Summary of Modules

- **Module 01:** Introduction to Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC)
- **Module 02:** Management of GBV and VAC Survivors
- **Module 03:** Prevention of GBV and VAC
- **Module 04:** Management of Data for GBV and VAC Services
Module 01: Introduction to Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC)

- **Session 1.1**: Concepts of gender, gender-based violence, and violence against children
- **Session 1.2**: Reproductive health rights and GBV under national laws and policies
Module 02: GBV/VAC Survivor Management

- **Session 2.1:** Interpersonal Communication Skills, Values, and Attitudes of Health Care Providers
- **Session 2.2:** Principles and Procedures for Management of GBV and VAC Survivors
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Summary of Modules

Module 03: GBV and VAC Prevention

- **Session 3.1:** Prevention and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for GBV and VAC
- **Session 3.2:** Life Skills in the Prevention of GBV and VAC
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Summary of Modules

Module 04: GBV/VAC Data Management

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Module One

Introduction to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC)
SESSION 1.1
Concepts of Gender, Gender-Based Violence, and Violence Against Children
Learning Tasks

By the end of the session, participants are expected to be able to:

- Define main terminologies in relation to GBV and VAC.
- Explain types of GBV and VAC.
- Distinguish magnitude of GBV and VAC.
- Describe an ecological model of GBV and VAC.
- Explain causes of and contributing factors to GBV and VAC.
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

**ACTIVITY:** Buzzing (5 min.)

**Buzz in pairs for 5 minutes on the meaning of the terms:**

- Gender and sex
- Violence and gender-based violence
- Power
- Child
- Victim
- Consent
- Survivor
- Perpetrator
- Key population
- Adolescent
- Vulnerable groups
- Sexual and reproductive health
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Gender

- Socially constructed term associated with being a female or a male.

- Determined by social factors: history, culture, tradition, societal norms, and religion.

- Socialization of boys, girls, men, and women, which determines roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, limitations, and expectations.

- Gender definitions can change with time and among different cultures.
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Sex

- Refers to biological differences (anatomy, physiology, and genetics) between males and females.
- Is determined by biology and does not change (without surgical intervention).
- Examples of attributes of sex are:
  - Anatomy: penis, vagina, breasts, testes
  - Physiology: menstrual cycle, spermatogenesis
  - Genetic makeup: XX and XY chromosomes
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Child

- A male or female person under the age of 18 years (Child Act 2009, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child [UNCRC], and the Tanzania Penal Code which incorporates sexual offenses special provisions).
Violence

- Violence is the “intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation” (WHO 2002).
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

**Power**

- Refers to using any kind of pressure to obtain favors from a weaker person in exchange for benefits or promises.
- In GBV, unequal power relations are exploited or abused. Power inequality between persons can be exploited by using physical force or making threats.
- Forms of power can be real or perceived. Forms of power can be having a position of authority, ability to make decisions, or possession of money or weapons.
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Consent

- Making an informed choice freely and voluntarily to do something. There is no consent when agreement is obtained through use of threat, force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation.

- Threatening to withhold or promising to provide benefits in order to obtain agreement of a person is an abuse of power.

- Acts of gender-based violence occur without informed consent. Even if someone says “yes” during one of these acts, it is not consent because it was said under duress—the perpetrator uses some kind of force to get the victim to say yes.

- Children (under age 18) are deemed unable to give informed consent for acts such as female genital cutting, marriage, and sexual relations.
Gender-based violence (GBV)

- Violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. GBV is an abuse of power.
- It includes acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty.
- Gender-based violence can be inflicted on female and male sex workers (FSWs), men who have sex with other men (MSM), transgender people, and those who are gender non-conforming.
- While women, men, boys, and girls can all be at risk of gender-based violence, women, adolescents, and children are the most vulnerable groups.
Definition of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Survivor

- A survivor is someone (a child or an adult, male or female) who has been physically, sexually, and/or psychologically violated because of his/her sex or gender.
Definition of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Perpetrator

- A perpetrator is a person, group, or institution that directly inflicts, supports, or condones violence or other forms of abuse against a person or group of people.
- Can be a partner, ex-partner, father, mother, another family member, another person in the home, teacher/educator, a superior at the work place, colleague at work or school, another acquaintance, or a stranger.
- Perpetrators take advantage of being in a position of real or perceived power, decision making, or authority, and thus exert control over others.
Violence against children (VAC)

- VAC is a broad term that includes deliberate behavior by people against children that is likely to cause physical/psychological harm.
- According to Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), “violence” is understood to mean “all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation or maltreatment, including sexual abuse.”
Definition of Common Terms Used in GBV and VAC

Child protection

- All measures (legislative, administrative, social, and educational) taken to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, neglect, and abuse against children.
- In order to prevent and respond to VAC in Tanzania, the Law of the Child Act (LCA) of 2009 sets out the framework for a child protection system.
- The LCA enshrines a key role for the MoHCDGEC to develop and implement this system.
Definitions of Common GBV and VAC Terms

Social welfare officers

These officers are primarily responsible for implementing the child protection system including receiving referrals, investigating cases, ensuring children are removed to a place of safety when necessary and facilitating alternative care options.
Health care providers

- These individuals are engaged in the promotion, protection, or improvement of the health of the population.
- This definition is consistent with the WHO definition of health systems as comprising all activities with the primary goal of improving health at hospitals, health centers, or health facilities.
- It also includes family members looking after the sick and other unpaid caregivers and volunteers who contribute to the improvement of health; these are counted as part of the health workforce.
Medical practitioner

Is a person who is registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance as a person who professes to practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery, including medical doctor, medical officer, assistant medical officer, clinical officer, and assistant clinical officer. A medical practitioner should hold a recognized qualification from a learning institution recognized by the Medical Council of Tanganyika.
Key Population

- Key population includes groups of individuals at higher risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV. They are important in establishing, accelerating, sustaining or curbing (reducing) the HIV epidemic. According to the *National Guideline for Comprehensive Package of HIV Interventions for Key Populations*, this group includes:
  - People who inject drugs (PWID) and people who inject drugs (PWID)
  - Sex workers (male and female)
  - Men who have sex with men (MSM)
  - Transgender individuals (TG)
  - Prisoners
  - Vulnerable groups such as orphans and street children.
Mandatory reporting

It is the duty of any member of the community to report to the local government authority/social welfare office if s/he has evidence or information that a child’s protection rights are being infringed on or that a parent, guardian, or relative who has custody of the child is neglecting the child and putting him/her at risk of harm (Law of the Child Act section 95[1])
Types of GBV

- Gender-based violence can be categorized as the following:
  - Physical violence
  - Sexual violence
  - Psychological or emotional violence
  - Economic violence.
Physical violence

- The intentional use of physical force with the intent to cause death, disability, injury, or harm.
- Acts of physical violence include scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, and use of a weapon, restraints, or one's body size or strength against another person.
Sexual violence

- Refers to the use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against her/his will, attempted or completed sex acts without her/his permission or understanding, or abusive sexual contact.

- Acts of sexual violence include sexual harassment, rape including forceful anal penetration, attempted rape, marital rape, exploitation, child sexual abuse/incest, sexual abuse (non-penetrating), forced prostitution, child prostitution, and sexual trafficking.
Types of GBV

Psychological or emotional violence

- Involves trauma to the individual caused by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics.
- Psychological/emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, humiliation, control, withholding of information, deliberately making someone feel diminished or embarrassed, isolation from contacts, and denying access to money or other basic resources.

Economic violence

- Acts of economic violence include denial of right to own property and denial of access to money or other basic resources.
- Can be related to economic exploitation and the denial of opportunity for economic empowerment. Lack of ownership and inheritance rights, or limited access to and control over productive/economic resources, such as land or bank loans/credit because they do not have property to put down as collateral, increase the risk of economic abuse.
Harmful traditional practices

Harmful traditional practices (HTPs) refer to types of violence committed against women in certain societies as part of accepted cultural practice. These practices include female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C), early or forced marriages, and wife inheritance or widow cleansing.
Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)

- FGM/C is removal of part or all of the external female genital organs for cultural beliefs or religious reasons.
- The consequences of FGM/C for the health of women can be severe, including obstetric problems (antenatal, labor, delivery, postpartum, pregnancy outcome, maternal mortality, and neonatal mortality); gynecological problems, such as menstrual problems; infertility and urinary problems; psychosexual problems; and psychological morbidity (WHO 2000).
Types of GBV

Early marriage

- Refers to marriage before the age of 18 when a girl or boy child is considered mature physically and mentally to marry. In parts of Tanzania girls commonly are married before age 18.

- Child, early, and forced marriage is a human rights violation with adverse consequences.

- Child marriage is often accompanied by domestic violence, forced sexual relations, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) risks, HIV, lack of education, isolation, and trauma.
Violence against women (VAW)

- VAW is a common form of violence that refers to types of harmful behaviors directed at women and girls.

- According to the UN (1994), VAW is defined as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, sexual or mental harm or suffering of women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private.”
Intimate partner violence (IPV)

- IPV is defined as an actual or threatened physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional abuse directed toward a current or former partner or spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.
Types of Violence against Children

ACTIVITY

Brainstorm (10 min.)

What are the types of violence against children?
Types of Violence against Children

- Four main types of VAC:
  - Physical abuse
  - Sexual abuse
  - Psychological or emotional abuse
  - Neglect.
Child Physical Abuse

- Non-accidental physical injury inflicted by a parent, caregiver, other person who has responsibility for the child, or a stranger.
- Such an injury is considered abuse regardless of whether the caregiver intended to hurt the child.
According to Child Protection Regulations of the Law of the Child Act 2009 of Tanzania, the following acts are defined as physically abusive to children:

- Hitting
- Shaking
- Throwing
- Poisoning
- Burning or scalding
- Drowning or suffocating
- Inducing illness in a child
- Otherwise deliberately causing physical harm to a child.

Physical discipline, such as spanking, is not considered abuse as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child.
Differences between physical abuse and discipline

In physical abuse, unlike physical forms of discipline, the following elements are present:

- Unpredictability
- Lashing out in anger
- Using fear to control behavior
Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child so as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child’s emotional development.
Child Emotional Abuse

- Child emotional abuse can involve:
  - Conveying to children that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
  - Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations.
  - Causing children to feel frightened or in danger.
  - Exploitation or corruption of children.

- These elements are clearly stipulated in the Child Protection Regulations and the Law of the Child Act 2009.
Child Sexual Abuse

- **Child sexual abuse** is forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

- This may include physical contact or involving children in:
  - looking at or in the production of sexual images
  - watching sexual activities
  - encouraging a child to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
  - grooming a child in preparation for abuse

Child Sexual Abuse

- Child sexual abuse must be reported by designated professionals such as health workers and social welfare officers.
- The dynamics of child sexual abuse differ from those of adult sexual abuse.
Child Sexual Abuse

- The evaluation of children requires special skills and techniques in history taking, forensic interviewing, and examination.
- The examiner may also need to address specific issues related to consent and reporting of child sexual abuse.
- Definitive signs of genital trauma are seldom seen in cases of child sexual abuse.
- The accurate interpretation of genital findings in children requires specialist training and, wherever possible, experts in this field should be consulted.
Child sexual abuse is broadly categorized into two types: contact and non-contact.

**Contact sexual abuse includes:**

- Sexually touching different areas of the child’s body, e.g., breasts and genitals
- Stripping the child to hit/spank him/her
- Obtaining sexual gratification from contacting a child
- Making the child touch the adult sexually
- Engaging the child in oral sex
- Vaginal or anal intercourse
- Prostitution of a child
- Engaging the child in sexual activity with animals.
Non-contact sexual abuse includes:

- Photographing the child for sexual purposes
- Showing the child pornographic materials
- Sexualized talk with the child
- Making fun of or ridiculing the child’s sexual development, preferences, or organs
- Verbal and emotional abuse of a sexual nature
- Exposing genital area to child for sexual gratification
- Masturbating in front of the child
- Making the child witness others being sexually abused.
Neglect is the failure of a parent or other person legally responsible for the child’s welfare to provide for a child's basic needs whether it be adequate food, clothing, hygiene, or supervision.
Child Neglect

- Neglect may be:
  - Physical
  - Medical
  - Educational
  - Emotional.
Child Neglect

- Child neglect can occur in the following parental conditions/situations:
  - Physical inability to care for a child, such as the adult having a serious injury
  - Mental inability to care for a child, such as the adult having untreated depression or anxiety
  - Alcohol or drug abuse that results in serious impairment of judgment and the ability to keep a child safe
  - Lack of knowledge of basic care needs of children at different developmental ages
  - Poverty/insufficient funds
  - Lack of knowledge that emotional nurture is an essential need of children.
Magnitude of GBV

- GBV is a worldwide public health and human rights concern.
- GBV occurs in all countries and societies, and within all social, economic, religious, and cultural groups—and it has existed for many years.
- Worldwide GBV prevalence is reported at 10–69% of women who report experiencing some type of physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- The determinants of GBV occur at the individual, relational, community, and societal levels.
Magnitude of GBV In Tanzania by Region (TDHS 2010)

Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner
The main perpetrators of sexual violence on ever-married women were:

- Current husbands/partners (48%)
- Former husbands/partners (21%)
- Current/former boyfriends (7%).
Magnitude of VAC

- VAC is a major problem that exists across countries.
- In 2002, 53,000 children aged 0-17 years died as a result of homicide worldwide.
- Three-quarters of children experience psychological aggression; about one-half experience physical punishment.
The 2009 National Survey on VAC in Tanzania estimates that more than a quarter of girls (28%) and 13 percent of boys have experienced sexual violence mainly in their homes.

About three-quarters of both girls and boys experienced physical violence—mostly in the form of being punched, whipped, or kicked—the majority (60%) by relatives.
Magnitude of VAC in Tanzania

Percentage of Victims of Childhood Sexual Violence who also Experienced Physical or Emotional Violence

As Reported by 13–24-Year-Olds (URT 2011)
Magnitude of Violence Against Key Populations

- GBV (sexual and physical abuse, including rape) is estimated to be high (51.7%) among female sex workers (FSWs).
- Apart from the HIV risk this poses to FSWs themselves, because they have multiple partners they become a bridge for HIV transmission between FSWs, their partners, other high risk groups, and the general population.
- Power relations between sex workers and their clients play a big part in condom non-use during sex, even their own/female condom (NMSF III).
- GBV is also high (41%) among men who have sex with men (MSM) in the form of sexual and physical abuse including rape.
ACTIVITY

Brainstorm on the causes of and contributing factors to GBV and VAC.
Root Causes of GBV and VAC

- Male and/or societal attitudes of disrespect or disregard for women and children.
- Disregard of belief in equality of human rights for all.
- Cultural/social norms that perpetuate gender inequality.
- Lack of value of women and women’s work.
- Political motives.
- Collapse of traditional society and family support structures.
- Cultural practices and religious beliefs that support GBV.
- Men’s desire for power and control over women.
Contributing Factors to GBV and VAC

- Gender inequalities and power imbalances
- Male attitudes toward women
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Lack of respect for the human rights of women and children
- Weak sanctions and failure to enforce the law and punish perpetrators of GBV and VAC
- Unquestioned assumptions about appropriate gender behavior
- Loss of male power/role in family and community
- Gender-discriminative legislature: Laws like the Law of Marriage Act 1971, which permits early marriage for girls below 18, condone violence against women and children.
- High levels of crime and conflict in society generally
- Financial insecurity and poverty.
Contributing Factors to GBV and VAC among Key Populations

- Culture and gender norm inequity, which condones and perpetuates violence against female sex workers (FSWs). Traditionally sex work is perceived as an inappropriate practice.

- Criminalization of commercial sex and sex between men (MSM), as well as stigmatization and discrimination, because these acts are not culturally acceptable in the society.

- Vulnerability of FSWs and MSM is partly caused by criminalization, stigma, and discrimination of their sexual activities, which drive them to go underground for fear of harassment and arrest by the police; hence these key populations do not seek/access HIV, STI, and GBV services, thereby increasing the likelihood of spreading HIV and STIs.

- According to the Tanzania Penal Code of 1945, sex acts between men are illegal. The law designates these acts as “carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature” and sets the penalty as “imprisonment for life and in any case to imprisonment for a term of not less than thirty years.”
ACTIVITY

Brainstorm on the health and other consequences of GBV and VAC (10 min.)
The effects of GBV and VAC can be devastating and long-lasting.

GBV and VAC can harm survivors:
- Physically
- Psychologically
- Cognitively
- Interpersonally

Sexual violence is associated with increased health risk behaviors, including smoking, drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviors.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

- GBV harms the physical and mental health of survivors and their children.
- Individuals who have experienced intimate partner violence are more likely to report:
  - Poor or very poor health
  - Emotional distress
  - Suicide attempts.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

- GBV during pregnancy increases the likelihood of:
  - Abortion
  - Miscarriage
  - Stillbirth
  - Pre-term delivery
  - Low birthweight.

- Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are both associated with increased HIV vulnerability.
Children who grow up in families where there is IPV suffer a range of behavioral and emotional disturbances that can be associated with the perpetration or experience of violence later in life.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) can limit sexual enjoyment and cause pain, infection, possible birth trauma during delivery, and possible death.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

Economic and social impact

- Rejection, ostracism, and social stigma at the community level
- Reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities
- Damage to confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces
- Increased vulnerability to other types of GBV
- Job loss due to absenteeism as a result of violence
- Negative impact on income-generating power.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

Impact on survivor’s family and dependents:

- Direct:
  - divorce
  - broken families
  - increased likelihood of VAC.

- Indirect:
  - Compromised ability of survivor to care for children
  - Ambivalent or negative attitudes of a rape survivor toward a resulting child.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

Impact of violence on society:

- Hindrance to survivor’s participation in the nation’s development processes and decreasing of their contribution to social and economic development
- Burden on government health, judicial, and police systems
- Hindrance to economic stability and growth due to survivor’s lost productivity
- Constrained ability of survivors to participate in social, political, or economic development.
Consequences of GBV and VAC

Refer to handouts:

- 1.1: Health Consequences of GBV
- 1.2: Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from the National VAC Survey
- 1.3: Ecological Model for GBV and VAC
Individual level: biological and personal history factors among both survivors and perpetrators
Relationship level: proximal social relationships, most importantly those between intimate partners and within families
Community level: the community context in which social relationships are embedded, including peer groups, schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods
Societal level: larger societal factors that create an acceptable climate for violence and reduce inhibitions against violence
Gender-based violence (GBV) is a general term describing power imbalances that result in acts of abuse or violence.

Violence against children is deliberate behaviors toward children that are likely to cause physical or psychological harm.

There are different types of GBV and VAC, which include physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence.
Root causes of and contributing factors to all forms of GBV lie in the society’s attitudes toward and practices of gender discrimination.

GBV and VAC are also associated with increased health-risk behaviors such as smoking, drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviors.
Evaluation

- What is the difference between sex and gender?
- What is child sexual abuse?
- How is power important when describing GBV and VAC?
Questions
SESSION 1.2

Reproductive Health Rights and GBV under National Laws and Policies
Learning Tasks

By the end of the session, participants are expected to:

- Identify national laws and policies related to GBV and VAC.
- Explain sexual reproductive health rights as applied to GBV and VAC.
- Explain human rights issues facing key populations.
- Explain the influence of poverty, SRHR, and HIV in GBV- and VAC-related services.
- Explain the relationship between poverty and SRHR in GBV and VAC services.
- Explain roles and recommendations for preventing and responding to violence against key population groups.
GBV and Human Rights Law and Policies

ACTIVITY

Small group discussion on national policies and laws related to GBV and VAC.

(5 min.)
National GBV Laws

- No dedicated law for GBV in Tanzania.
- Sexual Offense Special Provision Act (SOSPA), enacted in 1998, has been incorporated in the revised Penal Code.
- The 1971 Law of Marriage is deficient; it does not recognize marital rape and permits early marriage for children under 18 years.
Rape

- It is an offense for a male person to rape a girl or a woman. A male person commits the offence of rape if he has sexual intercourse with a girl or woman under these circumstances:
  - Not being his wife, or being his wife who is separated from him
  - Without her consenting to it at the time of the sexual intercourse
  - With her consent when the consent has been obtained by the use of force, threats, or intimidation, or by putting her in fear of death or injury.

- Refer to Section 130 of the Penal Code of Tanzania, Cap 16, Revised Edition.
Any person who attempts to rape commits the offense of attempted rape, and except for the cases specified in subsection 3, is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for life, and in any case shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than 30 years or without corporal punishment.
Any person who, with intent to cause sexual annoyance to any person, utters any word or sound, makes any gesture, or exhibits any word or object intending that such a word or sound shall be heard, or the gesture or object shall be seen by another person commits an offense of sexual assault.

Upon conviction, this is punishable by:

- imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years
- a fine not exceeding 300,000 shillings
- or both the fine and imprisonment.
Any person who, for sexual gratification, does any act, by the use of his genitals or abuse of any other part of the human body or any instrument on any orifice or part of the body of any other person, being an act which does not amount to rape under Section 130, commits the offense of grave sexual abuse.
Tanzania has created an enabling and potential environment to combat GBV through some legislation such as the Land Act (1999) and the Village Land Act (1999), which give women access to economic resources including land, lack of which has resulted in many women’s rights being violated.
DNA Act of 2009

- Samples for human DNA analysis shall be collected by sampling officers and analyzed by a human DNA laboratory of the government chemistry agency, or other designated laboratory for human DNA.

- The analysis of the DNA sample shall be initiated by a written application by the requesting authority to the human DNA laboratory of the government chemistry agency, or other designated laboratory for human DNA.
The Law of Marriage Act also provided for women to have equal property rights, but customary law and cultural practice, which are embraced by courts, tend to undermine women’s ability to acquire, inherit, maintain, and dispose of property.

Section 66 of the Law of Marriage Act states categorically that “it is hereby declared that, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary, no person has any right to inflict corporal punishment on his or her spouse.”

Despite this clause of condemning spousal abuse, at implementation level, this clause and others governing spousal relations, including marriage, reconciliation, and divorce, have not managed to address domestic violence at the household level.
Tanzania Law of the Child Act (LCA) 2009

- The LCA provides for children’s rights and welfare.
- Definition of “child”: A person below the age of 18 years.
- Right to non-discrimination: A child shall have the right to live free from any discrimination.
- Rights to name and nationality: A child shall have a right to a name, nationality, and knowledge of his biological parents and extended family.
Right to grow up with parents

- Duty to maintain a child: It shall be the duty of a parent, guardian, or any other person having custody of a child to maintain that child. It gives the child the right to:
  - food
  - shelter
  - clothing
  - medical care, including immunization
  - education and guidance
  - liberty
  - right to play and leisure.
Rights to parental property

- A child shall have the right to life, dignity, respect, leisure, liberty, health, education, and shelter from her/his parents.
- Right to opinion.

Harmful employment

- A person shall not employ or engage a child in any activity that may be harmful to her/his health, education, or mental, physical, or moral development.
- Protection from torture and degrading treatment.
The LCA provides for immature age (juveniles) as follows:

- A person under the age of 10 years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.
- A person under the age of 12 years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission s/he had the capacity to know that s/he ought not to do the act or make the omission.
- A male person under the age of 12 years is presumed to be incapable of consenting to sexual intercourse.
National Policies and Plans on GBV

- The National Plan of Action in Tanzania for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children 2001–2015 is the main document that has set the grounds for reduction and eradication of violence against women and girls in Tanzania.

- The National Plan of Action focuses on the amendment of the laws that directly affect women’s and children’s rights, such as the Sexual Offenses (Special Provisions) Act, (SOSPA) 1998, The Law of Marriage Act No. 5 of 1971 Sections, 13.23 (1), 114,160, as well as inheritance rights and amendment of laws on children that include Affiliation Ordinance Cap 278/1949 (amendment) 1964.
Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) as Related to GBV and VAC

**ACTIVITY:**
Small group discussion
Discuss the meaning of SRHR and how these apply to GBV and VAC (10 min.)
SRHR are essential preconditions for gender equity.

Conversely, gender equity has a strong bearing on the SRHR of women.

A full sexual and reproductive health package includes, among other things, the prevention and management of GBV and VAC.
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

The Cairo Programme of Action defined SRHR as: “A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being...not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes...” (para 72)
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

A full sexual and reproductive health package includes:

- Family planning/birth spacing services
- Antenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care
- Management of obstetric and neonatal complications
- Management and treatment of complications resulting from abortion (i.e. post-abortion care) and linkage to voluntary family planning services
- Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV and AIDS
- Early diagnosis and treatment of breast and cervical cancers
- Promotion, education, and support for breastfeeding
- Prevention and appropriate fertility treatments
- Active discouragement of harmful practices such as FGM/C
- Adolescent sexual and reproductive health services
- Prevention and management of GBV.
Despite the fact that some categories of key populations have not been decriminalized, the Government of Tanzania developed a National Guideline for Key Populations for HIV Prevention in 2015, which also covers issues of GBV prevention and response.
According to the National Guideline for Comprehensive Package of HIV Interventions for Key Populations, there is a need to focus on addressing key populations who are discriminated against and stigmatized resulting in making them vulnerable to GBV, HIV, and STIs.

Key populations include female sex workers (FSWs), people who inject drugs (PWID) and men who have sex with other men (MSM).
ACTIVITY:

Groups to work together to respond to Scenario 1 in Worksheet 1.4.1.

(20 min.)
Poverty is defined as a pronounced deprivation of wellbeing, comprising many dimensions.

It includes low income and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity.

Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one’s life.

The World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than US$1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day, and moderate poverty as less than $2 or $5 a day.
• GBV and VAC impact productivity, health, and wellbeing and can result in increased poverty, which in turn undermines development.
• Improved economic status is assumed to reduce the risk of partner violence.
• Women who are employed or wage-earners become less dependent and thus enhance their position within the household by their financial contribution.
• Women also gain access to support networks from their greater exposure to the community, thus further strengthening the effectiveness with which they are able to act as their own agents.
• Poverty reduction interventions that do not consider and address underlying gender dynamics within communities can increase the risk of GBV and VAC, negating positive economic and social impacts of the interventions.
• GBV and VAC obstruct participation in development activities.
• GBV and VAC hinder progress towards poverty alleviation.
GBV and the Economy

- GBV takes an economic toll on countries.
- GBV affects savings, investment, and growth.
- GBV is not only a serious public health problem and a violation of human rights, but also has large economic costs. It affects productivity and earnings, and it taxes the health care and judicial systems.
- GBV severely limits contributions to social and economic development.
- GBV is also a major cause of ill health, an impediment to the accumulation of human capital, and a major factor in the intergenerational transmission of violence from parents to children.
ACTIVITY:
Participants work together to discuss the links between HIV and GBV/VAC (10 min.)
Unequal gender relations are a key factor undermining women's ability to protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

Economic violence may increase the risk of acquiring HIV by deepening gender inequalities.

GBV may prevent women from being able to negotiate and practice safer sex.

Experiencing GBV may be associated with engaging in HIV risk behaviors, such as unprotected or transactional sex.
Child sexual abuse is an important facet of GBV, with implications for HIV risk and vulnerability.

Sexual abuse is associated with risky behavior. The Tanzania National Violence against Children Survey (2011) showed lower condom use among females and males with a history of childhood sexual violence than among those without such a history.

Tanzanian females and males with a history of childhood sexual violence are almost twice more likely to have multiple sex partners than those not abused in childhood.
HIV, GBV, and VAC

- Trading sex for money or goods was more prevalent among young girls who had experienced childhood sexual violence than among those who had not.
- Combined with higher levels of poor condom use, abused children are at considerably higher sexual risks for contracting HIV than their counterparts who were not abused.
- Men are likely to engage in HIV risk behaviors, such as not using condoms with multiple casual sexual partners.
- HIV has both immediate impacts and long-term consequences, which together fuel the dynamic between GBV and VAC, poverty, and development.
HIV, GBV, and VAC

- VAC is associated with increased chance of survivors perpetrating and experiencing GBV during adulthood.
- Studies have demonstrated a link between GBV, VAC, and HIV infection with violence as a risk factor for HIV, as well as a consequence of being identified as having HIV (WHO 2005).
- HIV-positive women face the risk of abandonment by their partners, families, and friends, as well as the risk of violence due to their HIV-positive status.
- The sexual exploitation of girls and women is one of the most extreme forms of GBV and an ongoing factor in the spread of HIV.
HIV, GBV, and VAC

- GBV increases woman’s risk for HIV infection through forced or coerced sex in several ways:
  - Physiology: female genital structures are more prone to infection.
  - Forced or violent intercourse can cause abrasions that increase risk of infection.
  - Ability to negotiate for safer sex is limited.
- GBV and VAC play a crucial and devastating role in increasing the risk of HIV infection of women and children.
HIV Infection and AIDS as a Consequence of GBV and VAC

- In any act of sexual intercourse, if one partner is infected then there is a chance of transmitting the infection to the other partner.
- Risk of HIV transmission increases during violent or forced-sex situations.
- The abrasions caused through forced penetration facilitate entry of the virus.
- The risk of HIV transmission from violent encounters is especially true for adolescent girls, whose reproductive tracts are less fully developed.
Fear of violence is an undermining factor to seeking treatment.

Women may hesitate to be tested for HIV or fail to return for the results because they are afraid that disclosing their HIV-positive status may result in physical violence, expulsion from their home, or social ostracism.

Violence at home increases vulnerability, making it less likely for women to engage in reproductive and child health services.
Relationship between GBV and HIV

Barriers and Contributing Factors

- Norms, attitudes, and beliefs that condone GBV
- Lack of awareness and knowledge of GBV problems
- Stigma associated with GBV that keeps GBV hidden
- Harmful relationship dynamics
- Lack of services
- Weak policies/laws and legal judicial systems
- Social/political tumult

HIV-Related Consequences

- Experience of any form of GBV
- Experience of GBV in the form of forced sexual intercourse
- Lack of ability/self-efficacy to negotiate safe sex
- Engagement in high-risk sex
- Increased risk of HIV exposure
- Experience/fear of GBV if HIV+ status becomes known to others
- Barriers to getting HIV test and knowing status
- Barriers to accessing care and treatment

Those in need of HIV services not getting them
Key Points

- Tanzania is signatory to a number of international GBV and VAC documents.
- GBV- and VAC-related social burdens are enormous, though so far difficult to quantify.
Evaluation

- List important human rights laws for GBV and VAC.
- Why are GBV and VAC a public health concern?
Questions
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