

# Objectives

To facilitate a better risk assessment understanding at the Primary Health Care Management Level.

To facilitate discussions and Options for overcoming GBV at all levels.



# What is Gender

**Gender:** refers to the social differences between males and females that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures.

“Gender” determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for men and for women in any culture

**Gender Based Violence:** This is any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that results from **power inequities** that are **based on one’s biological sex OR perceived adherence to socially defined expectations** of what it means to be a man or woman, boy or girl OR by differences in gender identity or expression. It can take the form: sexual, physical, psychological/emotional or controlling behaviors, economic abuse, early forced marriage, harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honor killings, widow inheritance, and others, trafficking

# What is Gender

**Sexual orientation:** an individual's physical and/or emotional attraction to the same and/or opposite gender. "Gay," "lesbian," "bisexual" and "straight" are all examples of sexual orientations.

**Gender identity:** a person's innate, deeply felt psychological identification as a man, woman, or some other gender, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned to them at birth (e.g., the sex listed on their birth certificate).

**Gender expression:** all the external characteristics and behaviors that are socially defined as either masculine or feminine, such as dress, grooming, mannerisms, speech patterns and social interactions. Social or cultural norms can vary widely and some characteristics that may be accepted as masculine, feminine or neutral in one culture may not be assessed similarly in another.

## Key terms

**Survivor/victim:** Person who has experienced gender-based violence. The terms “**victim**” and “**survivor**” can be used interchangeably. “Victim” is a term often used in the legal and medical sectors. “**Survivor**” is the term generally preferred in the psychological and social support sectors because **it implies resiliency**. A child who has experienced violence is a **child survivor**. (Day & Kim, 2013).

**Perpetrator:** A perpetrator is defined as a person who **directly inflicts** or supports violence or other abuse **inflicted** on another against his/her will. (IRC, 2012).

# Key Findings

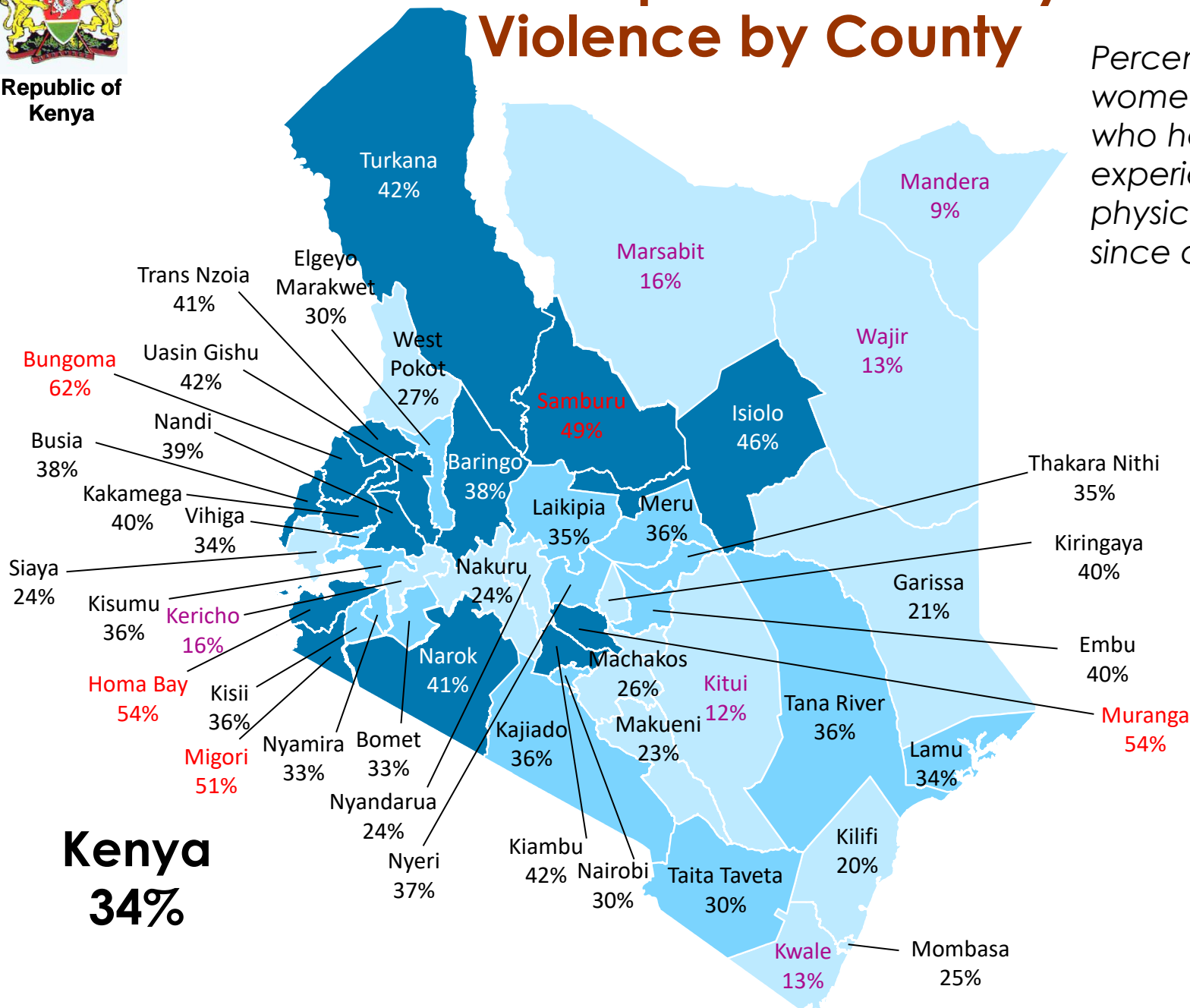
- Globally **1 in 3** women experience GBV .
- **1 in 2** has experienced sexual harassment.
- **1 in 20** has been raped .



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# Women's Experience of Physical Violence by County

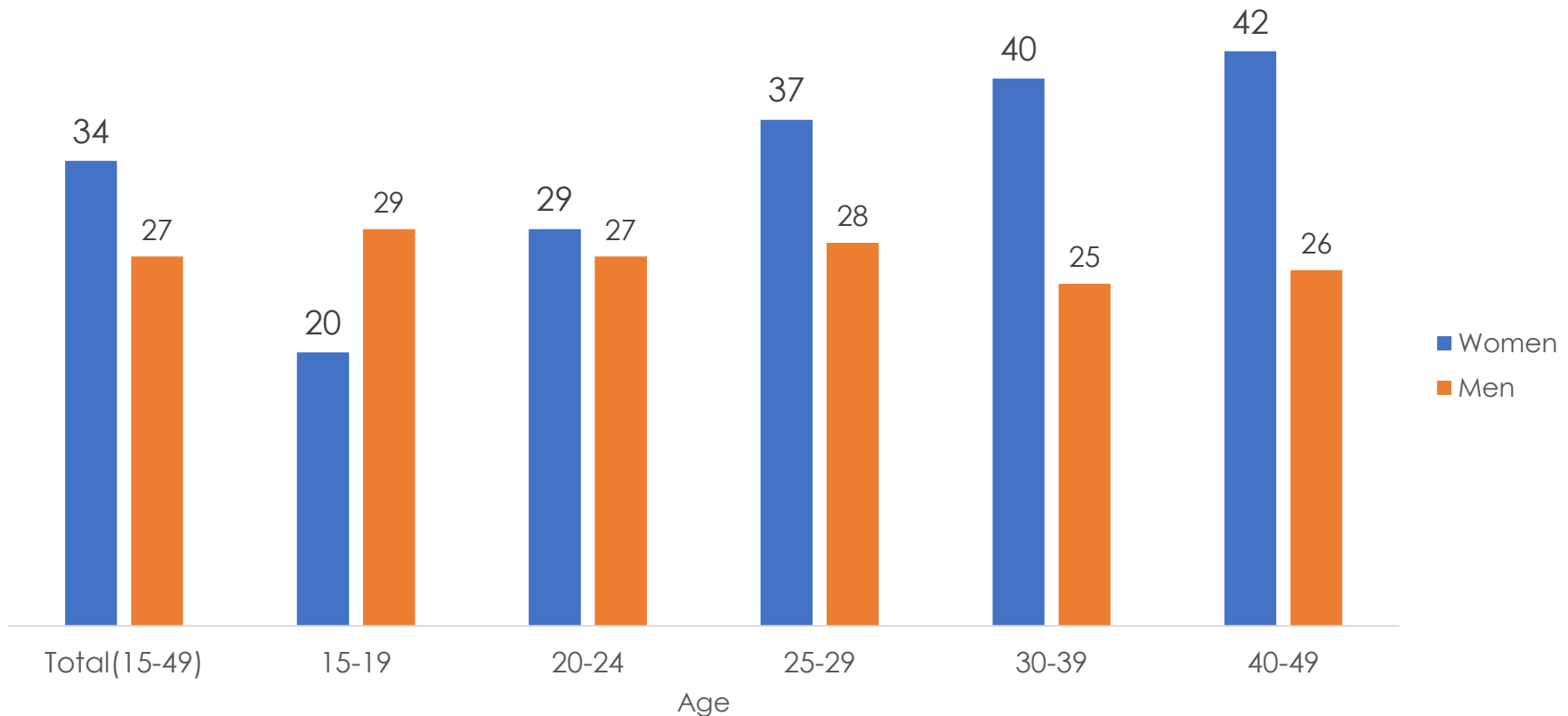
Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15





# Experience of Physical Violence

Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15

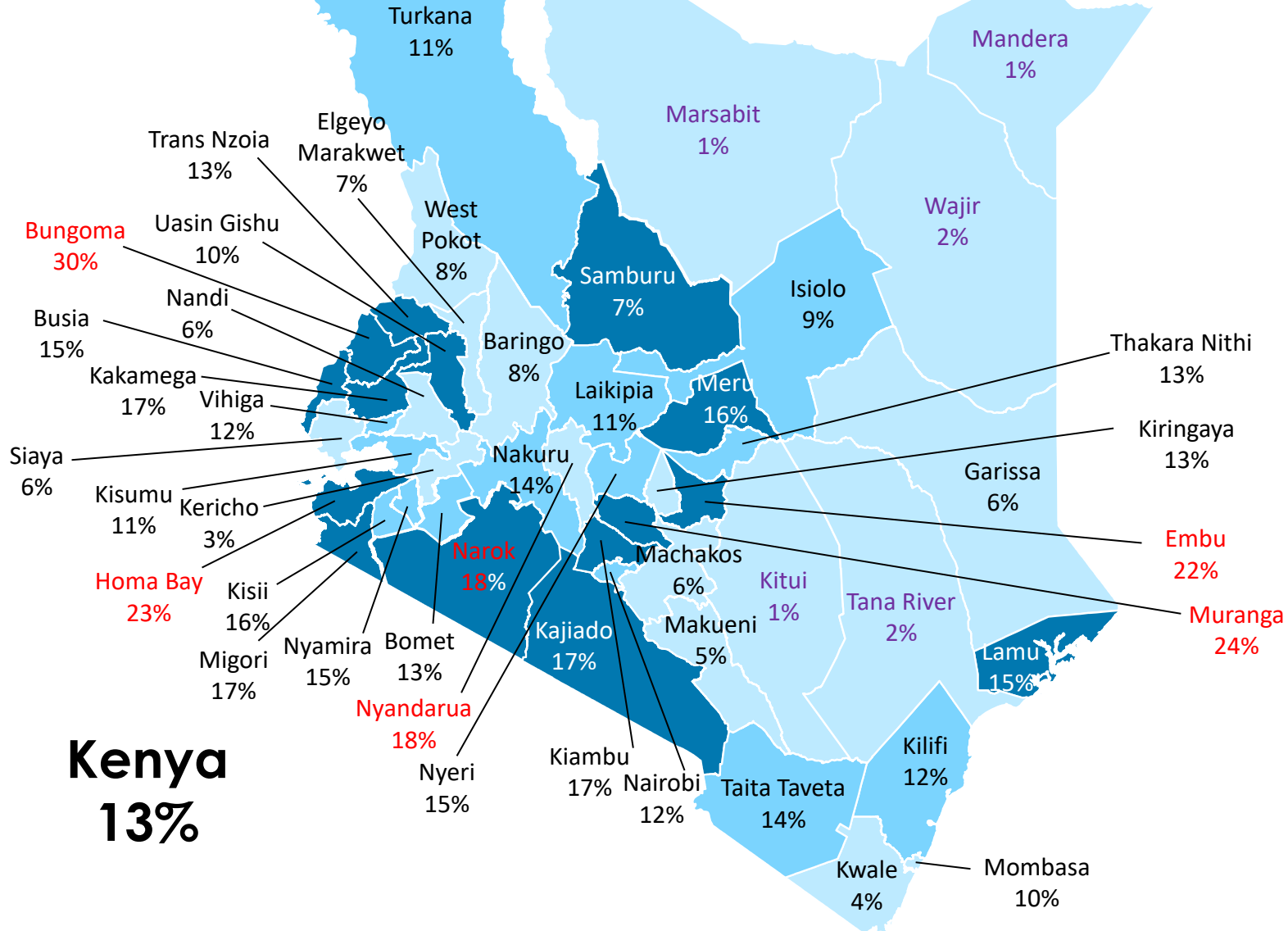




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# Women's Experience of Sexual Violence by County

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence



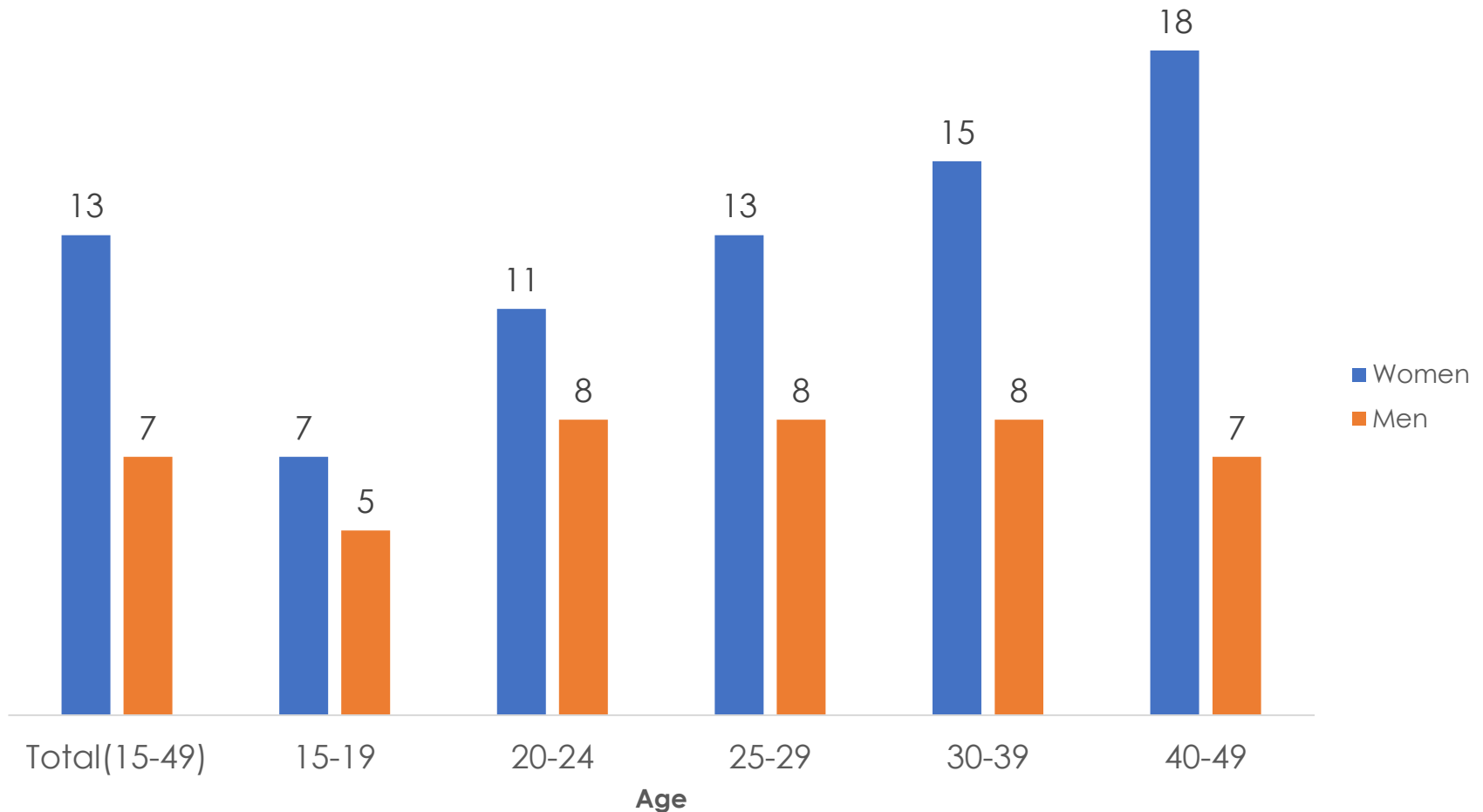




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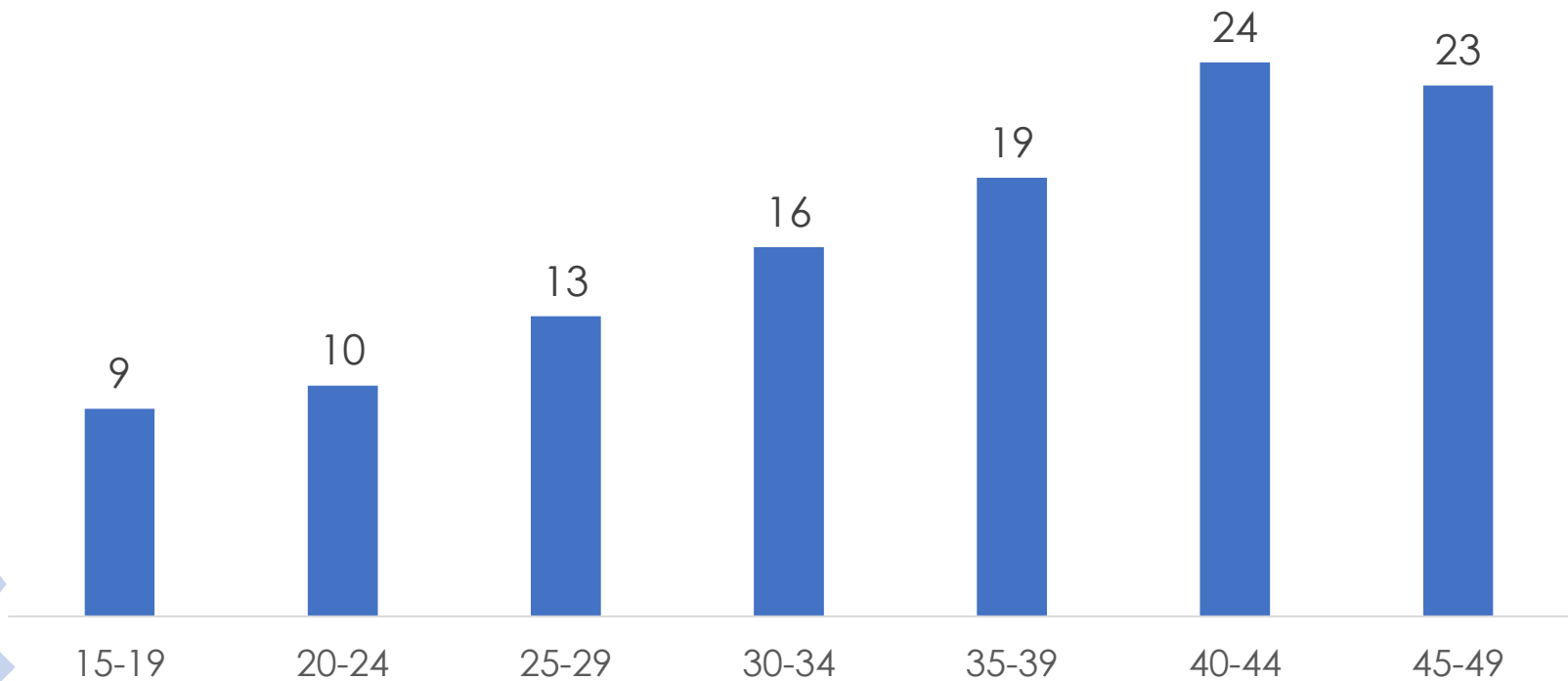
# Experience of Sexual Violence

Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence



# Prevalence of Female Circumcision

Percentage of women circumcised by Age Group



## How to assess Risk

- Remember, support, not diagnosis, is your most important role.
  - “Many women experience problems with their husband or partner, or someone else they live with.”
  - “I have seen women with problems like yours who have been experiencing trouble at home.”
  - How are things at home? How is your relationship?
  - Sometimes the people we care about hurt us. Has that happened to you?
  - I am a safe person you can talk to if things are not all right at home.



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# Questions

Does your partner control where you go?	Yes	No	Does your partner control you?	Yes	No
Does your partner control how you spend your money?	Yes	No	Is your partner here with you today?	Yes	No
Do you ever change your behavior (e.g. change plans, don't visit family and friends, make sure the house is perfectly clean) because you are afraid something may happen to you?	Yes	No	Has your partner ever threatened to hurt you or hurt the children?	Yes	No
Has your partner ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or strangled you?	Yes	No	Does your partner force into having sex with him when you don't want?	Yes	No
Are you afraid to go home?	Yes	No	Would you need support for your situation?	Yes	No

If yes, what support would be helpful to you now?



# Forms/Types of GBV

Forms of GBV	Manifestations of GBV ( Tick as appropriate)			
1. Physical Violence	Punching	Hitting	Chocking	Beating
	Being thrown objects	Kicking	Pushing	
2. Sexual Violence	Child sexual abuse	Rape	Defiled	Forced marriage
	Forced abortion	Forced prostitution		
3. Emotional/ verbal violence	Criticism	Threats	Insults	Belittling comments
4. Psychological Violence	Denial to work outside home	Withholding/ denial access to money	Isolation from family members and friends.	Threats to harm.
5. Domestic violence	Battering	Child defilement	Desertion	Abusive language
	Marital rape	Incest	Child labor	Intimidation, verbal abuse,

## Forms/Types of GBV

**Intimate Partner Violence (IPV):** This refers to any form of ongoing or past violence and abuse by an intimate partner or ex-partner, defined as a husband or wife, boyfriend or girlfriend, or lover. It can include physical, sexual, or emotional violence, economic abuse and controlling behaviors.

**Sexual Violence:** Is “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic a person’s sexuality, using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.” Sexual violence takes many forms, including rape, defilement, attempted rape/defilement, sexual assault sexual slavery and/or trafficking, forced pregnancy, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and/or abuse, and forced abortion

## Forms/Types of GBV

**Rape:** A person commits rape if he or she intentionally and unlawfully commits an act which causes penetration with his or her genital organs and the other person does not consent to the penetration and the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind.

**Attempted rape: Gang rape:**

**Defilement:** This refers to an act penetration by a person with a child under 18 years of age

**Attempted defilement:** (Section 9 (9) of the Sexual Offences Act)

**Indecent act:** This is any unlawful intentional act which causes any contact between the genital organs, his/her breasts, or buttocks of another with that of another person but does not include an act that causes penetration. It also includes exposure or display of any pornographic material to any person against his or her will.

## Safety planning

- The Goal of First line support is to identify survivor needs & concerns
- Listen & validate survivors concerns & experience
- Help survivor feel calm, hopeful and connected
- Empower survivor to help themselves
- Explore survivors options
- Respect survivors wishes
- Ensure/enhance safety (Emotional, Psychological, physical & Social)



# First-line Support (LIVES)

LIVES

**First-line support** is the immediate care given to a GBV survivor upon first contact with the health or criminal justice system.

- L**isten Listen closely with empathy, not judging.
- I**nquire about needs and concerns Assess and respond to the survivor's needs and concerns – emotional, physical, social, and practical.
- V**alidate Show that you believe and understand the survivor.
- E**nsure safety Discuss how to protect the survivor from further harm.
- S**upport Help the survivor connect to services, social support.

# Be Prepared

## Know the resources in your community

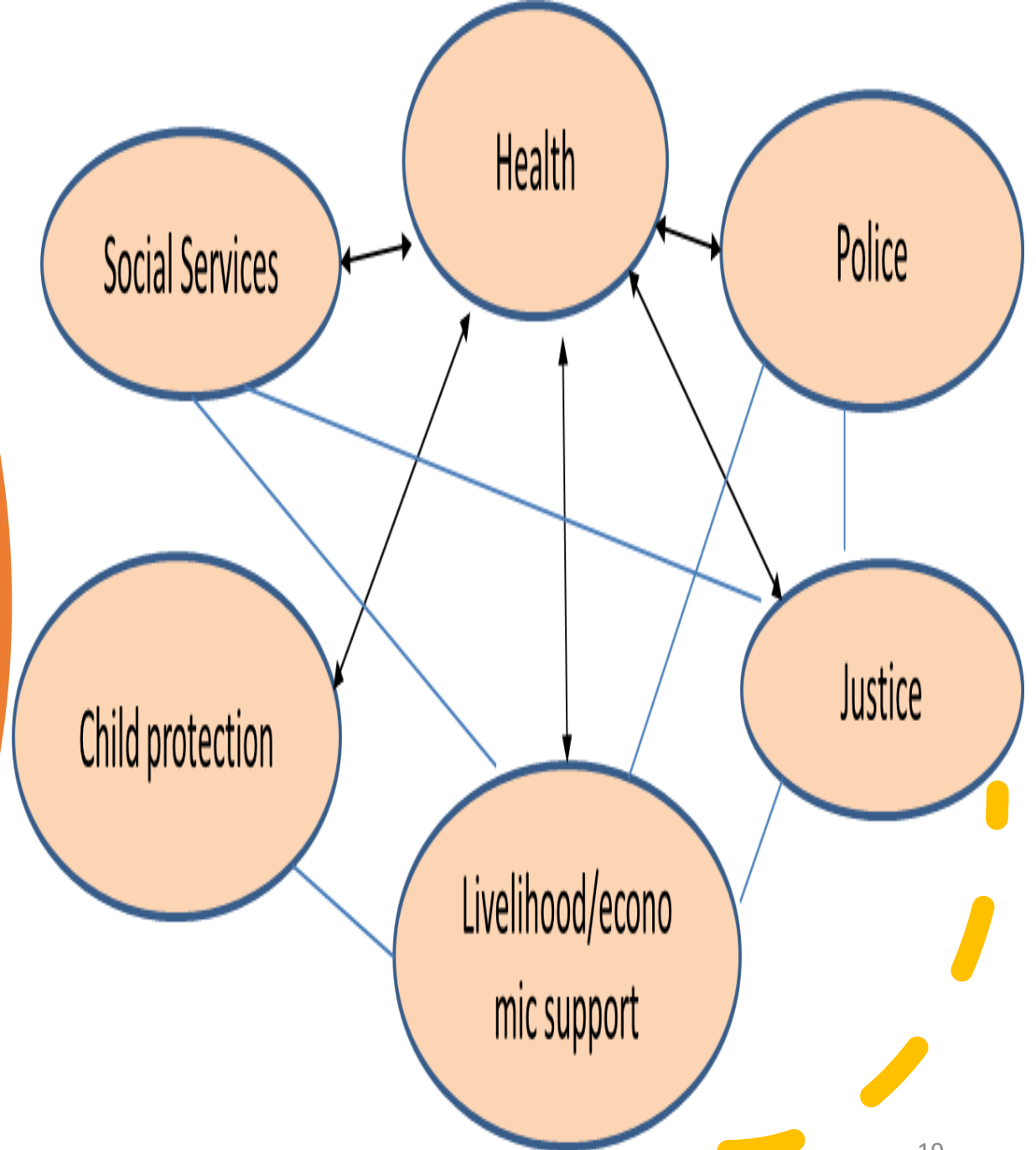


**Establish a relationship with them, so you are prepared in case something happens**

### **You can start with:**

- Child Helpline
- Child Protection Services (e.g., social welfare officer, social worker, child protection officer)
- Post violence care center
- Police (e.g., victim support unit, if it exists)

# Health Referrals





## Service Delivery Contacts

- Health facility-1508
- Children services 116/08002210080
- Police hotline/NPs-08000 730 999

National Legal Aid Services (NLSA)-08000720640

Kituo cha Sheria -0734874221/0727773991



# Understand Trauma & healing

Trauma can take a toll on one's health and well-being

Recognize the negatively impact of repeat emotions/hopelessness and take the steps to address it

Acknowledge different ways and timelines of healing

# Questionnaire

