

VEILOMANI TRAINING



Defining Gender-based Violence (GBV)



Session objectives

- Introduce participants and identify training norms
- Participants will be able to recognise and give examples of different types of GBV that are relevant to their healthcare practice,
- Participants will be able to identify the root causes, contributing factors and consequences of GBV.
- Participants will reflect on why GBV is important for health workers to address.

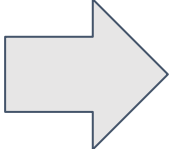


Defining GBV

- 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 (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.
- The term GBV is most commonly used to underscore how systemic inequality between males and females—which exists in every society in the world—acts as a unifying and foundational characteristic of most forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls.
- The term is also used to describe some forms of gendered violence against men and boys and LGBTI populations.

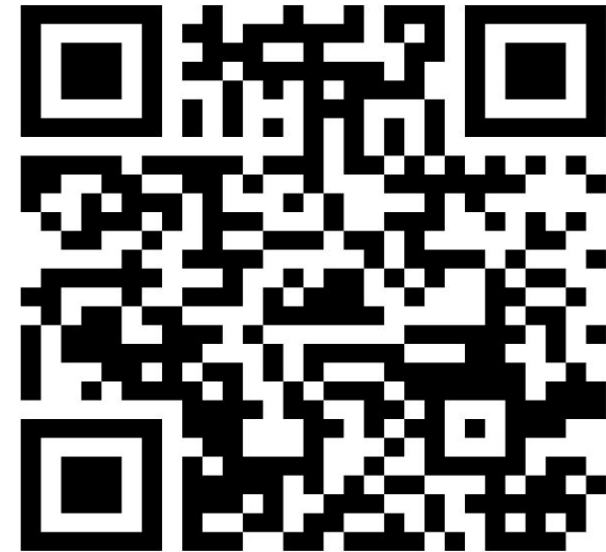


What are the different terms used to describe GBV ?

Go to  www.menti.com

Enter game code: 59637532

OR scan QR code



VEILOMANI
TRAINING



Defining GBV

DV

IPV

SV

VAW

FV

VAWG

SGBV

GBV

VEILOMANI
TRAINING



Four main categories of GBV

- **Sexual**
- **Physical**
- **Psychological**
- **Economic**

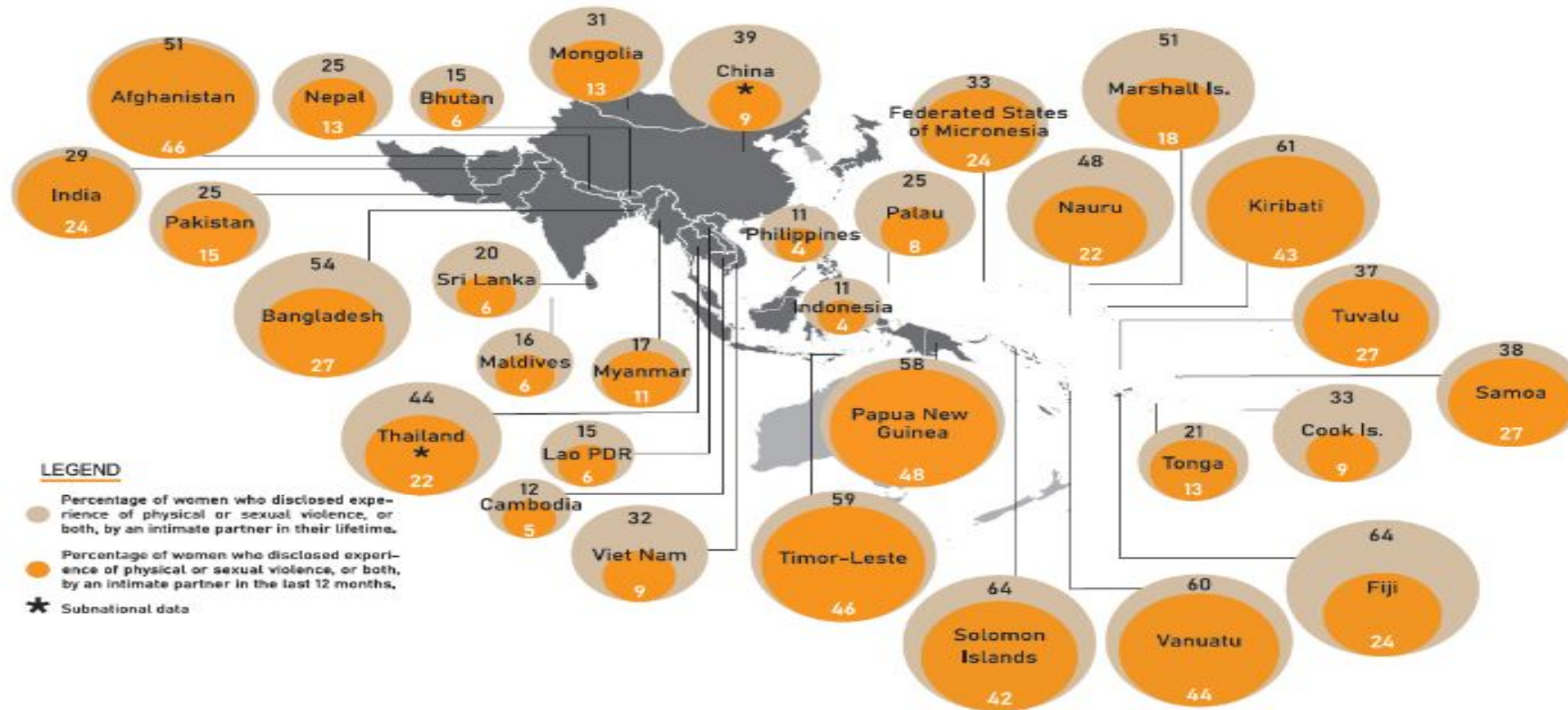


Global data

- Worldwide, an estimated one in three women will be physically or sexually abused; and one in five will experience rape or attempted rape in their lifetime (*WHO, 2002*).
- The large majority of GBV takes place in the home, where the victim often experiences repeated attacks (Willman, 2008).
- Sixty to 80 percent of sexual perpetrators are males known to the victim (*Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller, 1999*).
- From 1993 to 2001 about 33 percent of all US female homicide victims, but only four percent of males, were killed by an intimate partner (*US Department of Justice, 2003*).



Pacific Data on GBV



WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000-2023
UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

VEILOMANI
TRAINING



Core concepts in understanding GBV

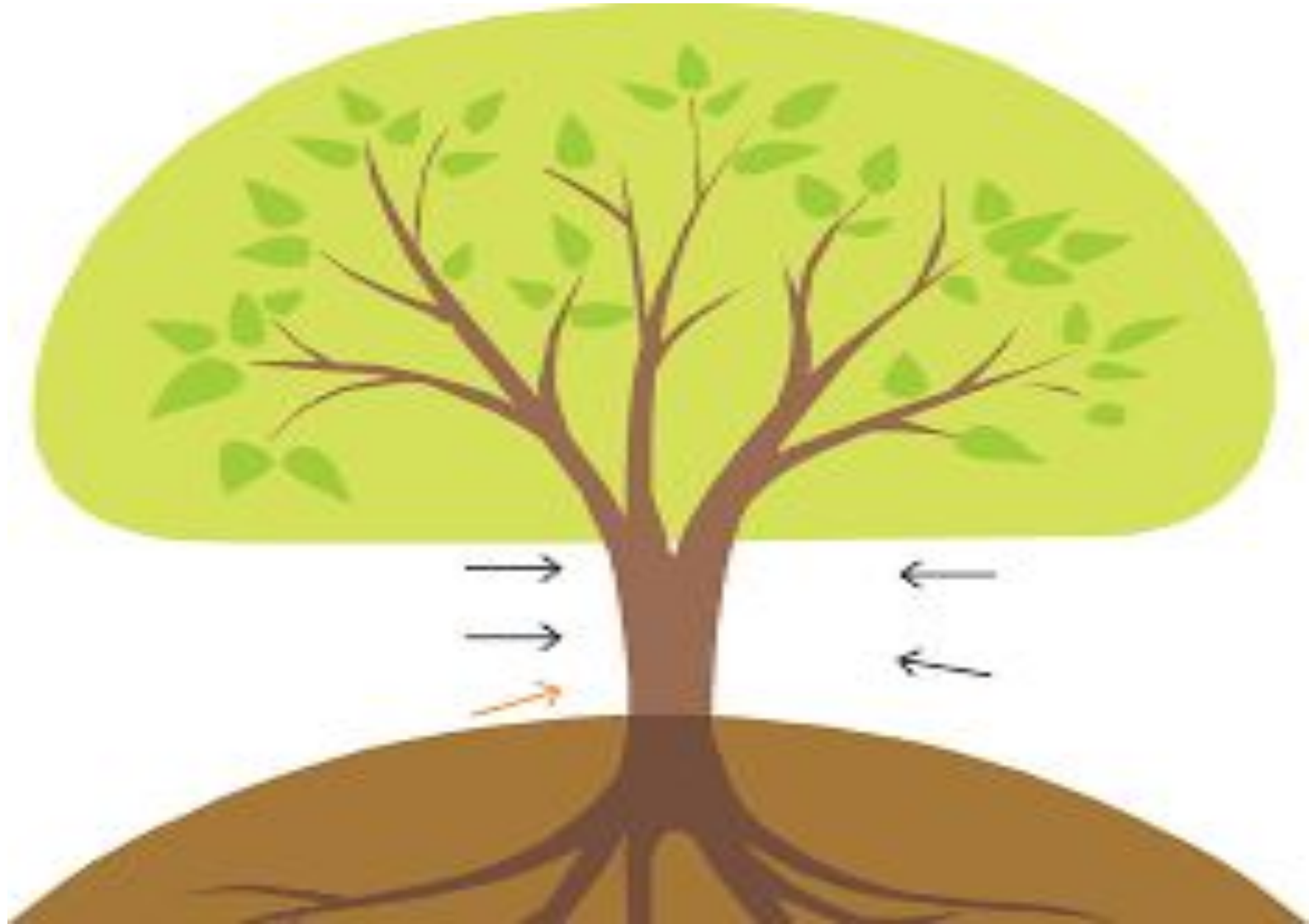
- Sex and gender
- Human rights
- Power
- Violence
- Harm
- Consent



GBV tree exercise

Fill in:

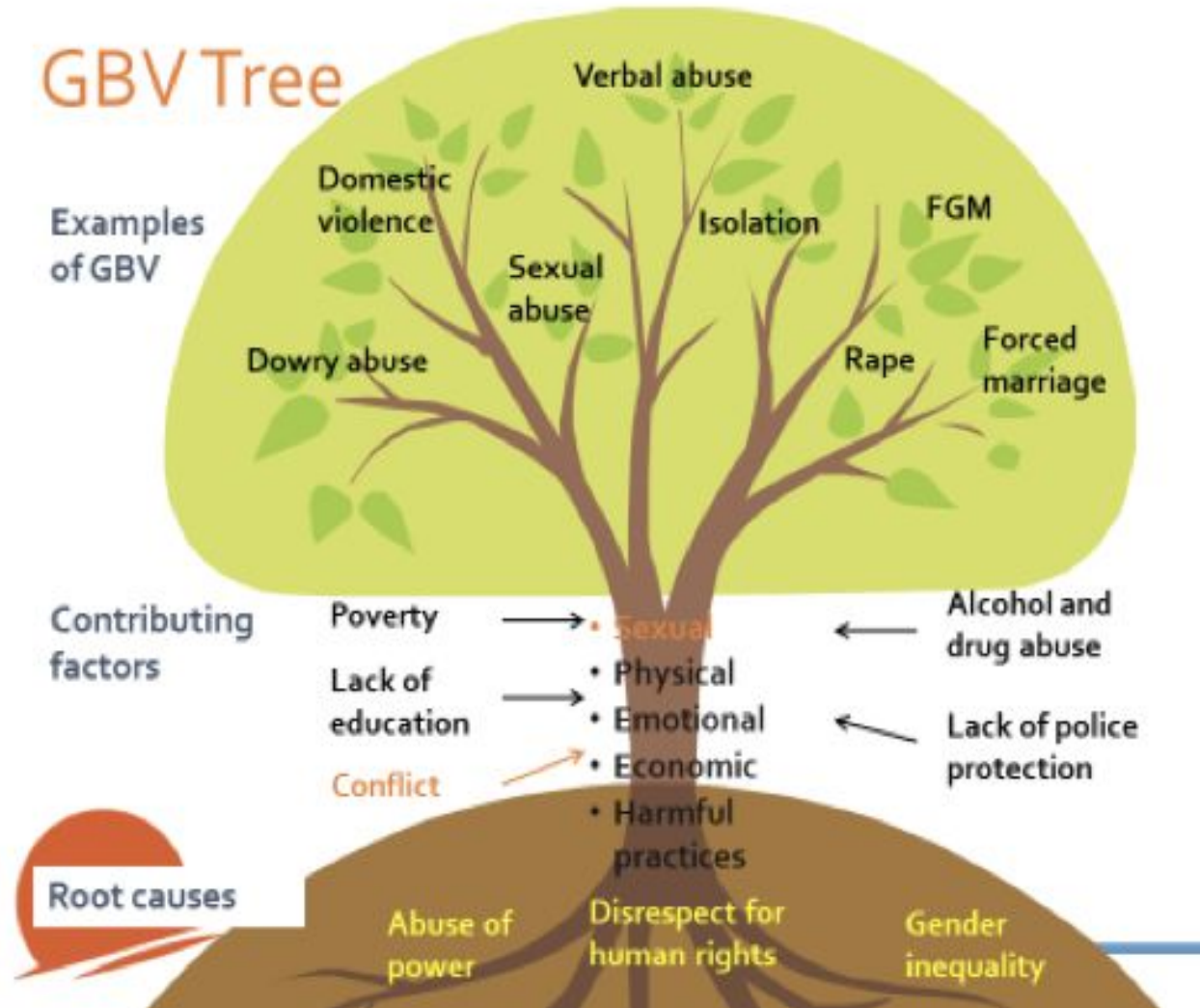
- Examples of GBV
- Root Causes
- Contributing factors



VEILOMANI
TRAINING



GBV Tree



<http://iawg.net/tpi-home/resources/>

VEILOMANI
TRAINING



Consequences of GBV

Physical health consequences	Mental health consequences	Social & Economic consequences
Physical injury	Depression	Victim-blaming
HIV/AIDS	Fear	Stigmatisation
STIs	Self-blame	Rejection
Unwanted pregnancy	Anxiety	Isolation
Unsafe abortion	Mental illness	Decreased earning capacity/contribution
Fistula	Suicidal thoughts/actions	Increased poverty
Death	Self-harm	Risk of re-victimization



Why do you think it is important for Health care workers to understand GBV

- GBV is a major public health issue affecting communities.
- Health workers are often the first point of contact for survivors
- GBV has severe physical, sexual, and mental health consequences
- Providing survivor-centered care ensures dignity and safety
- Health workers have legal and ethical responsibilities
- They play a key role in prevention, awareness, and advocacy

VEILOMANI
TRAINING



Key points of GBV

- Violence that is based on socially ascribed gender norms, roles, expectations, limitations etc.
- Involves the abuse of power
- Includes some type of force, including threats and coercion, and results in harm
- Characterized by the lack of informed consent
- Violates a number of universal human rights protected by international instruments and conventions

