



**FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**  
*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

**ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE-  
CENTERED APPROACHES ORIENTATION  
TRAINING FOR FSS PARTNERS**  
*WHAT IS GBV AND HOW DOES IT RELATE TO FOOD  
SECURITY, ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT?*

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of the United Nations

# SESSION 4 : WHAT IS GBV AND HOW DOES IT RELATE TO FOOD SECURITY, ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT?

- Learning objectives**
- By the end of the session, FSS partners:
- can define gender-based violence and basic concepts related to GBV.
  - can list common categories of GBV.
  - can identify the root causes, contributing factors of GBV and potential consequences of GBV.
  - can explain how GBV affects food security, agriculture, environment and energy access.



# BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV



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## GENDER vs. SEX

Gender refers to the social differences between females and males throughout the life cycle 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, power and resources for females and males in any culture. (IASC, 2006)

Sex refers to the innate biological categories of male or female. For example: men grow a beard, have sperms, women do not. Or: only women can breastfeed, have menstruations, men do not.

## GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. (IASC, 2006)

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN [ AND GIRLS] (VAWG)

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women[and girls]. (DEVAW, 1993)

# BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

## CORE PEOPLE-RELATED ISSUES

are used to refer to gender, age, diversity and disability, along with two key related response frameworks; protection and communicating with communities. (gFSC&GNC)

## GENDER DISCRIMINATION

is differential treatment of individuals on the grounds of gender. (FMARD, 2016)

## GENDER ROLES

are refer to social and behavioral norms that, within a specific culture, are widely considered to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex. These often determine the traditional responsibilities and tasks assigned to men, women, boys and girls.

<https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=letter&hook=G&sortkey=&sortorder=&fullsearch=0&page=1>

## GENDER RELATIONS

are relations between men, [boys], [girls] and women in terms of access to resources and decision making. It is the relative positions of men, [boys], [girls] and women in the division of resources, responsibilities, benefits, rights, power and privileges. (FMARD, 2016)

# BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

## GENDER MAINSTREAMING

is a globally recognized a strategy for achieving gender equality. It is a strategy for making women's, [girls'] as well as men's, [boys'] concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. (IASC, 2006)



MARCUS WARD & CO

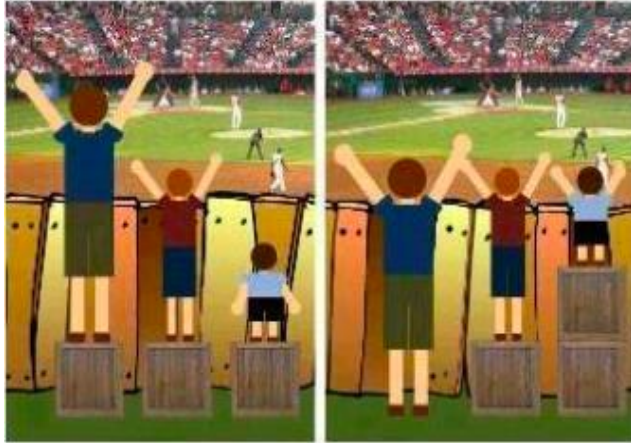


W.J.M

THE FOX AND STORK.

# BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

Equality is not always Justice



This is EQUALITY

This is JUSTICE

## GENDER EQUALITY,

or equality between women and men, girls and boys, refers to the equal enjoyment by women, girls, boys and men of rights, opportunities, resources and rewards. Equality does not mean that women, [girls], [boys] and men are the same but that their enjoyment of rights, opportunities and life chances are not governed or limited by whether they were born female or male. (IASC, 2006)

## GENDER EQUITY

is fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between men, [boys], [girls] and women. (FMARD, 2016)

## GENDER ANALYSIS

examines the relationships between females and males and their access to and control of resources, their roles and the constraints they face relative to each other. A gender analysis should be integrated into the humanitarian needs assessment and in all sector assessments or situational analyses to ensure that gender-based injustices and inequalities are not exacerbated by humanitarian interventions. (IASC, 2006)

# BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV



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## GENDER SENSITIVE

is the recognition of the differences and inequities between women's and men's needs, roles, responsibilities and identities.

[http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender\\_def\\_Equal\\_TCA\\_June.htm](http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender_def_Equal_TCA_June.htm)

## GENDER-BLINDNESS

describes research analysis, policies advocacy materials, project and programme design and implementation which do not explicitly recognize existing gender differences concerning reproductive roles of both men and women. (FMARD, 2016)



## GENDER LENS

or gender perspective means approaching or examining an issue, paying particular attention to the potentially different ways that men and women are or might be impacted. This is also called using or looking through a „gender lens.“ In a sense, it is exactly that: a filter or a lens that specifically highlights real or potential differences between men, [boys] , [girls] and women.  
[http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender\\_def\\_Equal\\_TCA\\_June.htm](http://www.rodicovstvo.sk/buletin/gender_def_Equal_TCA_June.htm)

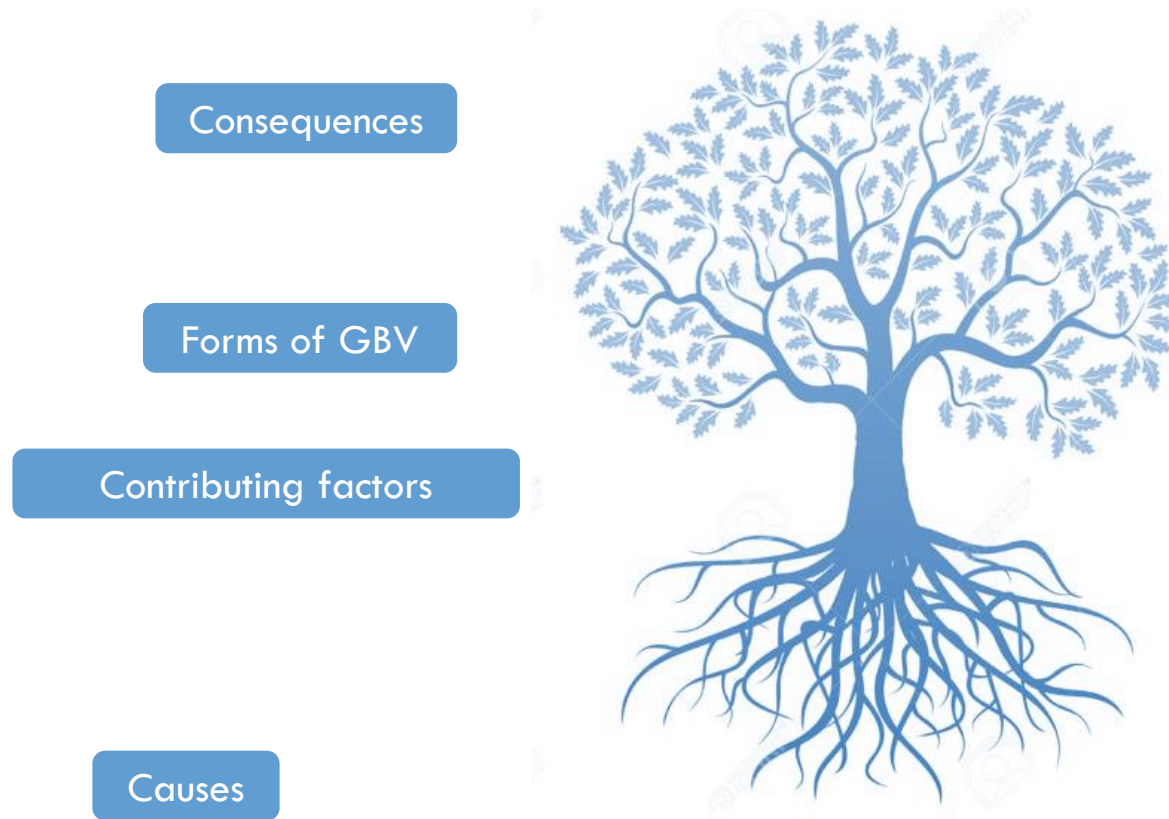




# BASIC CONCEPTS

**Cfr. Gender-related definitions paper**

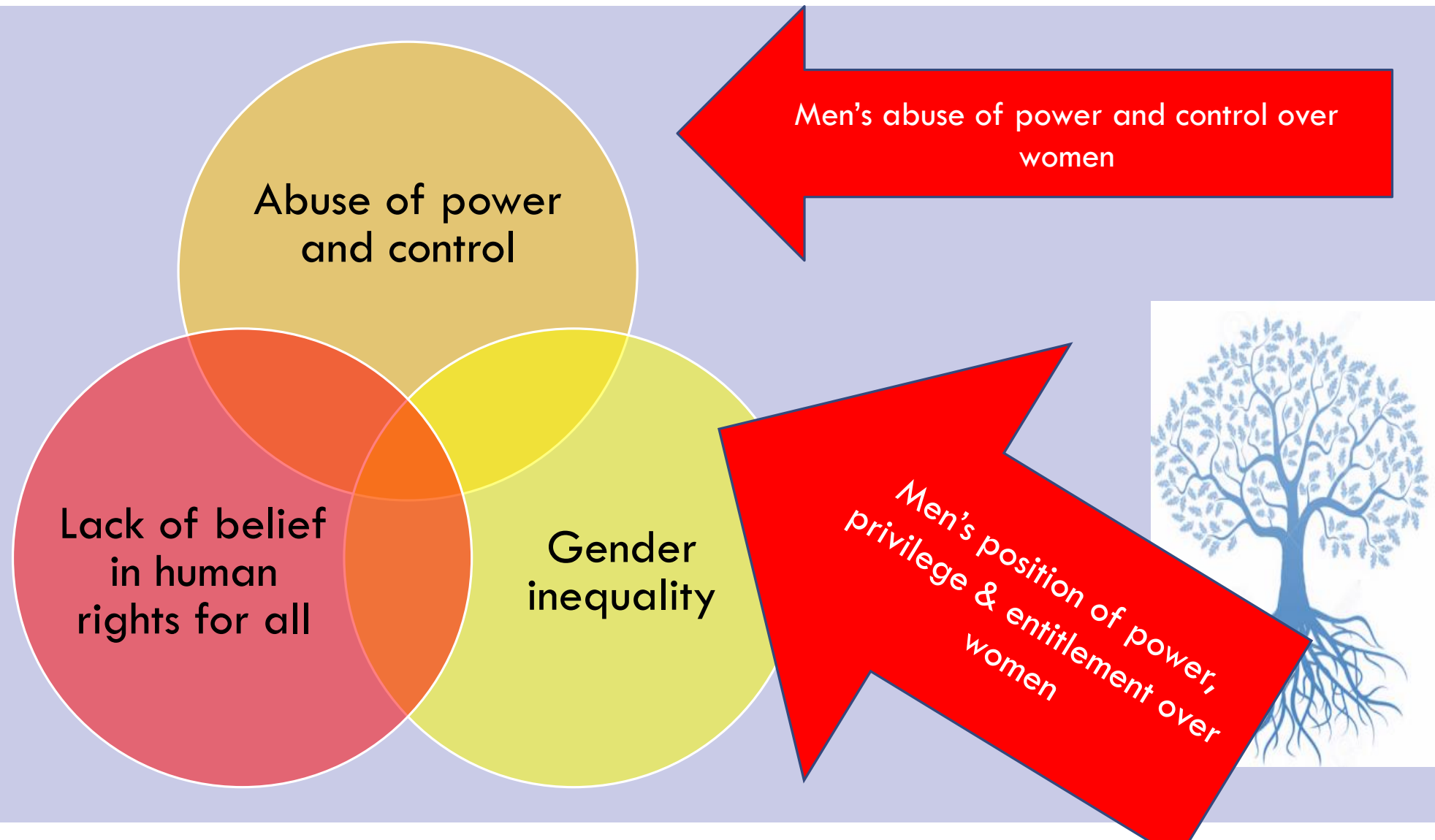
# THE GBV PROBLEM TREE



# TYPES OF GBV THAT ARE RELEVANT TO FSS

- **Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment(any type of unwanted sexual attention) in all public and private spheres of life, forced prostitution, sexual trafficking, use of a weapon to force into a sexual act, touching sexual parts of the girl's/boy's/ man's/woman's body, Touching in a sexual manner against the will of the girl/boy/man/woman (e.g. kissing, grabbing, fondling).**
- **Emotional/psychological violence includes threats, humiliation, mocking and controlling behaviours, insulting, yelling, recalling past mistakes, constant criticism, expressing negative expectations, opportunities, discriminating.**
- **Denial of resources, opportunities involves denying access of the victim to financial resources, property, healthcare, education, or the labour market, and denying them participation in economic decision-making.**
- **Harmful practices such as child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation, and crimes committed in the name of so-called “honour”, dowry-related violence, breast ironing (flattening).**
- **Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA):**
  - ❖ **Sexual abuse is actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature by force or under unequal conditions.**
  - ❖ **Sexual exploitation is any abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. <http://www.pseataaskforce.org/en/overview>**

# MAIN CAUSES ROOT OF GBV



# CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

**Alcohol / drug abuse**

**Poverty**

**Availability of food;  
fuel; income generation**

**Conflict**

**Collapse of traditional  
society and family  
support system**

**Religious, cultural,  
and/or family beliefs  
and practices**

**Lack of police  
protection; lack of laws  
protecting against GBV**

**Boredom, lack of  
services, activities or  
programs**

**Impunity**

**Loss of male power /  
role in family and  
community**

**Men seeking to assert  
power**

**Retaliation**

**Tool / strategy of war**

**Lack of  
education/awareness**

**Leadership  
predominantly male**

# CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

- They can increase the likelihood of, and risk of, GBV occurring but are not the main reason why it occurs.
- They perpetuate and make worse GBV and influence the type and extent of GBV in any setting.

# CONSEQUENCES

## Fatal outcomes

Murder, suicide,  
maternal  
mortality, infant  
mortality, AIDS-  
related



## Non-fatal outcomes

Acute physical, chronic  
physical, reproductive, mental  
health, emotional &  
psychological after effects of  
GBV, social & economical  
consequences



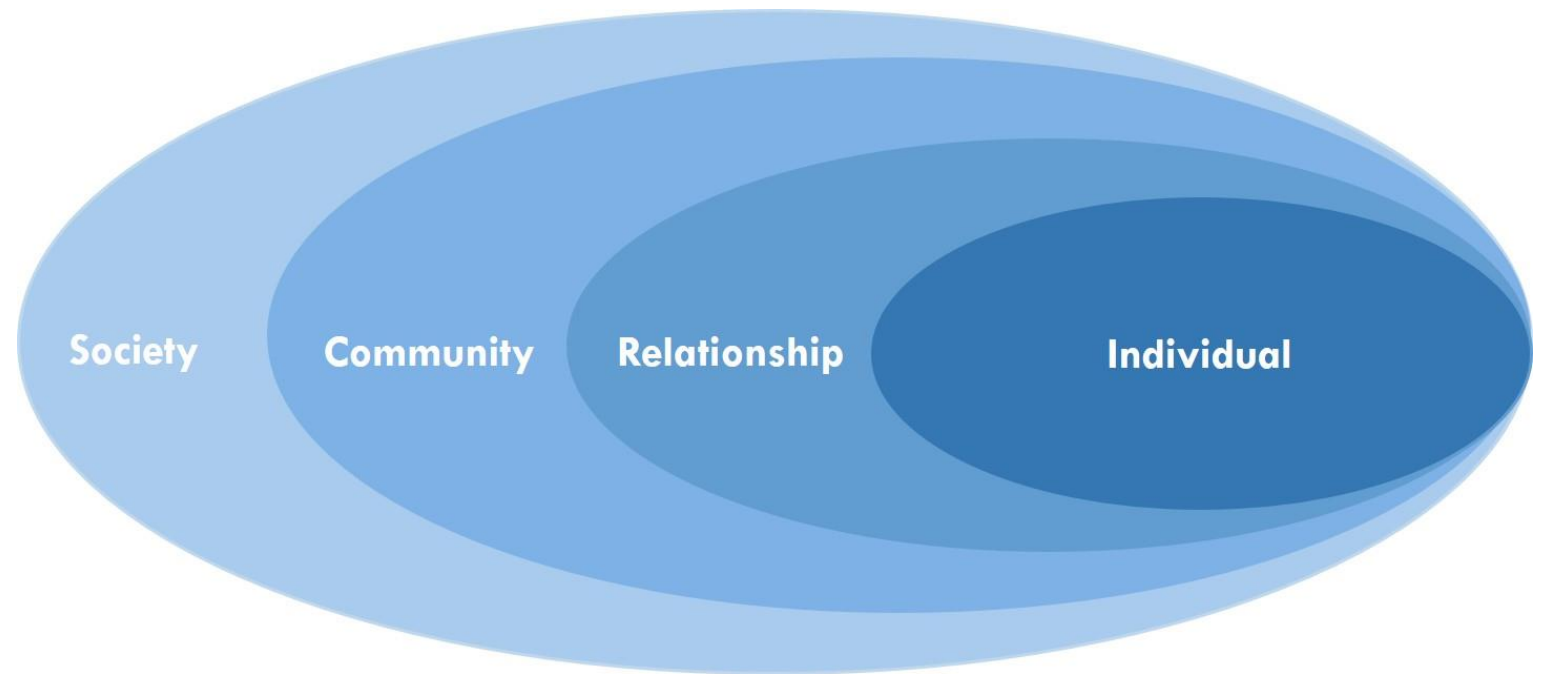
# CONSEQUENCES

Individual level

Relationship level

Community level

Society level





# FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT GBV WORLDWIDE

More than almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.



Worldwide, almost 750 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. Child marriage is more common in West and Central Africa, where over 4 in 10 girls were married before age 18, and about 1 in 7 were married or in union before age 15.

Some national reports show around 70 percent women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.

# FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT GBV WORLDWIDE

Worldwide, up to 50% of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 16 years of age.



Over 133 million girls and women in 29 countries in the Middle East and Africa have experienced some form of FGM/C.

Around 120 million girls, or approximate 1 in 10, have experienced force sexual acts at some point in their lives.

Adult women account for 51 per cent of all human trafficking victims detected globally. Women and girls together account for 71 per cent, with girls representing nearly three out of every four child trafficking victims. Nearly three out of every four trafficked women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation

# FIGURES ABOUT THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA CRISIS



Food and Agriculture Organization  
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- **1.78 million** people are displaced due to the ongoing conflict. **77% of the total amount of 1,782,490 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria is located in Borno State, with Adamawa State accounting for 9% and Yobe State for 6%.** (2018 XXI February IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix)
- About 3.7 million people are projected to be in crisis or emergency phases of food and nutrition security during the 2018 lean season (Cadre Harmonisé phases 3 to 5). (HRP 2018)
- **5.8 million** people with protection needs. (HRP 2018)
- **2.9 million** children with protection needs. The physical safety and psycho-social wellbeing of 2.5 million of girls and boys in northeast Nigeria remains greatly compromised due to the protracted exposure to extensive protection threats and brutal violence. (HRP 2018)
- Girls and boys in particular continue to be targeted by sexual and other forms of GBV, including child marriage, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation and the worst forms of child labour. (HRP 2018)

# FIGURES ABOUT THE NORTH EAST NIGERIA CRISIS



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

- Boys and girls have been increasingly used as improvised explosive devices bearers by non-state armed groups: the number of children recruited and used in so-called “suicide” attacks in 2017 (117) is three times higher than the number for the last three years combined.
- An estimated 2.4 million people have been identified to be in need of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.
- About 48 per cent of IDPs are women, many of whom are heads of households living in crowded, culturally inappropriate conditions.
- Adolescent girls are perhaps the most at-risk of GBV, particularly sexual violence. They are often targeted while performing basic tasks such as travelling to water points, collecting firewood to cook food and going to the communal latrines. They are often exposed to SEA, forced into prostitution, early marriages and survival sex in exchange for food, restrictions on their freedom of movement and basic needs deprivation.

# GBV & FOOD INSECURITY & ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT

- The links between GBV and food insecurity are clear.
- For example, people who have been exposed to GBV may suffer psychosocial or physical harm, stigma and exclusion, and consequently be unable to generate income and care for their dependants.
- Food insecurity may exacerbate some forms of GBV. For example, women and girls who are traditionally tasked with finding fuel to prepare food, may need to venture to unsafe areas to collect firewood and be exposed to risk of assault.
- The **FAO/UNHCR Rapid Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) survey (April 2017)** found that a total of **96%** of the surveyed households in Jere depend on fuelwood or charcoal for cooking and nearly **20%** of the households reported that at least one person in their community had experienced **SGBV** while collecting fuelwood.
- Within households, domestic violence can rise during periods of food scarcity, and may decline as assistance fills the food gap.

# GBV & FOOD INSECURITY & ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT

- Women heads of households may engage in transactional sex to be able to meet food needs, and parents may push for early marriage for their daughters in the hope they will have their food needs met elsewhere.
- Food or cash assistance in itself may also unintentionally contribute to GBV. A food distribution site that is located in an unsafe area, or is far from where people live, may expose women to sexual violence.
- Cash delivered to women without taking into consideration gender roles and responsibilities may unintentionally increase domestic violence in a society that is strictly opposed to women having control over economic resources.
- According to the IOM DTM XXI, 98% of IDPs in Borno State have access to livelihood activities in camps and camp-like settings, such as daily labourer (30%), petty trade (27%), farming (23%), collection of fuelwood (17%), agro-pastoralism (1%), fishing (1%).

# GBV & FOOD INSECURITY & ENERGY ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT



- The issue of limited energy access is a very pressing one in North-East Nigeria and is aggravated by conflict and negative impacts of climate change.
- As women and girls depend on sale of firewood for household income is important considering linking alternative energy programmes with income-generating activities for them.


## GENDER POLICY IN AGRICULTURE



August, 2016

# USEFUL RESOURCES FOR READING

**Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action**  
*Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery*



- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- Child Protection
- Education
- Food Security and Agriculture
- Health
- Housing, Land and Property
- Humanitarian Mine Action
- Livelihoods
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Shelter, Settlement and Recovery
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Humanitarian Operations Support Sectors

**IASC**  
Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Global Protection Cluster  
IASC Extension and Response

