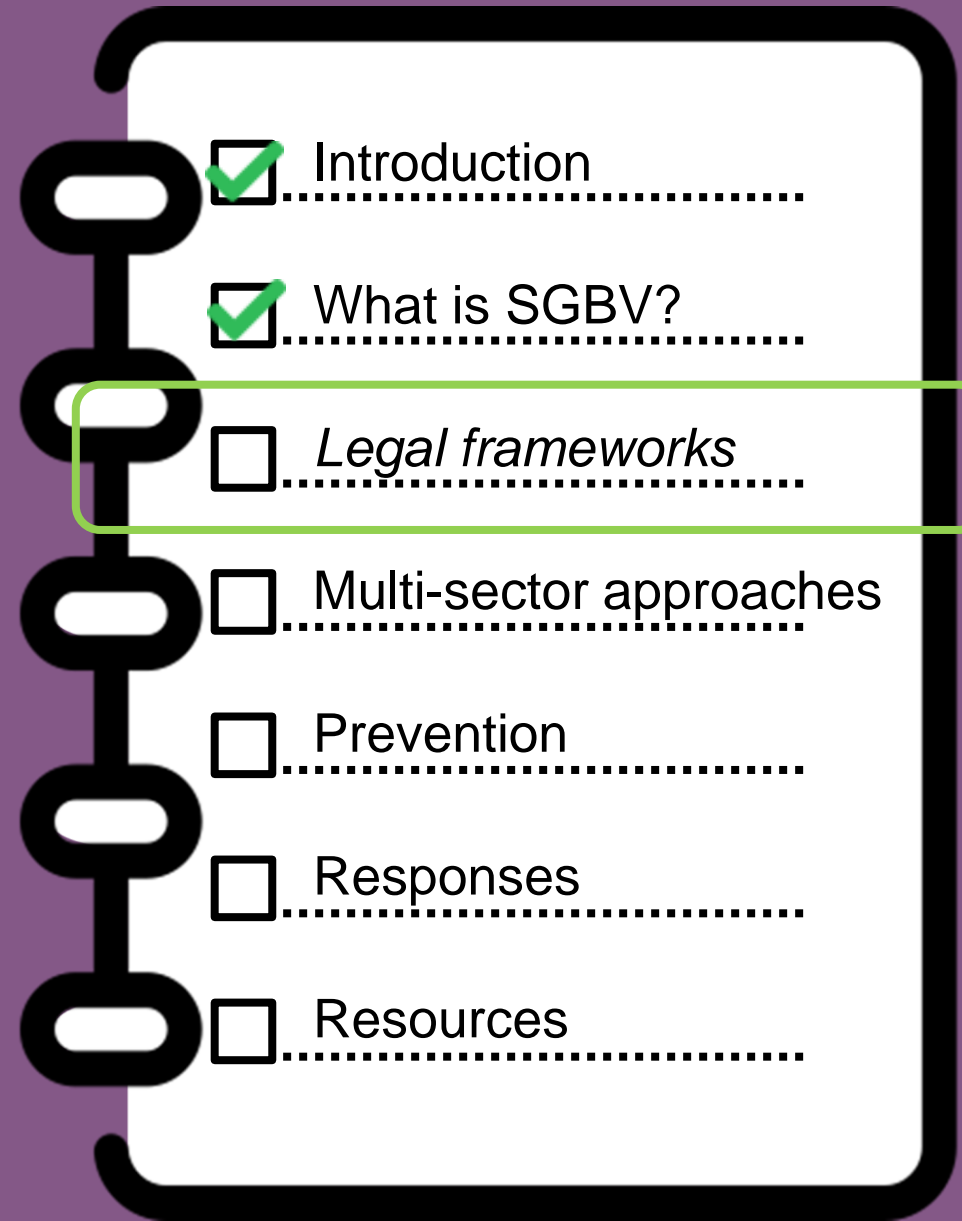
Power and Control Wheel



- Intimidation
- Emotional abuse
- Isolation
- Minimizing, denying, blaming
- Ab/Using children
- Male privilege
- Economic abuse
- Coercion and threats

“

Churches Say No to Violence Against Women”, published in 2002



Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

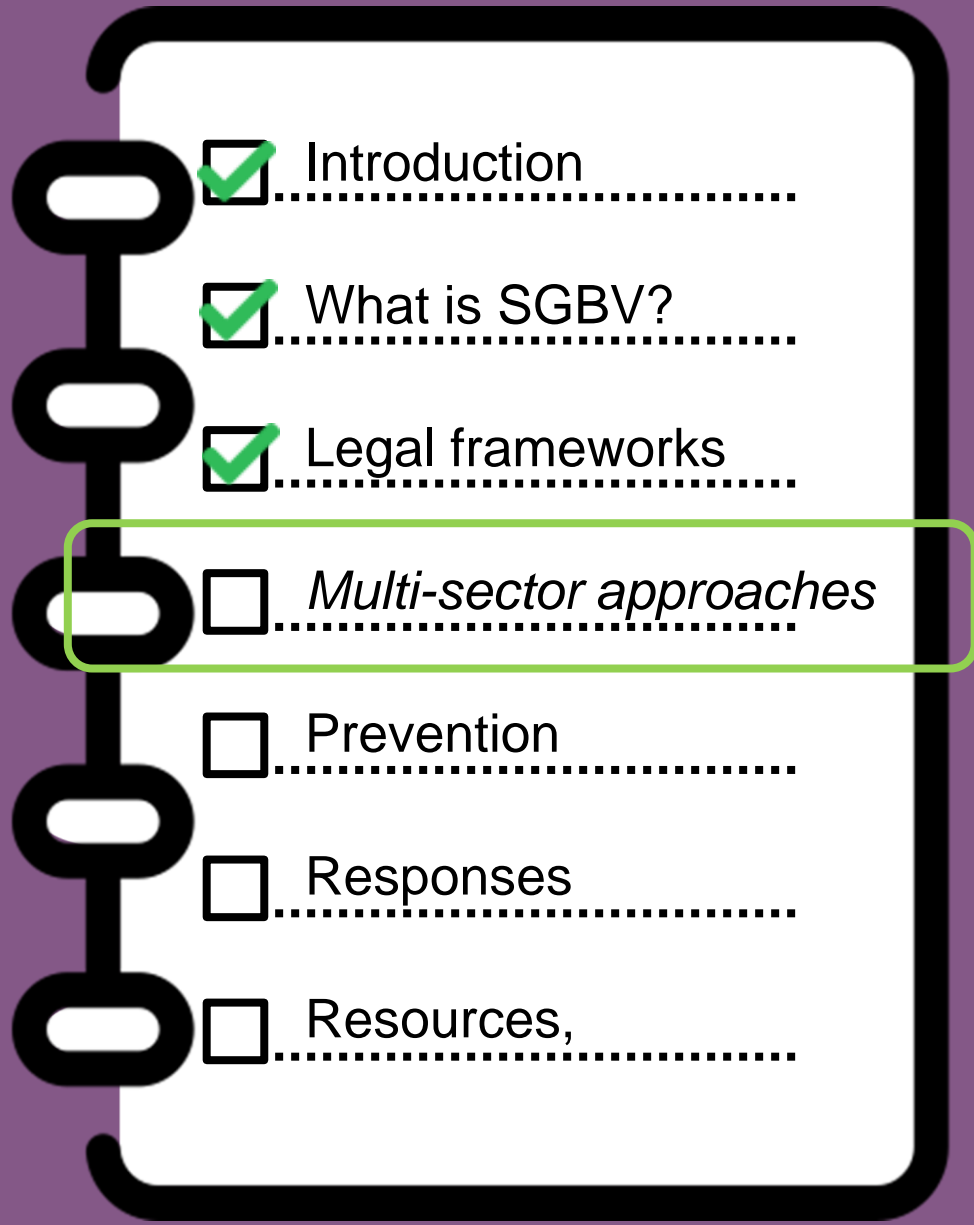
Resources.....

International law, instruments, agreements



(see presentation D)

- CEDAW (1979)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993)
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
- The UN Commission on the Status of Women (One of several priorities for 2021: Elimination of Violence)
- **Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000)**
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children (2000/2004)



Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

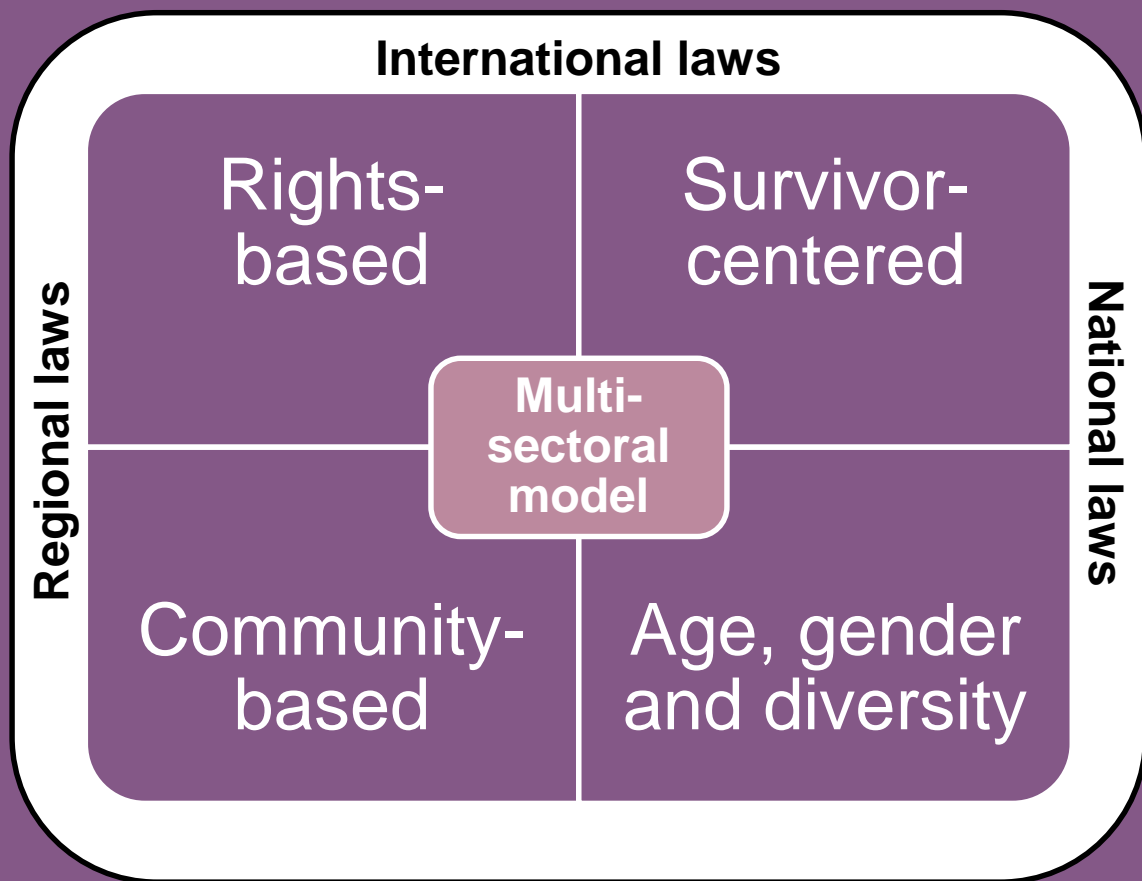
Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

Resources,.....

Key Approaches for Addressing GBV



- ✓ Rights-based
- ✓ Survivor-centred
- ✓ Age, gender and diversity: intersectionality important!
- ✓ Community-based
 - Help put individuals and communities at the centre
 - Ensures that all persons of concern are able to fulfil their rights on an equal basis.

Multisectoral Approaches

Laws & policies

Sanctions – against accomplices and/or perpetrators

Strengthen rights re marriage, divorce, remarriage, widowhood, property and child custody/rights

Improve Institutional Response by working with police, judiciary, forensic medical system (training, technology support, address corruption);

Regularize Judicial Reform and Legal Aid

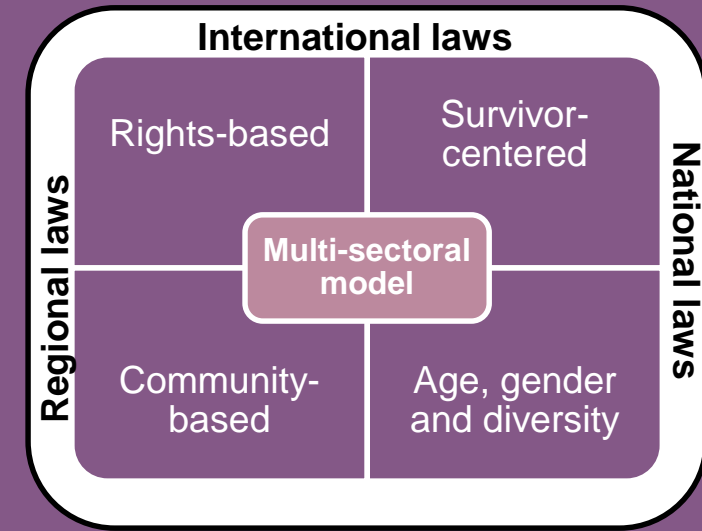
Community mobilization

Raise Awareness – Knowledge, Attitudes & Practices of KEY community stakeholders: CHANGE a Culture (e.g. Kenya laws changed after # of children impregnated skyrocketed)

Community policing – increase involvement of community to be open to report changes/suspicious

Support (usually survivor-based) – Trauma transformation; Advocacy training; Safe houses; economic support; recovery programmes/rehab etc

Survivor support – in addition to the abovementioned, witness support, self defence (for prevention); Legal Aid etc.



Key Learning: multi-sector approaches are intersectional, affecting different stakeholders responses in different ways. Faith based organizations can respond in all of the above at the national regional and international levels also.

Multi-sectoral framework

- Regional – e.g. Maputo Protocol; Istanbul Convention; Belem do Pará;
- National Laws – consider national Laws & policies

Sanctions

- Strengthening of women's/children's rights
- Upgrade institutional response (judiciary, police, forensic-medical system) to address and give redress
- Knowledge, attitudes, practices of key groups



N.b. - NOT All countries have ratified the international or regional protocols – in March 2021, Turkey pulled out of the Istanbul Convention

Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

Resources.....

GBV & PSEA Prevention

Key prevention areas

- ✓ Influence gender norms and power relationships
- ✓ Help secure safe access to basic needs
- ✓ Raise awareness of the problem, and offers ways to address same
- ✓ Ensure physical safety, especially for vulnerable groups
- ✓ Reinforce legal framework and access to justice
- ✓ Create economic, educational and social opportunities



Key principle:

GBV prevention must target and engage **everyone** in the community, including participation at various levels of the society

Engaging Men and boys in GBV prevention work is key - “men can be allies”

Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

Resources.....

SGBV Response



- ✓ Supportive community environment
- ✓ Socio-economic empowerment
- ✓ Psychosocial support / trauma counselling
- ✓ Health care
- ✓ Legal aid
- ✓ Awareness and Advocacy

Key Principle

Stigma and fear of rejection major cause for not reporting GBV + obstacles to trauma healing and re-integration of survivors

How do you respond in your context?

Churches and faith communities engaging



- Thursdays in Black Campaign https://youtu.be/KJ5wK_TYlcs
- I Walk With ... campaign
- “Tamar Campaign”, Contextual Bible Study Manual on Gender-Based Violence
- 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

How Religious Leaders and Communities Can Help

I will encourage my faith community to **protect women and girls**



- *Prepare to Be a Resource*
- *Educate Community Members on GBV.*
- *Speak Out: Speak out about domestic violence and sexual assault.*
- *Offer Space: Offer meeting space for educational seminars or weekly support groups, or serve as a supervised visitation site when parents need to safely visit their children.*



actalliance



How Religious Leaders and Communities Can Help

- **Become a Safe Place:** Make your place of worship a safe place where victims of domestic violence can come for help.
- **Lead by Example:** Volunteer to serve on the board of directors at the local domestic violence/sexual assault program

Partner with Existing Resources

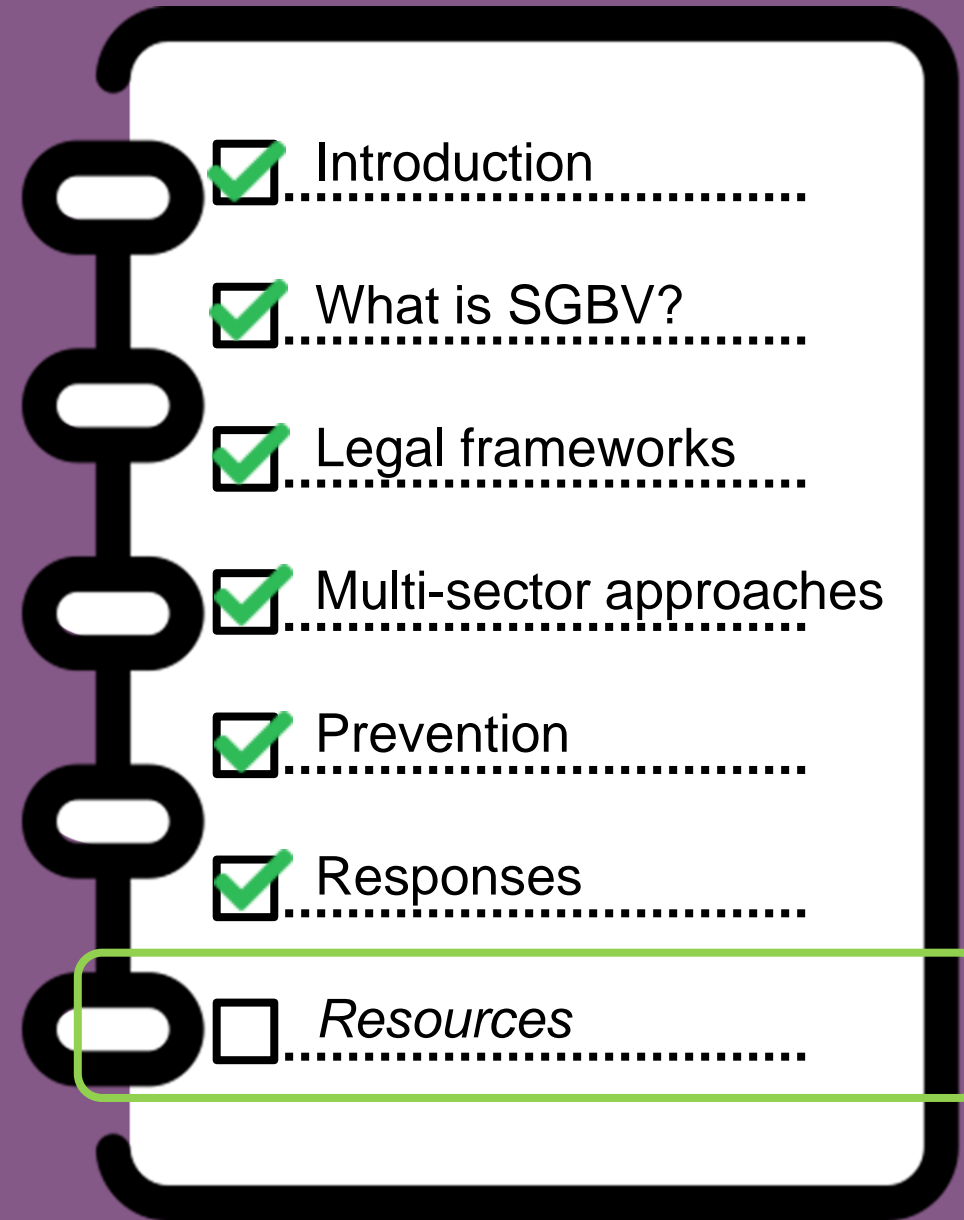
- **Use Offerings to Help:** Earmark a percentage of offerings or church funds to specifically help victims of domestic violence.
- **Support Professional Training** to increase awareness about sexual and domestic violence among clergy / imams etc.
- **Address Internal Issues:** Encourage continued efforts to address allegations of abuse by leaders
- **Intervene:** If you suspect violence is occurring in a family, help the victim plan for safety and encourage accountability of the abuser. Let each know of the community resources available.

Do not attempt couples counselling unless you have been trained in domestic violence counselling, and only after the safety of the victim has been ensured.



actalliance





Introduction.....

What is SGBV?.....

Legal frameworks.....

Multi-sector approaches.....

Prevention.....

Responses.....

Resources.....

Resources: Books and Manuals

- Created in God's Image: From Patriarchy to Partnership
- Churches Say "NO to Violence Against Women"
- A Guide to Gender Mainstreaming in Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation: A Faith Perspective
- Tamar Campaign: Contextual bible Study Manual & Sermon Outlines on Gender based Violence and Peace
- Healing Together
- Addressing Gender-based Violence in the Latin American and Caribbean Region ...

Sensibilizar a las iglesias y comunidades

El Consejo Mundial de Iglesias tiene una larga historia abordando asuntos de violencia y abuso, motivado por factores como los siguientes:

- Una de cada tres mujeres ha experimentado violencia física o sexual.
- Más de ocho de cada diez niñas han experimentado acoso en la calle antes de los 17 años.
- Uno de cada cuatro niños vive en un hogar donde hay violencia doméstica.

Junto con la campaña Out of the Shadows (Fuera de las Sombras), hemos desarrollado varios recursos para ayudar a las personas, iglesias y comunidades a tomar acción contra la violencia y el abuso y para hacer que la preocupación por dichos temas sea más visible y efectiva.

Jueves de Negro

Jueves de Negro nació del Decenio de Solidaridad de las Iglesias con las Mujeres del CMI (1988-1998), en el que las historias de violación como arma de guerra, injusticia de género, abuso, violencia y muchas otras relacionadas se hicieron mucho más visibles. La campaña es simple, pero profunda: Vístase de negro los jueves. Use una insignia para declarar que forma parte del movimiento global de resistencia contra actitudes y prácticas que permiten la violación y la violencia. Muestre su respeto por quienes son resilientes de cara a la injusticia y a la violencia. Invite a otros a unirse a usted.

Puede encontrar más información y recursos en www.oikoumene.org/thursdays-in-black



Compromiso de las Iglesias con la Niñez

Desde el 2017, el CMI ha coordinado el programa del compromiso de las iglesias con la niñez desarrollado con iglesias miembro, UNICEF y otros colaboradores importantes para promover acciones concretas que las iglesias pueden emprender para respetar y respaldar los derechos de los niños.

La campaña "Out of the Shadows and into the light" (Fuera de las sombras hacia la luz) respalda el Compromiso 1 que se centra en la Protección de la Infancia.

Niños, adolescentes y VIH

Los niños y los adolescentes son vulnerables a la infección por VIH y en muchos lugares todavía no hay tratamiento adecuado.

Es esencial preocuparse por la salud infantil, por evitar el abuso y facilitar el acceso al apoyo.

Dios es luz y en él no hay ninguna oscuridad.

Resources: Websites

<https://www.unhcr.org/gender-based-violence.html>

<https://www.unhcr.org/575a83dd5.pdf>

https://www.who.int/about/ethics/sexual-exploitation_abuse-prevention_response_policy.pdf

<https://www.oikoumene.org/what-we-do/just-community-of-women-and-men>

<https://pseataaskforce.org/uploads/tools/1329320411.pdf>

<https://www.mission-21.org/wer-wir-sind/stabsstelle-frauen-und-gender>

<http://sidebysidegender.org/tools-resources/>

<https://www.oas.org/en/MESECVI/convention.asp>

<https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Multisectoral%20response%20to%20GBV.pdf>



actalliance





THANK YOU FOR
PARTICIPATING



actalliance

