

## Workshop on GBV

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As long as I live I will have control over my being.  
(Artemisia Gentileschi)



DAM featuring AMAL MURKUS - If I Could Go Back In Time لو أرتجع بالزمن

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UjnFbe7D9pY>

- Acts of violence against women cause more death and disability than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined.

(UN Women 2010)

- Violence against women and girls is one of the most prevalent human rights violations in the world. It knows no social, economic or national boundaries. Worldwide, an estimated one in three women experiences physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime.

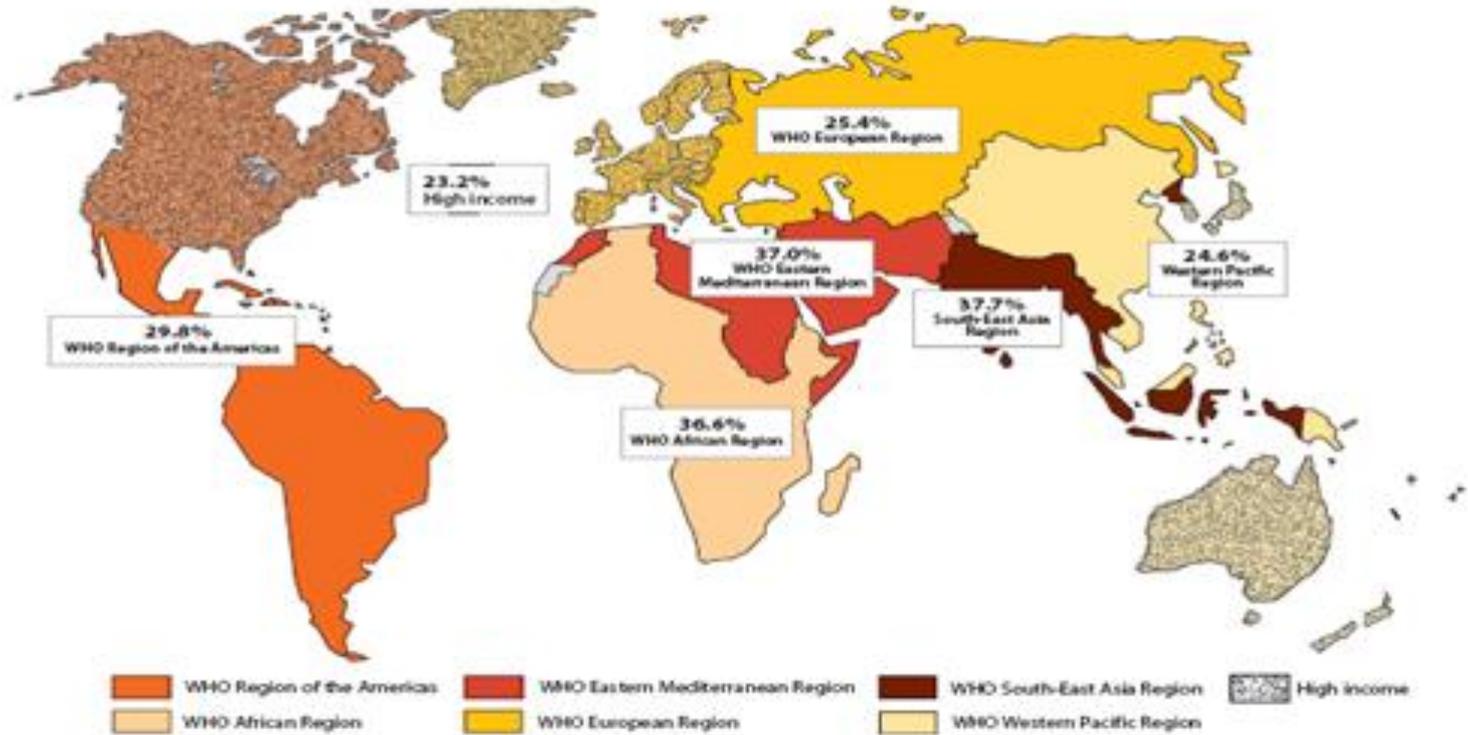
(UNFPA)

# Some figures

- WHO estimates, more than one-third (35%) of all women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence (WHO et al 2013)
- Women are disproportionately affected by killings committed by intimate partners and other family members (In 2015 in Italy 128 femicides – 31% of the total homicides. In Palestine 20 are the femicides officially registered)

**Figure 2. Global map showing regional prevalence rates of intimate partner violence by WHO region\* (2010)**

\* Regional prevalence rates are presented for each WHO region including low- and middle-income countries, with high income countries analyzed separately. See Appendix 1 for list of countries with data available by region.



جدول 1: نسبة النساء اللواتي سبق لهن الزواج في الأراضي الفلسطينية وتعرضن لأنواع محددة من العنف من قبل الزوج خلال 12 شهراً

الماضية حسب المحافظة

Table 1: Percentage of ever married women in the Palestinian Territory who exposed to different types of violence from husband during the last 12 months by governorate

Governorate	Type of violence						المحافظة
	تعرضن للعنف Exposed to violence	العنف الإقتصادي Economic abuse	العنف الاجتماعي Social abuse	العنف الجنسي Sexual abuse	العنف الجسدي Physical abuse	العنف النفسي Psychological abuse	
Jenin	40.8	69.9	79.8	8.3	25.4	60.0	جنين
Tubas	31.3	70.2	75.5	6.4	13.5	44.5	طوباس
Tulkarm	30.5	51.6	[ 53.9 ]	8.1	14.6	50.6	طولكرم
Nablus	32.4	65.5	75.2	6.6	15.8	48.7	نابلس
Qalqiliya	24.2	[ 51.9 ]	21.9	6.3	9.6	38.3	قلقيلية
Salfit	43.0	88.5	81.1	8.3	11.5	68.6	سلفيت
Ramallah & Al Bireh	14.2	13.9	16.5	5.5	6.9	29.3	رام الله و البيرة
Jericho & Al Aghwar	47.3	41.8	39.1	33.7	45.2	70.9	الريحا و الاغوار
Jerusalem	29.4	34.9	37.5	8.9	18.0	53.3	القدس
Bethlehem	16.4	24.7	20.6	4.9	8.7	27.8	بيت لحم
Hebron	34.4	38.7	46.8	17.7	23.1	54.3	الخليل
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>الضفة الغربية</b>
North Gaza	54.8	89.1	78.9	17.1	37.0	83.0	شمال غزة
Gaza	58.1	93.3	82.4	18.1	44.5	86.2	غزة
Deir Al Balah	54.6	83.4	79.3	13.2	34.4	88.4	دير البلح
Khan Yunis	46.1	91.7	83.6	12.6	26.1	67.7	خان يونس
Rafah	23.1	[ 51.8 ]	42.6	6.1	16.0	36.4	رفح
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>قطاع غزة</b>
<b>Palestinian Territory</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>الأراضي الفلسطينية</b>

[ ]: The variance is high.

[ ]: التباين عالى.

- Sawa's data on domestic violence (950 cases reported in 2015):

- 18% of women are victims of sexual abuse
- 12% rape
- 15% neglect
- 2% witnessing of violence.

- **RAPE AND SEXUAL ABUSE OUTSIDE THE FAMILY**

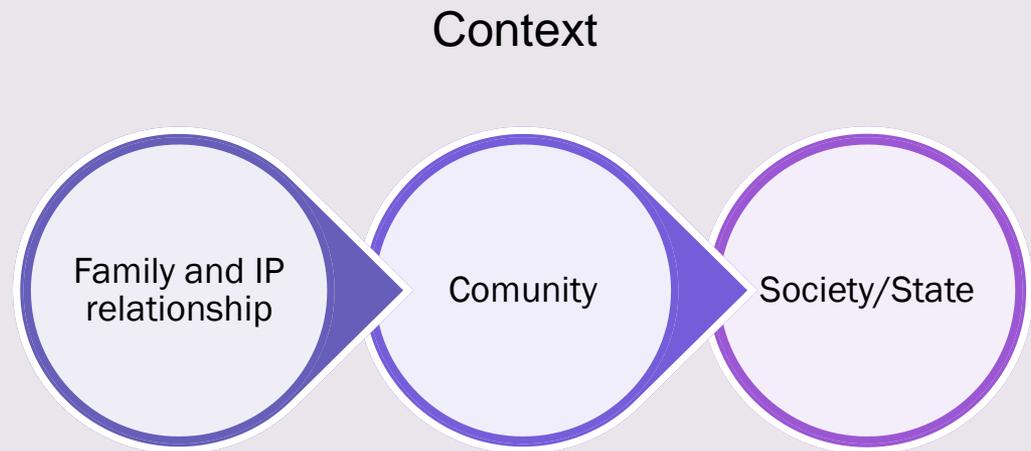
- 20%, together with 6% attempted rape, 3% of indecent behavior and 18% of unspecified abuse.

- **CHILD & EARLY MARRIAGE**

- One out of ten women is between 15 to 19 years old

# Kind of violence and how it interrelate with social and cultural factors

- a) Psychological
- b) Verbal
- c) Economic
- d) Physical
- e) Sexual

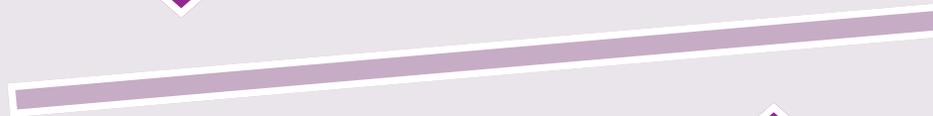


The historical nature of gender-based violence confirms that it is not an unfortunate aberration but it is a **Systemic Gender Oppression at all level of the society** entrenched in culture and society, reinforced and power relation and patriarchy.

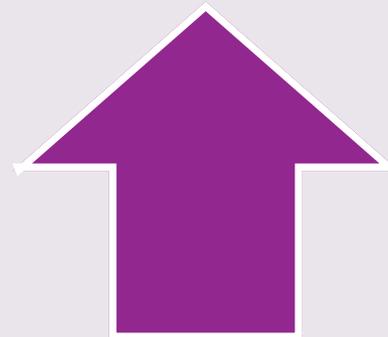
# Violence is a learned behavior as:



Culture defines the spaces within which power is expressed, where gender relations are negotiated and gender roles defined



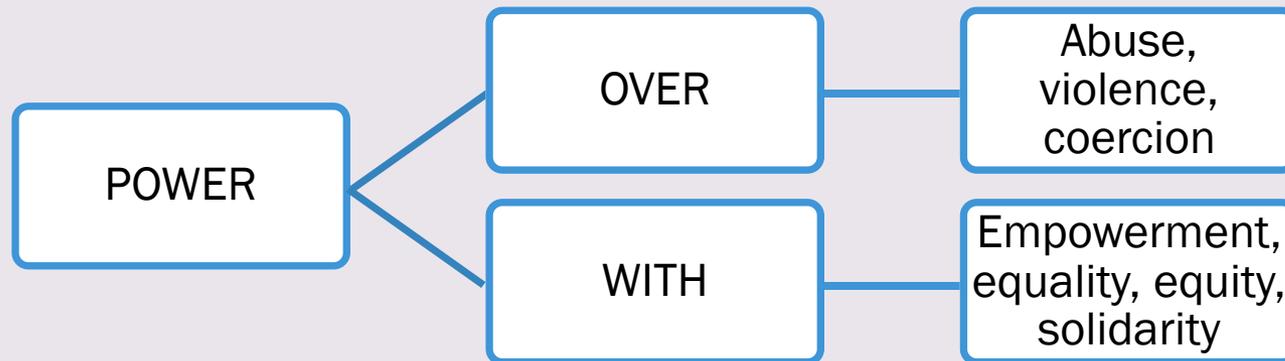
Families, communities, and social, legal and civic institutions may cover GBV and/or and overtly endorse it



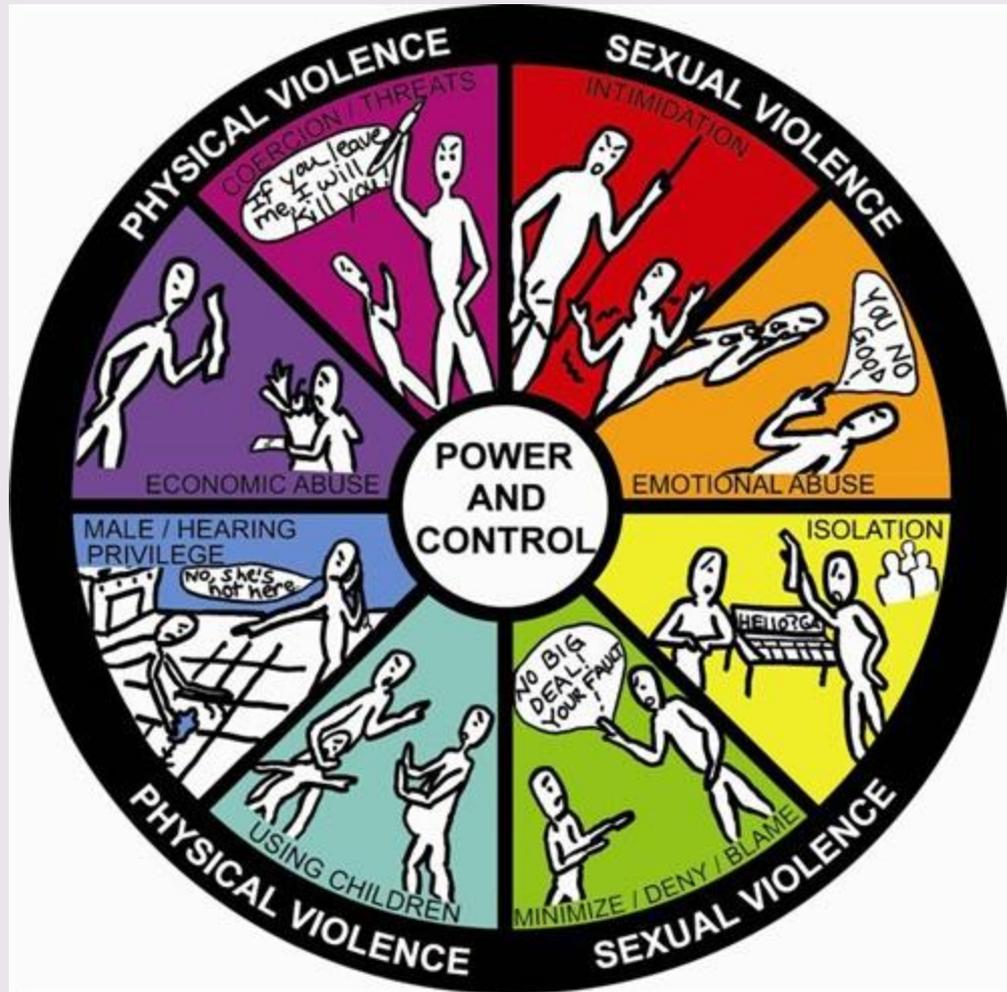
Ex. 4

# POWER

Power is the ability to influence other's lives and choices

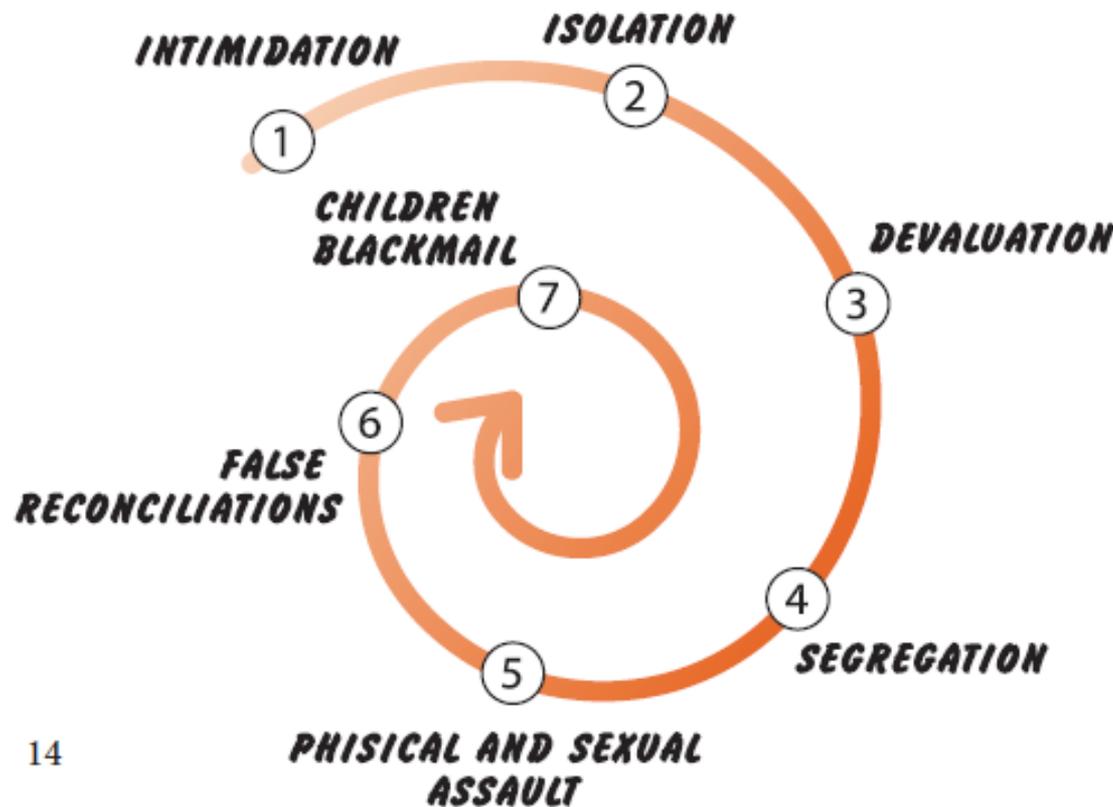


# Let's analyse together the Duluth wheel of POWER and CONTROL



Ex.

# Dynamic of violence inside the family and in IPR



*«It is a spiral where the violent man's behavior shows a crescendo, starting from intimidation, menaces which aim at making the woman feel incapable, weak, powerless and eventually isolates her from her family and social context, finally committing physical and sexual aggressions increasingly dramatic and dangerous»<sup>15</sup>.*

# Consequences of violence

## CHILDREN

<b>Externalizing</b>	<b>Internalizing</b>
<i>aggression</i>	<i>depression, suicidal</i>
<i>impunitive behavior</i>	<i>hopelessness</i>
<i>noncompliance, work refusal at school</i>	<i>sadness, unhappiness</i>
<i>various "conduct" issues</i>	<i>locus of control (external/internal)</i>
<i>delinquency</i>	<i>somatic complaints</i>
<i>helplessness</i>	<i>anxiety, fear, worry</i>
<i>Anti-social behaviour</i>	<i>PTSD</i>
	<i>Social withdrawal</i>

## WOMEN

- immediate injuries such as fractures and hemorrhaging, and long-term physical conditions (e.g. gastrointestinal, central nervous system disorders, chronic pain)
- mental illnesses, such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, attempted suicide;
- sexual and reproductive health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and other chronic conditions; sexual dysfunction; unintended/unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortion; risks to maternal and fetal health (especially in cases of abuse during pregnancy);
- substance abuse (including alcohol);
- poor social functioning skills and social isolation and marginalization;
- death

## Social costs

- lost workdays, lower productivity and lower income;
- overall reduced or lost educational, employment, social, or political participation opportunities; and,
- expenditures (at the level of individual, family and public sector budgets) on medical, protection, judicial and social services.

# International framework

The terms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Women (VAW) are often used interchangeably, as VAW is gender-based, and most GBV is inflicted by men on women and girls.

The **1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)\*** does not explicitly mention violence against women and girls, but includes violence against women and makes detailed recommendations to States parties.

Main applicable provisions to domestic violence:

Article 2 (comprehensive state obligation to eliminate discrimination against women)

Article 5 (elimination of prejudices and practices, based on the stereotyped roles of women and men)

Article 16 (elimination of discrimination against women in marriage and family relations: equality of women and men, same rights and responsibilities)

\*Palestine acceded without reservation (esp. 2-16 and 4 p principles)

**General Recommendations to CEDAW:** Not formal parts, but integral explanatory sources for the interpretation and full implementation of CEDAW

### **GR No. 12 and No. 19 on Violence against Women**

- ✓ Legislation to protect women from all kinds of violence (sexual violence, domestic violence, sexual harassment etc.)
- ✓ Other measures to eradicate violence against women
- ✓ Existence of support services for women victims
- ✓ Statistical data on the incidence of violence against women
- ✓ Appropriate and effective measures to overcome all forms of gender-based violence, whether by public or private act
- ✓ Appropriate protection and support services (refuges, counselling, rehabilitation and support services)
- ✓ Gender sensitive training of judiciary and law enforcement
- ✓ Compilation of statistics and research on the extent, causes and effects of violence, and on the effectiveness of measures

Text: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>

## DEVAW: [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm) (1993):

Although DEVAW, as a U.N. General Assembly declaration, does not have the binding legal authority of a convention or treaty, it is universal in coverage and a strong statement of principle to the international community.

In defining violence against women, DEVAW explicitly includes "sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions or elsewhere."

According to DEVAW, VAW “constitutes a **violation of human rights** and a form of discrimination against women. It means **all acts of gender-based violence** that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary **deprivation of liberty**, whether occurring in **public** or in **private life**”

Text: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>

The “Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence” (The Istanbul Convention, 2011) recognizes that “women and girls are exposed to a higher risk of gender-based violence than men”.

The convention is based on the 4 P approach+ monitoring :

**Prevention**

**Protection**

**Prosecution**

**Integrated policies**

+

Monitoring

Text:<http://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/text-of-theconvention>

# Progress in Palestine: National Strategies

The “**Cross-Sectoral National Gender Strategy: Promoting Gender Equality and Equity - 2014-2016**” has as Goal no. 2:

**“To reduce all forms of violence against women in the occupied Palestinian territory”**

To achieve this strategic objective, the following priority policies were identified:

1. Ensuring women’s access to justice
2. Developing social services for battered women and the most vulnerable to marginalization
3. Exposing Israeli violations that victimize women (Area C, Jerusalem, residencies, women prisoners, and female relatives of prisoners)
4. Reinforcing the society’s culture of resistance to violence

## The “National Strategy to Combat Gender Based Violence - 2011-2019”

focuses on:

1. Prevention
2. Protection
3. Application of the law

Main themes:

- Promote protection and empowerment for women victims of VAW perpetrated by the Israeli occupation;
- Promote a legal framework and institutional mechanisms to protect women from violence;
- Improve social protection, health and social support for women victims of violence;
- Change community perceptions of VAW;
- Improve the system of legal protection, defense, and jurisdiction to the benefit of women victims of violence;
- Monitoring, evaluation and follow up of the application of the Strategy.

# LEGAL SYSTEM

## **Penal:**

Jordan Penal Law (1960) in West Bank

Egyptian Penal Law (1938) in Gaza

## **Civil:**

Jordanian 1976 Personal Status in West Bank

Egyptian 1954 Personal Status Law in Gaza

Law for the protection of the family from violence (draft)

# Key Penal Legislation

Domestic Violence	Rape	Spousal Rape	Honor crime	Sexual Harrassment
<p>*no specific legislation</p> <p>The 1960 Jordanian Penal Code does not classify incest (over 15 years old) as a type of sexual assault and considers both the victim and perpetrator as offenders.</p>	<p>*criminal offence (crimes against the public moral)</p> <p>The treatment of rape in these two penal codes allows rapists to escape punishment if they agree to marrying their victim;</p>	<p><b>It is not considered a crime</b></p>	<p>*2011 Decree ending leniency for male perpetrators of honour crimes</p> <p>Some articles can be used to provide mitigating circumstances to murder in the name of “honour” (art. 98 leniency for who commits a crime due to extreme anger)</p>	<p>* the punishment is very reductive</p>

# National Tools and mechanism

**Family Protection Units:** Created in 2008, the FPU are present in the Governorates and deal with domestic violence cases that are committed by family members.

**Referral System “Takamol”.** Approved by the Cabinet in 2014.

The aim: to develop a sustainable legal-health-social service referral system for women victims of violence in Palestine.

# GBV approaches

- Survivor-centred approach
- Rights-based approach
- Community-based approach
- Humanitarian principles
- ‘Do no harm’ approach

(Minimum standards for prevention and response to GBV in emergencies – UNFPA 2015)

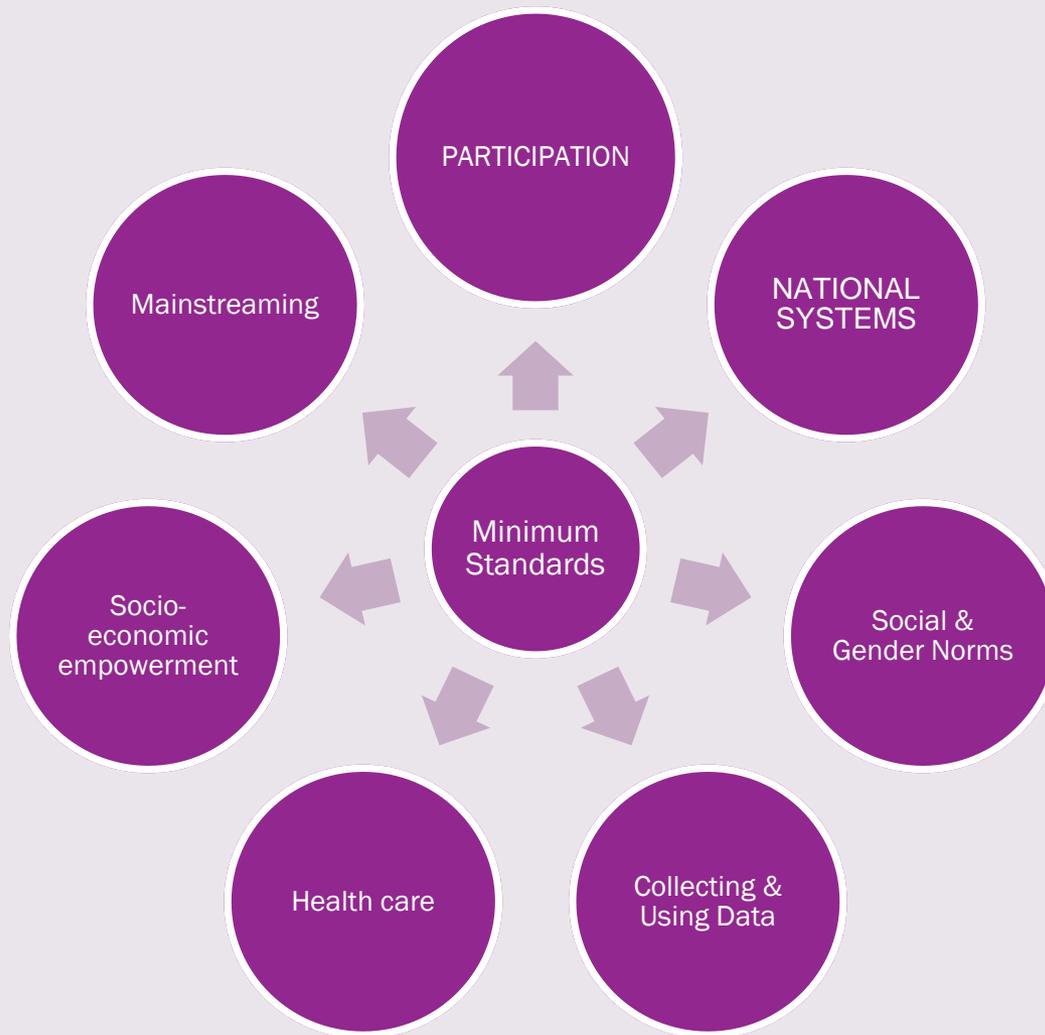
## THE ADAPT & ACT-C FRAMEWORK: A PRACTIAL TOOL TO DESIGN/design or vetting of a project to integrate gender dimensions \* Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2011

<b>A</b>	<b>ANALYSE</b> the impact of the crisis on women, girls, boys and men and what this entails in terms of changes in task division, workload and access to services and how this might increase exposure to various forms of GBV
<b>D</b>	<b>DESIGN</b> services to meet the needs of women/girls and men/boys equally
<b>A</b>	Make sure that women and men can <b>ACCESS</b> services equally
<b>P</b>	Ensure women, girls, boys and men <b>PARTICIPATE</b> equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
<b>T</b>	Ensure that female and male service providers and beneficiaries <b>benefit</b> equally from <b>TRAINING</b> or other capacity-building initiatives offered by the project.

**&**

<b>A</b>	Make sure that the project takes specific <b>ACTIONS</b> to prevent risks of GBV
<b>C</b>	<b>COLLECT</b> and analyse all data by age and sex
<b>T</b>	Based on the gender analysis, make sure that women, girls, boys and men are <b>TARGETED</b> with specific actions when appropriate, <b>according to the needs</b>
<b>C</b>	Ensure <b>COORDINATION</b> of all areas of work + <b>Multisectoral/multilevel coordination</b>

# Minimum standards for prevention and response to GBV in emergencies – UNFPA 2015



**Other Indicators**  
**Advocacy & Communication: Justice & Security**  
**Resource Mobilization**

Ex. 7

<b>Participation</b>	Communities, including women and girls, men and boys, people with disabilities are engaged as active partners to end GBV and to promote survivors' access to services
<b>National systems</b>	Actions to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV in emergencies strengthen national systems and build local capacities
<b>Social &amp; Gender Norms</b>	Preparedness, prevention and response programming promotes positive social and gender norms to address GBV
<b>Collecting &amp; Using Data</b>	Quality, disaggregated, gender-sensitive data on the nature and scope of GBV and on the availability and accessibility of services informs programming, policy and advocacy. Also see The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS <a href="http://www.gbvims.com">www.gbvims.com</a> )
<b>Healthcare</b>	GBV survivors, including women, girls, boys and men, access quality, life-saving healthcare, services, with an emphasis on clinical management of rape
<b>Socio-Economic Empowerment:</b>	Women and adolescent girls access livelihood support to mitigate the risk of GBV, and survivors access socio-economic support as part of a multi-sector response
<b>Mainstreaming:</b>	GBV risk mitigation and survivor support are integrated at every stage of the programme cycle and throughout the response

Find attached the list of indicators

# To conclude..... WHEEL OF EQUALITY

