

Train the trainer programme

Improving access to justice for
women and girl victims of violence

Introduction



Violence against women & girls

Violence against women & girls is a worldwide, yet still hidden problem. Freedom from the threat of harassment, battering, and sexual assault is a concept that most of us have a hard time imagining because violence is such a deep part of our cultures and our lives.



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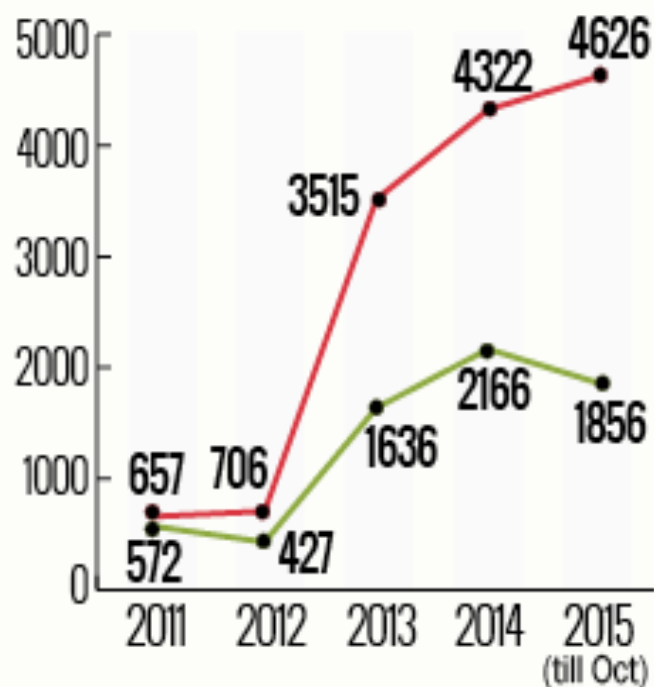


DELHI REPORTS 24 RAPES & MOLESTATIONS EVERY DAY

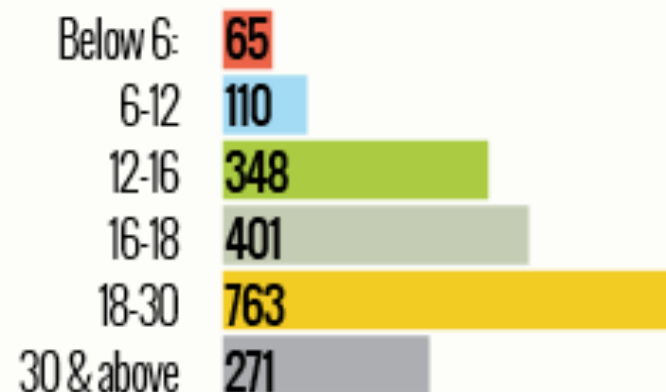
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN:

— RAPE — MOLESTATION

Crime against women in national capital up by 20% this year, also a 27% increase in registration of rapes cases.



AGE GROUP OF VICTIMS IN 2014



RAPE CASES IN TOP 5 CITIES (2014)



Source: TNN TIMES INTERNET

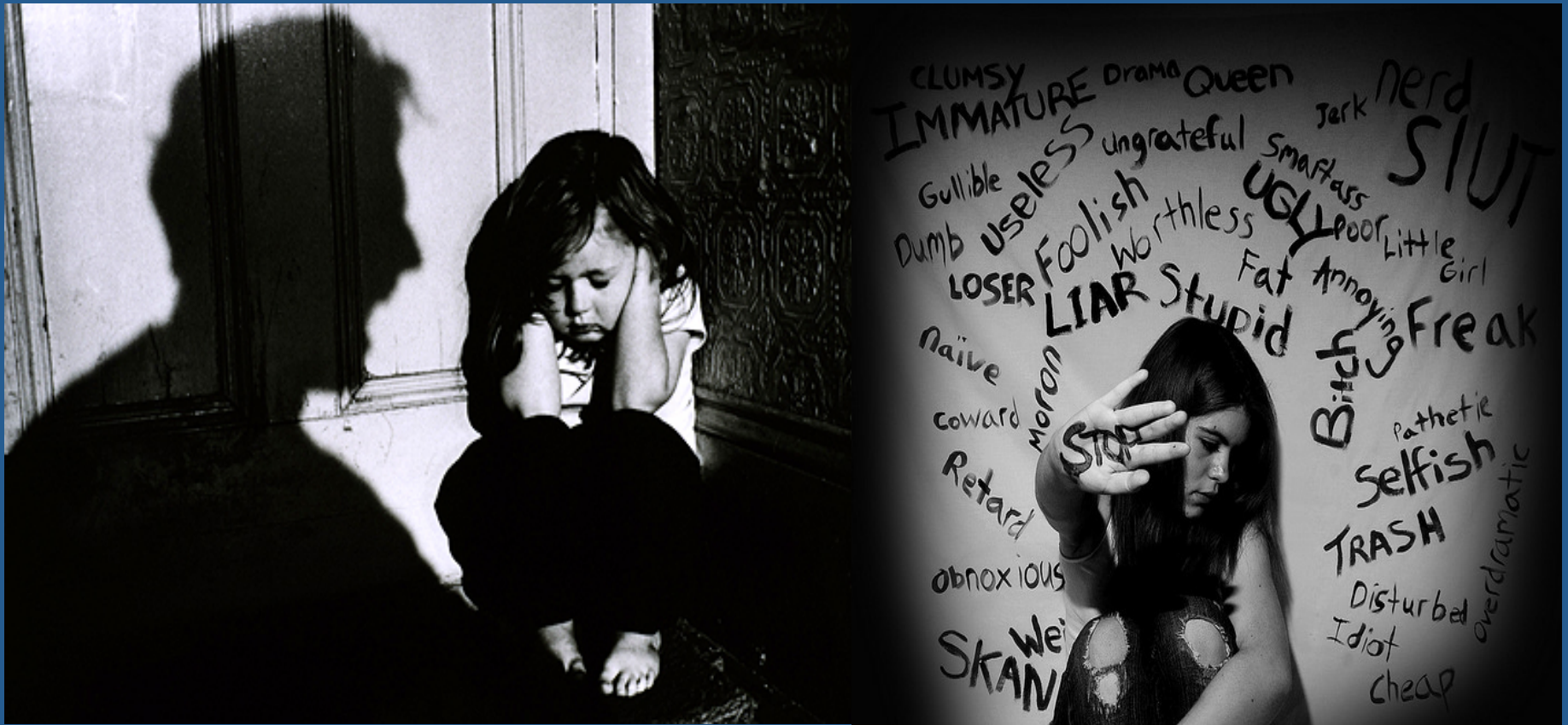
Sexual Violence



Physical Violence or Abuse



Psychological, Emotional & Verbal Abuse



Financial / economic or material abuse



Forms of sexual & gender based violence

Sexual

- Rape
- Indecent Assault
- Sexual harassment
- Forced marriage
- Sexual exploitation

Physical

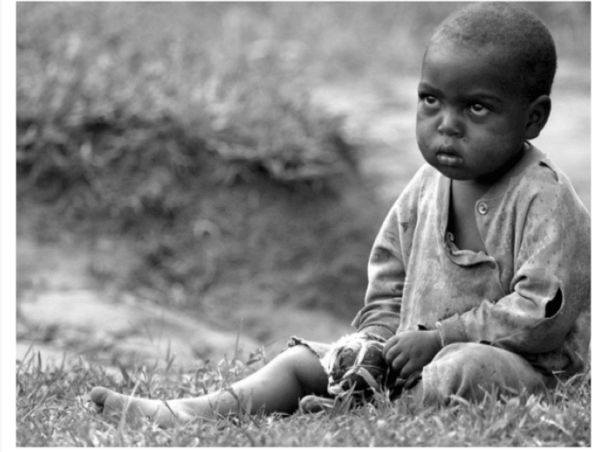
- Assault
- Battery
- Wounding
- Physical restraint
- Murder

Psychological

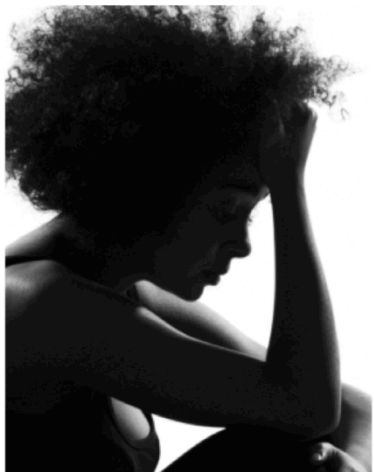
- Verbal abuse
- Humiliation
- Threats
- Controlling behaviour
- Stalking
- Bullying
- Social & cyber harassment

Economic

- Deprivation of money or basic necessities
- Stealing or taking money
- Controlling work options



Life Phases of Violence against Women



Types Of Violence

Pre - birth

- Battery during pregnancy
- Denial of medical services or food
- Coerced pregnancy
- Sex – selective abortions
- Infanticide



Infancy

- Differential access to food & medicine
- Emotional & physical abuse
- Female infanticide
- Trafficking
- Molestation



Childhood

- Incest, sexual abuse and trafficking
- Commercial sexual exploitation
- Child marriages
- Child labour



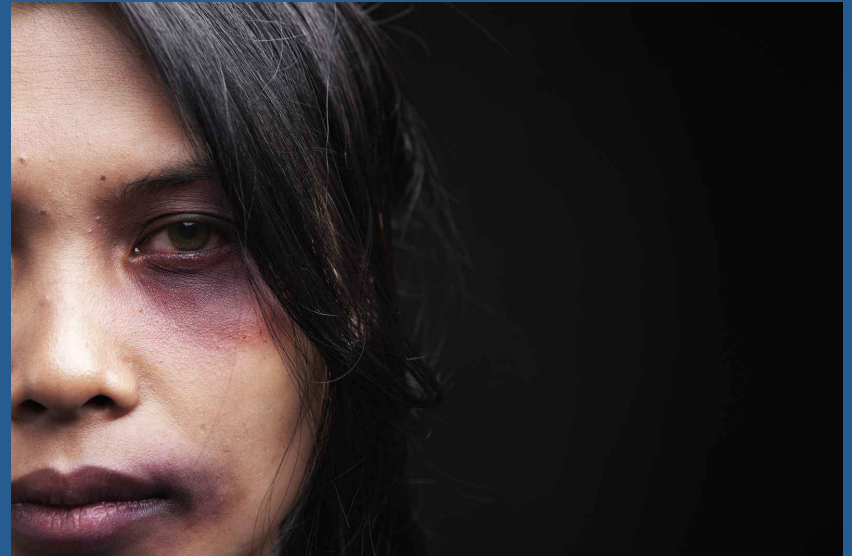
Adolescence

- Sexual abuse in places of learning, workplace
- Dating and courtship violence
- Forced marriages, rape
- Sexual harassment
- Pornography



Reproductive/adult period

- Abuse of women by intimate partners
- Abuse of women by strangers
- Sexual abuse in the workplace
- Economic abuse
- Forced marriages
- Marital rape
- Psychological abuse
- Stalking



Old age

- Destruction of personal effects
- Abuse of the elderly
- Denial of shelter or food
- Loss of economic control
- Forced homelessness
- Sexual abuse/rape



Situations where women are extremely vulnerable

- During conflict or war
- During natural disasters
- When women are trafficked or smuggled
- Violence by people in authority
- Traditional pressure
- Crimes against young children
- Abuse of elderly women
- Domestic violence

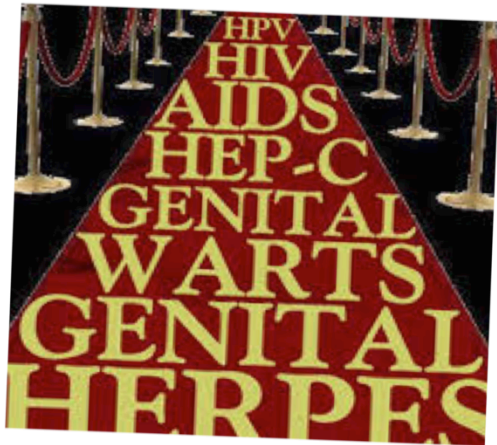
The impact of sexual & gender based violence (SGBV)

The UN Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) says that gender based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men. It also violates core rights of all people that are protected under national and international laws, such as the right to life and bodily integrity.



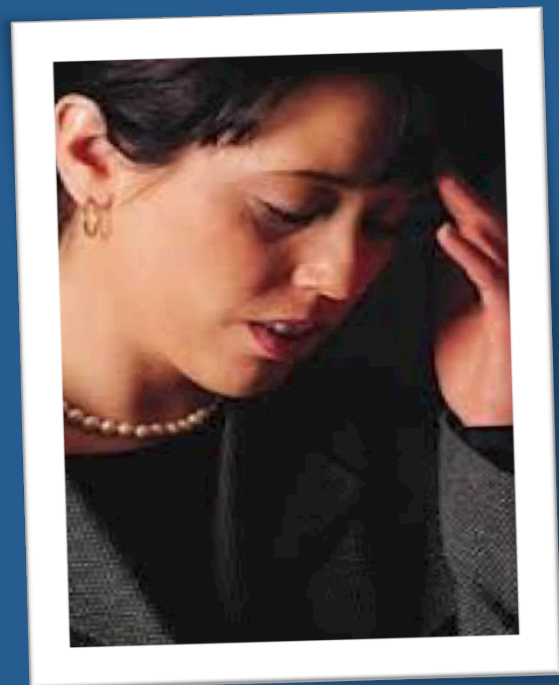
**SGBV can have a long
lasting, devastating and
crippling effect/impact
upon its victims**

*These impacts/effects are
outlined into three
categories*



1. Physical effects

- Physical injuries – e.g. wounds, damage to sexual organs
- Extreme cases lead to death
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) For example HIV-AIDS, herpes, etc.
- Unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions



2. Psychological Effects

- Overwhelming effect on the mind of the victim
- Fear, anger, shame, self blame that can lead to depression, low self esteem and even suicidal thoughts



3. Social effects

- Marital and family difficulties
- Can impact on the women's ability to care and nurture their children
- May experience stigma, blame or rejection by family or community
- Victims may suffer in silence to avoid the consequences of reporting SGBV

***How does it affect the
community?***

Prevents women from full participation in society

Strain on law enforcement and justice system

Strain on the health facilities of the country

Diminished sense of security

Why women do not report violence?



Reasons

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- Fear for their safety or that of their children
- Fear that children will be removed from their home
- Influence of her extended family or children
- Emotional attachment and loyalty to the abuser

- Low self esteem and self blame
- Economic dependency on the abuser
- Religious and cultural values
- Fear of deportation and isolation

- Lack of trust in criminal justice and sound support
- Lack of legal info. About the victim's rights
- Power and control in a patriarchal society

Thank You



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