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| Title | **How to Stop the Use of Gender-based Violence** |
| Objective | * Develop a plan to help prevent GBV |
| Target Audience | Men |
| Group size | 20 |
| Estimated time | 40 minutes |
| Materials | Flip chart paper, markers and tape |
| Printouts/  downloadable resources | [Questions on the Prevention of GBV](https://www.threemountains.academy/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Questions-for-discussion-on-the-prevention-of-GBV.docx) |
| Source | [Journeys of transformation](https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://promundoglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Journeys-of-Transformation.pdf) |

This exercise follows the exercise on gender-based violence.

**1. Steps:**

Small group work (20 minutes)

* Divide participants into small groups of three or four.
* Ask the groups to discuss ways in which they can help to stop the four forms of GBV within their communities.
* Give each group the questions handout:
* Are any of the four forms of GBV present in your home or in your community?
* Who can be a victim of GBV?
* Do you think GBV is an issue that needs to be addressed?
* Who will you involve in helping to prevent GBV?

Whole group work (15 minutes)

* Allow each group to present their ideas. Write or draw these ideas on a large sheet of flip chart paper, putting each new idea inside a thought bubble.
* At the end, check to see whether there are any similar ideas between the groups and discuss which ideas might be the most effective and which ones might be easiest to implement.
* From this discussion, agree a plan of action that each participant can take home and follow to help prevent GBV amongst families in their villages.
* Before ending the session, ask whether participants have any remaining questions about the session and make sure that the homework is clear to them.

**Homework:** Set participants the homework of becoming a champion for change in their local communities and helping to involve more people in the anti-GBV action plan.

Each participant should start by helping his wife or partner with household chores such as washing dishes, cooking and cleaning.

Participants should also be encouraged to compliment their partner and show appreciation for the hard work she does.

**2. Key message**:

The four forms of gender-based violence are a real issue in society. This exercise helps to raise awareness and encourages people to tackle GBV within their local community by becoming champions for change.

**3. Notes for facilitators:**

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| There are 4 types of violence. In short:   * Physical: hurts the body * Emotional: hurts feelings * Sexual: controls sexuality * Economic: controls access to money, property, or resources   A longer explanation:  *a) Physical violence*  **Physical assault**: Beating, punching, kicking, biting, burning, maiming or killing, with or without weapons, often used in combination with other forms of gender-based violence.  Perpetrated by spouse, intimate partner, family member, friend, acquaintance, stranger, anyone in a position of power.  *b) Emotional violence: can be verbal or non-verbal*  **Abuse/humiliation**: Insulting, degrading, demanding, and compelling the victim to engage in humiliating acts, whether in public or private, denying basic expenses for family survival.  Perpetrated by anyone in a position of power and control; often perpetrated by spouses, intimate partners or family members in a position of authority.  **Confinement**: Isolating a person from friends/family, restricting movements, deprivation of liberty or obstruction, restriction of the right to free movement.  Perpetrated by anyone in a position of power and control, often perpetrated by spouses, intimidate partners or family members in a position of authority.  *c) Sexual violence*  **Rape**: The fact that a person is involved into sex inter without consent by force, intimidation, prices and others.  **Conjugal rape**: Coercing a spouse into sexual relation without that spouse’s consent, by way of force, intimidation, Prices and others. Both spouses have equal rights as to sexual intercourse, reproductive health and family planning. It is forbidden to have sex without the other person’s consent.  **Sexual abuse**: Actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, including inappropriate touching, by force or under unequal or coercive conditions. This type of violence is perpetrated by any person in a position of power, authority and control.  **Sexual harassment**: Any unwelcome or unsolicited sexual attention, demand for sexual access or favours, sexual innuendo or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, or display of pornographic material. Sexual harassment at the work floor is harassment of a sexual nature that interferes with work, can be imposed as a condition of employment and creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.  This type of violence is perpetrated by employers, supervisors or colleagues, teachers, any person in a position of authority, or control.  **Forced/coerced sex**: Sex in exchange for material resources, services and assistance, usually targeting highly vulnerable women or girls unable to meet basic human needs for themselves and/or their children.  This type of violence is perpetrated by any person in a privileged position, in possession of money or control of material resources and services perceived as powerful, for example humanitarian aid workers.  *d. Socio-Economic Violence:*  **Economic Violence**: occurs when the abuser has complete control over the victim's money and other economic resources. Discrimination and /or denial of opportunities, services: Exclusion, denial of access to education, health assistance or remunerated employment, denial of property rights.  Perpetrated by: Spouses, partners, family members, institutions, and organizations, government actors.  **Social exclusion /ostracism based on sexual orientation**: Denial of access to services, social benefits or exercise and enjoyment of civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, imposition of criminal penalties, discriminatory practices or physical and psychological harm and tolerance of discriminatory practices, public or private hostility to homosexual, transsexuals or transvestites.  Perpetrated by: Family members, institutions, and organizations, government, actors.  **Obstructive legislative practice**: Denial of access to exercise and enjoy civil, social, economic, cultural and political rights, mainly to women. In addition to the above traditional categorization of GBV forms, it seems important to highlight some forms that are not currently observed in Rwanda but seen the evolution of the society, interveners and communities might be aware of these types of GBV in order to prevent them.  **Forced marriage**: Arranged marriage against the victim’s, often a dowry is paid to the family, when refused; there are often violent consequences for the victims.  Perpetrated by Parents or family members.  Source: [Migeprof gender training manual](http://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/_migrated/content_uploads/GBV_Training_MODULE_English_Version.pdf) |