Overcoming sexual violence in the context of HIV

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AIDSFocus Meeting
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Bern



introducing myself....

- Diagnosed with HIV 1992
- Medical termination

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Some definitions.....

- Violence against women
- Intimate partner violence
- Violence against women living with HIV

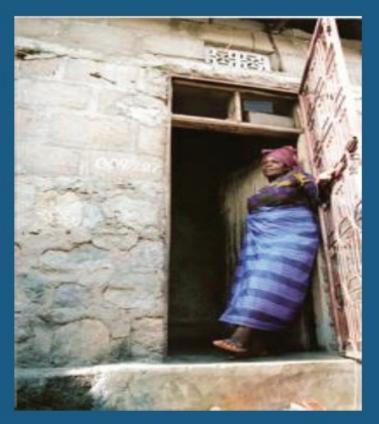


What is violence against women?

'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'

UN General Assembly resolution 48/104

 Includes sexual abuse of children, rape, intimate partner violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking & harmful traditional practices







What is intimate partner violence?

" actual or threatened physical or sexual violence or psychological and emotional abuse directed towards a spouse, ex-spouse, current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, or current or former dating partner."

Examples

Physical slapping, kicking, burning, strangulation

Sexual coerced sex through force, threats, intimidation etc.

Psychological isolation, verbal aggression, humiliation, stalking,

withholding funds, controlling victim's access to health

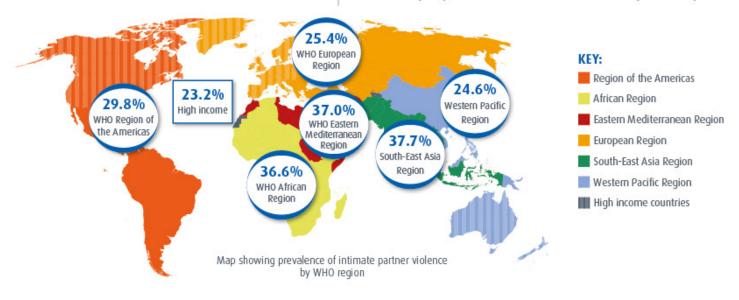
care or employment





VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: PREVALENCE

1 in 3 women throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner



HEALTH IMPACT: Women exposed to intimate partner violence are

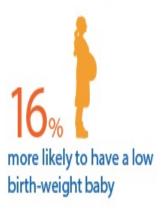


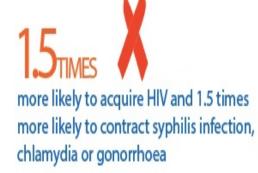
Mental Health





Sexual and Reproductive Health





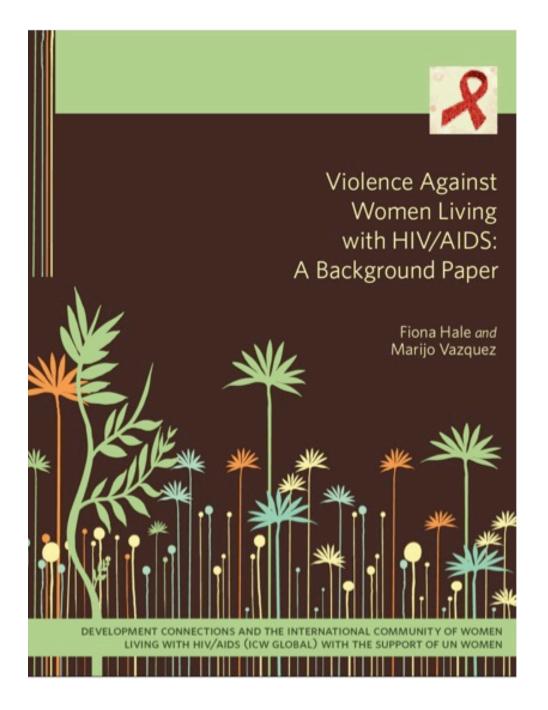
Death and Injury



of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner have experienced injuries as a result

38%

of all murders of women globally were reported as being committed by their intimate partners



"Violence against positive women is: any act, structure or process in which power is exerted in such a way as to cause physical, sexual, psychological, financial or legal harm to women living with HIV." 2011



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

So who experiences this?

• Here are some examples – but they don't cover everyone....

Stepping Stones with Children workshop, Dar es Salaam Tanzania, Dec 2013 orphaned and/or vulnerable 5-8 year olds

Why might children not want to talk about being abused?

- Boy one day I was hungry and asked my sister for food.
 She refused. So I told my mother but she said I was lying.
 So now I'm afraid of telling her anything.
- Boy I was beaten at home with a belt.
- Girl when I told my mum, I was beaten. Now I'm afraid of saying anything.
- We are afraid of being beaten if we report sexual abuse.
- We feel shy.
- We fear we will stop being loved by our carers.



In gangs...

"Rape has become a weapon of choice because it is the only weapon that can't be detected when the police stop and search us"

Young female survivor of a gang, London



In families...

"When I was raped by my uncle when I was 17, my father said it was my fault because I was wearing 'provocative' shorts"

Young woman with HIV, Latin America



By partners who use drugs...

"A study in Georgia found that 42% of women living with men who inject drugs had been physically abused by their partners"



By clients...

"Sex workers usually try to use condoms, but many customers do not want to use them; they offer to increase the price and beat you up if you refuse.

What do you do when you are HIV-positive? I was beaten up because I refused to not use a condom, but I did not want to pass on HIV." N.D.S. (Senegal)



Against transgender women...

"Rape is also commonly reported by transgender women...... an estimated 19% of transgender women globally were living with HIV"



Against lesbian and/or bisexual women...

"In particular, HIV policy and programming often neglect the documented area of targeted gender-based and homophobic violence against women who identify as lesbians, including so-called "corrective" or "curative" rape.

UNAIDS and ATHENA 2011



In institutions...

"In Asia-Pacific region... 228 of the (>750 women living with HIV) surveyed were encouraged to consider sterilization, with 86 of them indicating that they did not have the option to decline."



In conflict...

"Conflict does not cause sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), although it may manifest new forms of GBV in those settings.

Sexual violence takes on new forms as a consequence of conflict and is often times used as a tactic of warfare, whether randomly, opportunistically or systematically."

Men-Engage /UNFPA 2012

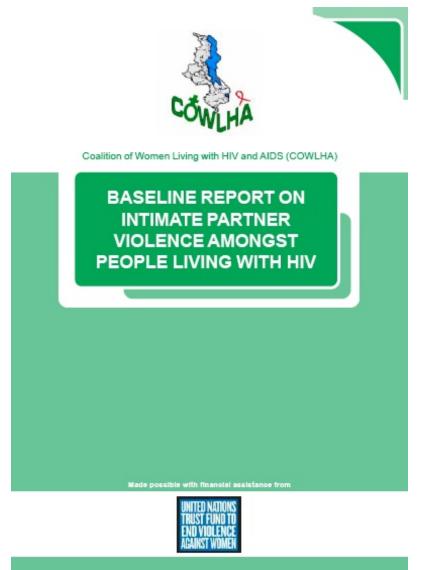
In "peaceful" rural communities...

"I used to abuse my wife when she went to the hospital to collect her ARV treatment. because she used to come back late at night and I didn't like it."

Village headman, Malawi, 2013



COWLHA IPV Baseline study 2012...



CONSEQUENCES OF IPV ON COUPLES, HOUSEHOLDS AND OVERALL HIV/ AIDS MANAGEMENT:

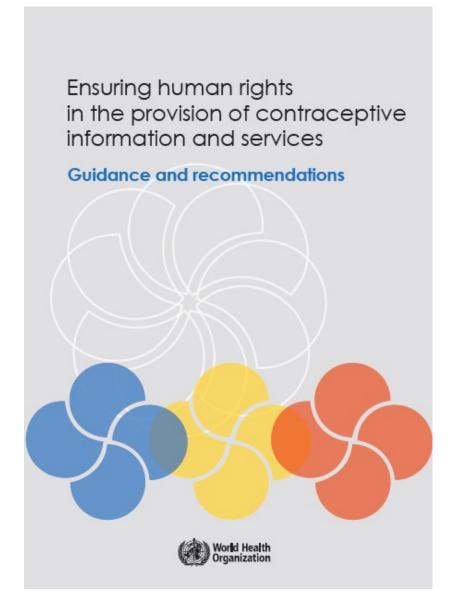
- 1. REFUSAL TO CONTINUE ART
- 2. INCONSISTENCY IN FOLLOWING ART GUIDELINES

"Seeking Safety: Stepping Stones in Malawi"

https://vimeo.com/69251113



WHO and Human Rights...



"Given that the realization of human rights within contraceptive information and services is not a research area that lends itself to randomized controlled trials or comparative observational studies, much of the evidence available for the priority topics could not be readily synthesized using the GRADE approach."

WHO, 2014

AWID CSW 58 Round-up...

- ✓ Gender equality as stand-alone goal & integrated
- ✓ Violence against women and girls
- ✓ Key role of women's rights & community organisations
- ✓ Some SRHR, legal abortion, CSE
- X Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity
- X Vienna Declaration on Human Rights
- X Sex workers
- X No links between SRHR & sustainable development
- X Funding & accountability for women's rights

Anand Grover, Human Rights Lawyer and UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health.....

"Are positive people there as tokens or are they effectively making decisions? Are affected persons involved from A to Z? Democratic and inclusive processes are essential to achieving human rights, and are at the core of better governance and better health outcomes."



Thankyou!

www.salamandertrust.net

www.steppingstonesfeedback.org

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