



A GUIDE TO PROGRAMMING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

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April 2009

Draft for Discussion Purposes

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Gender-Based Violence Defined	1
The Problem.....	2
USAID Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence.....	4
Strategies for Reducing the Prevalence and Impact of GBV on Women and Girls	6
Conclusion	11
Appendix 1: Gender-Based Violence Terms and Definitions	13
Appendix 2: Gender-Based Violence Throughout a Women's Life	15

INTRODUCTION

Eliminating gender-based violence (GBV) has long been a goal of the United States with USAID addressing GBV for nearly two decades. The equal participation of women in the political, economic and social spheres of societies across the world is a key ingredient for democratic development. Unless women fully enjoy their human rights, to which freedom from violence is inextricably bound, progress toward development will continue to fall short. Promoting women's rights and reducing gender-based violence are necessary to increase the effectiveness of development globally. Gender-based violence is manifested in many of the areas in which USAID works, cutting across both development and humanitarian assistance objectives.

This guide is based on a comprehensive conceptual framework and is intended to provide practical recommendations for USAID staff in order to make USAID assistance more effective and responsive to gender-based violence, a global issue that can threaten sustainable development.

The guide is not a checklist but is intended to both raise awareness concerning GBV and the impact it has on USAID's work and provide guidance to development programmers and implementing partners. It contains the following sections:

- A definition of gender-based violence;
- A description of the depth and breadth of the problem and its implications for USAID's work;
- A framework for addressing gender-based violence; and
- Strategies for reducing the prevalence and impact of GBV.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DEFINED

Gender-based violence (GBV) results in physical, sexual and psychological harm to both men and women and includes any form of violence or abuse that targets men or women on the basis of their sex.¹ Unequal power relations between men and women significantly contribute to gender violence. In fact, gender-based violence is intended to maintain gender inequalities and/or reinforce traditional gender roles for both men and women.

Although men and boys are also victims of GBV, especially in trafficking, conflict and educational settings, the majority of GBV victims worldwide are female. Accordingly, this guide will highlight prevention and response interventions for reducing gender violence against women and girls. At the same time, programs cannot be limited to women only; men and boys must be actively involved in order to end gender violence.

Gender-based violence experienced by women and girls includes but is not limited to: battering and other forms of intimate partner violence including marital rape; sexual

¹ See Appendix 1 for terms and definitions related to gender-based violence.

violence; dowry-related violence; female infanticide; sexual abuse of female children in the household; honor crimes; early marriage; forced marriage; female genital cutting and other traditional practices harmful to women; sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions; commercial sexual exploitation; trafficking of girls and women; and violence perpetrated against domestic workers.

Gender-based violence cuts across public and private spheres, including: home, school and work, and takes place during peacetime and conflict. It includes violence that is perpetuated or condoned by the state. It is both a human rights and a development issue, with negative consequences for both women and men.

THE PROBLEM

Violence against women cuts a wide swath of suffering and death across the entire globe. The following statistics provide a snapshot of the depth and breadth of the problem.

- Globally an estimated one woman in five will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime.²
- Violence's toll on women's health exceeds that of traffic accidents and malaria combined.³
- Violence kills and disables the same number of women between the ages of 15 and 44 as cancer does.⁴
- Up to one in five women reports being sexually abused before the age of 15.⁵
- More than 130 million girls have been subjected to female genital cutting worldwide.
- Approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders and millions more are trafficked within their own countries. Approximately 80 percent of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors.⁶
- Son preference has dramatically skewed male to female ratios in parts of the world. Chinese government reports show the sex ratio for newborns to be 118 boys to 100 girls, with a ratio of 130:100 in the rural areas, compared to an average of 104 boys to 107 girls in developed countries. It is estimated that by

² Heise, L., M. Ellsberg, and M. Gottemoeller. 1999. "Ending Violence against Women." *Population Reports*. Series L. No. 11. Baltimore, Maryland: Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health.

³ UN Millennium Project 2005a, pp. 15 and 110.

⁴ UN Millennium Project 2005a, pp. 15 and 110.

⁵ <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/women/en/index.html>

⁶ U.S. Department of State. 2007. *The 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. State Department

2020, men of marriageable age in China will have difficulty finding mates, resulting in significant social problems.⁷

- The cost to national governments is manifested in higher health care expenditures, demands on courts, police and schools and losses in educational achievement, worker earnings and productivity.⁸ In Chile, for example, women's lost earnings due to violence were calculated at \$1.56 billion in 1996, which was more than two percent of the country's GDP.⁹ In India women lost an average of seven working days after an incident of violence.¹⁰

Women experience different types of violence across their life cycle, starting even before birth and continuing well past adulthood, into old age. However, sexual abuse such as rape and harassment affects many women and girls regardless of their age (see Appendix 2 for types of violence specific to the life cycle of women).

The Link Between Gender-Based Violence and Development

Globalization, unemployment, poverty, political change and conflict have contributed to economic and social upheaval that have produced a toxic culture of violence in some parts of the world, affecting all aspects of everyday life. Traditional markers of masculinity--employment, land ownership, financial resources to pay the bride price--are becoming increasingly out of reach for too many young men. For some, expressing their manhood has drifted into abusing drugs and alcohol, perpetrating violence against women or becoming members of armed paramilitary groups. The transition from communism to democracy and a market economy in the Europe & Eurasia Region, with its attendant economic uncertainty and disruption to the social fabric, has created an increase in trafficking in persons (TIP) and domestic violence (DV). Traditional gender roles have changed along with globalization and modernization, sometimes fueling violence and abuse. Negotiating this complex web of interrelationships is necessary to put gender-based violence and development into their appropriate context.

The impact of violence against women on development progress goes beyond short-term injury and disability. It often leads to the isolation and even ostracism of the victims, and ultimately, to longer-term mental, medical and economic consequences. In addition, children of both sexes raised in a violent family will be shaped by the experience. As a result, violence may be viewed as the preferred method for resolving disputes or simply getting one's way. This "cycle of violence" can ripple through successive generations creating physical, emotional and psychological scars along with a spiral of dysfunction in

⁷ Wikipedia. 2007. Sex-selective Abortion and Infanticide. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex-selective_abortion_and_infanticide#cite_note-5.

⁸ UNPFA State of World Population Report 2005. <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2005/english/ch7/index.htm>

⁹ Morrison, A. R., and M. B. Orlando. 1999. "Social and Economic Costs of Domestic Violence: Chile and Nicaragua." Ch. 3 in: Morrison, A., and L. Biehl (eds). 1999. *Too Close to Home: Domestic Violence in Latin America*. Washington, D.C.: Inter- American Development Bank. Cited in: UN Millennium Project 2005a.

¹⁰ International Center for Research on Women. 2000. *A Summary Report for a Multi-Site Household Survey*. Domestic Violence in India. No. 3. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women. Cited in: UN Millennium Project 2005a, p. 115.

each affected family. Violence can become a norm in families, communities and societies in general.

Although attention has been given to some forms of violence such as intimate partner violence, other types including trafficking, rape as a weapon of war, gender-based violence in schools, widow abuse and honor killings have emerged as challenges that also require an immediate and direct response by government, donors and civil society alike.

USAID FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Goal

USAID is committed to preventing and responding to gender-based violence by: addressing the root causes of violence; improving violence prevention and victim protection services; responding to the health and economic needs of those affected by gender-based violence; and supporting legislation (and its enforcement) against gender-based violence.

USAID's Role

USAID is positioned to play an important role within the U.S. Government's efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. The Agency's development assistance program encompasses the entire range of activities that help make women and girls less vulnerable to violence and its consequences, through poverty reduction, access to safe migration, peace and reconciliation processes, safe and supportive education systems, the provision of appropriate health services, and promotion of the rule of law as well as equal rights and economic and political opportunities for women.

Principles Underlying USAID's Gender-Based Violence Framework

- **Respect survivors' safety, rights and confidentiality.** Give priority attention to confidentiality, privacy, disclosure and informed consent in all responses to gender-based violence. Great care must be taken not to revictimize the survivor. This not only involves the way information is handled but also official recognition that victim's rights must be accommodated throughout the process. For example, victims should not have to bear the cost of forensic examination, post-exposure treatment for communicable diseases or transport associated with these services. Furthermore, before victims are encouraged to legally report cases of GBV, an assessment should be made of how this could potentially put them at greater risk within their communities.
- **Support multi-sectoral interventions for enhanced effectiveness.** Create a comprehensive response by integrating efforts from all relevant sectors in order to best address the root cause of violence and its consequences. For example, it is important to support and reinforce direct anti-trafficking prevention activities with

girls' education, poverty reduction and economic strengthening programs, provision of health services, and administration of justice and refugee assistance. The justice sector plays an integral role in what will, in many places, amount to a cultural change. Passing new laws is only the first step albeit a very important one since enforcement of the law can be used as a lever for behavioral change. Implementation of a comprehensive approach cannot be overemphasized as complex, multi-layered problems such as GBV cannot be effectively mitigated in a fragmented fashion.

- **Encourage coordination and partnership at all levels.** Coordinate and establish partnerships with multiple stakeholders, such as academic/research organizations, advocacy groups, NGOs, faith-based institutions and the private sector as well as other parts of the U.S. Government, other bilateral and multilateral donors and local, regional and international institutions in order to best facilitate a multi-sectoral, comprehensive approach.
- **Include development and human rights perspectives.** Frame gender-based violence as a development problem and a violation of human rights for which communities and society must be held accountable. This means not only using data to demonstrate to policymakers the magnitude and effects of gender-based violence, but also emphasizing that women have a universal right to live free of violence under all circumstances. 'Culture' or 'tradition' cannot justify violence against women, and communities need to challenge norms that view violence as acceptable or as a private matter.
- **Include monitoring and evaluation as an essential component of GBV programs.** Measure program performance and achievement at the community, regional and national levels. USAID recognizes the inherent challenge in measuring the impact of GBV programs, and has supported initiatives such as the development of a global compendium of monitoring and evaluation indicators on violence against women and girls. This compendium, developed by MEASURE Evaluation¹¹, uses quantitative methods to measure multiple aspects of program performance and achievement across all sectors. Strong monitoring and evaluation contributes to the identification of best practices that can be promoted in future GBV prevention and response programs.
- **Work with men, especially youth, and communities at large, to change attitudes and behaviors.** Engage men and boys in effective ways to reduce gender inequalities and prevent violence through questioning traditional norms associated with femininity and masculinity and reinforcing positive masculine behavior, rather than that which harms women.

¹¹ <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications>

STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING THE PREVALENCE AND IMPACT OF GBV ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

Below are strategies for designing gender-based violence prevention and response activities. They are organized around the five objectives in the Foreign Assistance Framework: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance. This is by no means an exhaustive list of how to address GBV; the intent is to provide USAID technical officers with programming options, which are based on field-tested experience, to help them respond effectively and in a timely manner to gender-based violence in their countries.

1. Peace and Security

The creation of a conflict-free environment is key to mitigating the risk of gender-based violence. Although conflict inflicts suffering on everyone, women and girls are particularly affected by its short-and long-term effects. Conflicts often exacerbate gender disparities, both in society at large and within families, leading to increased levels of violence against women. However, women should not only be seen as victims in this context, because they can also play active roles in the conflict as well as in peace processes.

National Policies and Local Services

- Involve women in conflict prevention, resolution and management efforts at all levels;
- Incorporate a balanced gender perspective into all conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs from the earliest interventions;
- Engage women directly in peace processes as equal participants in negotiation and dialogue;
- Ensure that both women and men are consulted and actively engaged in program planning and implementation in order to avoid “gender backlash.”

2. Governing Justly and Democratically

In order to protect victims of violence, it is important to establish legislation that makes all forms of GBV a crime and to prosecute perpetrators. Justice sector institutions and relevant actors including police officers, prosecutors, judges, public defenders and law enforcement agencies play a vital role in combating GBV and providing access to justice. In addition, it is essential to engage government officials, community leaders and the general public in a dialogue about GBV issues and its negative consequences on the family and community.

National Policies and Local Services

- Develop national plans or strategies to combat GBV;
- Lobby for legislative change to criminalize GBV and to create civil protection orders;
- Instigate change through strong, clearly-written laws;

- Train law enforcement agents, prosecutors, judges, etc. to increase their awareness of GBV, to insure that they no longer think of GBV as simply a “family issue”, and to respond appropriately to instances of GBV;
- Create practices for the protection and medical treatment of victims ensuring that forensic evidence procedures are followed;
- Mandate the establishment of victim/witness offices, promulgating policy that facilitates arrest of offenders when the evidence supports it and requiring supervisory audits of DV and GBV calls, reports and follow-ups.

Individual and Community Approaches

- Develop public education campaigns designed to “shame” offenders and inform women of their right to be free from violence and of available protective services such as safe houses or hot line numbers; and
- Support the establishment and training of community paralegals to assist and advise GBV victims on legal recourse.

3. Investing in People

I. Health

Gender-based violence is increasingly perceived as a pervasive public health problem throughout the world, resulting in multiple negative health outcomes. A range of opportunities exist for the health sector to challenge and address gender-based violence:

National Policies and Local Services

- Sensitize and train health care professionals to recognize signs of GBV;
- Develop protocols for management of identified cases of abuse;
- Consider implementing a screening policy to identify victims of GBV, possibly relying on an expansion of standard patient intake forms;
- Establish operational policies, partnerships and referral services to facilitate response and referral of those affected by GBV;
- Support development of national GBV policies, and/or attention to GBV within family planning/reproductive health, maternal and child health, HIV, and infectious disease policies; and
- Ensure national budget includes resources for appropriate health response to GBV.

Individual and Community Approaches

- Integrate anti-GBV messages into on-going health behavior change communication campaigns;
- Mobilize communities, including traditional and national leaders, to challenge norms that sanction and perpetuate violence;
- Engage boys and men to eliminate GBV in their own lives and speak out against it with peers;
- Raise awareness about the impact of GBV on negative health outcomes, e.g., pregnancy-related complications; low birth weight; alcohol/drug use; and

- Encourage collaboration among civil society organizations working on GBV, health, and human rights.

II. Education

Violence in and around schools has recently been recognized as a barrier to girls' educational achievement and a serious health risk for girls. Boys are also victims of GBV, whether it is sexual abuse, bullying or corporal punishment.

Interventions to decrease school-related gender-based violence must include both girls and boys so that the gender norms and attitudes that feed violence can be changed in childhood, thus breaking the intergenerational link that perpetuates violence into adulthood.

National Policies and Local Services

- Develop a code of conduct for teachers and students that expressly prohibits gender-based violence in all its forms and includes a system for reporting and redress for all violations of the code;
- Institute mechanisms to hold schools accountable for not responding to allegations of gender-based violence or failing to cooperate with the criminal justice system;
- Develop pre- and in-service training programs for teachers, as well as headmasters, school administrators and guidance counselors, on preventing and responding to gender-based violence in their schools; and
- Promote a more supportive school culture by providing effective counseling, and encouraging constructive and equal relationships between students via positive role-modeling and explicit curricula and teaching/learning materials.

Individual and Community Approaches

- Establish child protection units in schools, telephone "help lines", and other means by which children can report abuse;
- Empower girls and boys by teaching them negotiation and mediation skills;
- Teach boys alternatives to violence and that violence is not acceptable;
- Form effective Parent Teacher Associations or School Management Committees that will hold schools accountable for guaranteeing a safe and supportive learning environment;
- Challenge norms that implicitly accept transactional sexual relationships between girls and older men and address the root causes for such relationships;
- Develop responses that include supporting the victim, ensuring the safety of the young person experiencing the abuse and holding the perpetrator accountable;
- Increase understanding of the impact of GBV on children, i.e., that those who witness GBV are likely to become more aggressive or violent themselves and the cycle is thus perpetuated; and
- Promote community values and norms that oppose gender-based violence related to schools.

III. Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Groups¹²

With strong leadership and support, law enforcement can become an effective partner to social services to the benefit of both institutions and the public. Referrals and other forms of partnerships can be used to make individuals and neighborhoods safer.

National Policies and Local Services

- Expand the availability of crisis centers, safe houses and shelters, especially in rural areas;
- Establish hotlines or other means by which victims can access assistance;
- Ensure sustainability of social services by obtaining host government buy-in early on and developing plans to transfer services funded by USAID to local actors;
- Strengthen all services, psychological, medical, legal assistance, housing assistance, job and skills training, and streamline the process by which victims can access them without having to go to numerous separate locations;
- Develop services for perpetrators of GBV, e.g., various forms of counseling, treatment for substance abuse problems and violent behavior, rather than focusing solely on services for victims;
- Ensure that services are tailored to victims with different profiles, e.g., both male and female trafficked individuals, children, parents accompanied by their children.
- Establish cross-border protocols for assistance and services to victims of GBV who are transported across borders, e.g., trafficked individuals; and
- Ensure that services maintain victims' safety.

4. Economic Growth

Women with more economic opportunities are generally less vulnerable to violence and less likely to need to resort to harmful behaviors for survival. A major factor underlying violence against women is their low economic and social status relative to men. In developing countries, women depend heavily on men for accessing economic resources. With limited assets, women may find it difficult to leave an abusive relationship or exploitative situation.¹³ Thus, enhancing economic security for women is an important strategy in preventing violence.

In the past, economic programs and livelihood strategies targeting women have often been *ad hoc*, or implemented without building upon existing skills or developing skills that meet market needs. A comprehensive plan to include women in economic programs needs to be an important part in the overall economic growth strategy.

¹² Especially vulnerable groups include individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization.

¹³ Transitional Land Tenure and Property Rights Brief # 6, December 2008

National Policies and Local Services

- Create a comprehensive workforce development strategy that targets women while meeting labor market demands;
- Establish targeted job training programs to help victims of gender-based violence build viable skills to rejoin the workforce;
- Enhance women's ability to succeed in business through general and industry-specific business training programs, networking opportunities and access to credit;
- Establish or expand business development services to help start and grow enterprises that are owned and operated by women (e.g., women's business resource center, women's chamber of commerce, or a one-stop-shop for local entrepreneurs); and
- Establish and protect housing, property and inheritance rights of women including:
 - Reform discriminatory policies, legal systems and customary practices;
 - Raise awareness of links between women's property and inheritance rights, economic security and gender-based violence;
 - Reinforce community paralegal services that can support women in defending their property rights; and
 - Institute and enforce joint titling of land.

Individual and Community Approaches

- Make business development centers targeting women relevant to the community and market demand (e.g., linking women farmers with agricultural markets);
- Expand access to credit through financial services that are industry specific (e.g., increasing availability of agricultural loans in a rural farming community);
- Create a leadership and mentoring program that links successful women entrepreneurs with up-and-coming business women; and
- Create opportunities for women to rent out their land rather than selling it or acquire land with others to farm as a cooperative group.

5. Humanitarian Assistance

Acts of violence, abuse and exploitation occur during conflict-related disasters as well as natural disasters. The chaos and destruction of physical and social structures that result from disasters can create a context that enables gender-based violence to occur, often with little or no consequences for the perpetrators. Gender-based violence committed during armed conflict is often used to destabilize populations and destroy bonds within communities, advance ethnic cleansing, or provide sexual services for combatants. Women and girls are the main targets of GBV, but boys and men can be victims as well, subject to rape and conscription into militias or other armed forces. In countries whose governments are not able or willing to prevent GBV incidents or to help GBV survivors, the international humanitarian community can provide assistance in a variety of ways, ranging from direct health services to income generation that can assist individuals to avoid risks of abuse and violence.

National Policies and Local Services

- Adopt a code of conduct for the staff of USAID partners implementing humanitarian assistance activities;
- Provide child tracing and family reunification services;
- Address disaster-related land, housing, inheritance and property issues;
- Provide supervised, safe sites for children and youth to play and learn;
- Provide referral and treatment services for GBV and other abuses, including post-exposure prophylaxis;
- Monitor and manage aid distribution points to prevent GBV incidents;
- Strengthen legal capacity of local and regional staff to address GBV;
- Improve access to rule of law, justice and legal services for survivors and their families;
- Disseminate information on GBV issues to raise awareness;
- Train protection officers or specialists to raise issues, advocate for GBV services, and sensitize populations and responders;
- Track and report GBV incidents; and
- Monitor and evaluate GBV programs.

Individual and Community Approaches

- Create programs using theater, radio and print media to sensitize individuals and communities on the risks and consequences of GBV, including trafficking and sex work, with a focus on prevention by men and boys;
- Introduce community-based care-giving mechanisms for victims of GBV;
- Provide psychological first-aid activities such as crisis intervention, peer support, and emotional support for survivors;
- Develop activities that foster solidarity and rebuild social connections;
- Train and supervise community health workers, teachers and community leaders on psychosocial knowledge and skills;
- Provide adequate food supplies, non-food items, gardens, agricultural and income-generation activities to avoid vulnerability or risk associated with obtaining basic commodities; and
- Promote skill-building and life-skills programs for youth, men, and women.

CONCLUSION

The U.S. Government is committed at the highest level to preventing gender-based violence. USAID's global mandate in both development and humanitarian assistance places the Agency in a strong position to effectively address this complex, multi-faceted issue. USAID aims to prevent and respond to gender-based violence by: addressing the root causes of violence; improving prevention and protection services; responding to the health and economic needs of those affected by gender-based violence; and supporting legislation and its enforcement against gender-based violence.

APPENDIX 1: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Domestic Violence is the physical, sexual, and/or psychological abuse to an individual perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, adult household members or adult children and a parent. Abused persons and perpetrators could be of either sex, and couples could be heterosexual or homosexual.¹⁴

Dowry-related violence occurs when persistent demands for dowry against a woman or her kin lead to oppressive conduct by the spouse and/or in-laws toward the woman resulting in her harassment, death or act of suicide.¹⁵

Early marriage is any form of marriage that takes place before a child is 18 years old. Most early marriages are arranged and based on the consent of parents.¹⁶

Female genital cutting; female genital mutilation; female circumcision is the cutting, or partial or total removal, of the external female genitalia for cultural, religious or other non-medical reasons. It is usually performed on girls between the ages of 4 and 10 and results in the cutting or removal of the tissues around the vagina that give women pleasurable sexual feelings.¹⁷

Female infanticide is the intentional killing of baby girls due to the preference for male babies and from the low value associated with the birth of females.¹⁸

Femicide is the systematic killing of women for various reasons, usually cultural.¹⁹

Forced marriage is as any marriage conducted without the full consent of both parties and where duress is a factor. Early marriages often include some element of force.²⁰

Honor killings are murders by families on family members who are believed to have brought "shame" on the family name. This "shame" could be caused by a victim refusing to enter into an arranged marriage or for having a relationship that the family considers to be inappropriate.²¹

¹⁴ <http://www.findcounseling.com/journal/domestic-violence/>

¹⁵

http://books.google.com/books?id=ZKViKeuf3d4C&pg=PA806&lpg=PA806&dq=definition+of+dowry+related+violence&source=web&ots=8XduwxO7v_&sig=o1jT_NXWzs6VQiEJDysJk4oOURE&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=result

¹⁶ http://www.eenet.org.uk/key_issues/gender/emarriage_poverty.pdf

¹⁷

http://www.healthatoz.com/healthatoz/Atoz/common/standard/transform.jsp?requestURI=/healthatoz/Atoz/ency/female_genital_mutilation.jsp

¹⁸ http://www.gendercide.org/case_infanticide.html

¹⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gendercide>

²⁰ http://www.eenet.org.uk/key_issues/gender/emarriage_poverty.pdf

²¹ <http://marriage.about.com/od/arrangedmarriages/g/honourkilling.htm>

Marital rape; spousal rape is non-consensual sexual assault in which the perpetrator is the victim's spouse.²²

Rape is non-consensual sexual intercourse that is committed by physical force, threat of injury, or other duress. Rape can occur when the offender and victim have a pre-existing relationship (sometimes called "date rape"), or even when the offender is the victim's spouse.²³

Sex Selection is the attempt to control the sex of offspring to achieve a desired sex. It can be accomplished in several ways, both pre- and post-implantation of an embryo, as well as at birth.²⁴

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is a form of gender-based violence that is all too frequently a characteristic of warfare. In situations of armed conflict, girls and women are routinely targeted in campaigns of gender-based violence, including rape, mutilation, prostitution, forced pregnancy and sexual slavery.²⁵

Sexual harassment is unsolicited verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment may include any sexually motivated behavior considered offensive by the recipient.²⁶

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim.²⁷

Trafficking in Persons (labor and sexual exploitation) is the recruitment, transportation, harboring or receipt of people for the purposes of slavery, forced labor (including bonded labor or debt bondage) and servitude.²⁸

Viricide is the systematic killing of men for various reasons, usually cultural. Viricide is seen as a gender crime. Viricide may happen during war to reduce an enemy's potential pool of soldiers.²⁹

²² <http://www.answers.com/marital%20rape>

²³ <http://criminal.findlaw.com/crimes/a-z/rape.html>

²⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_selection

²⁵ http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index_exploitation.html

²⁶ <http://www.answers.com/topic/sexual-harassment>

²⁷ <http://www.answers.com/sexual%20violence>

²⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_trafficking

²⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gendercide>

APPENDIX 2: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT A WOMAN'S LIFE

Phase	Type of Violence Specific to Life Cycle Stage
Prenatal	Prenatal sex selection (female feticide)
Infancy	Female infanticide; differential access to food and medical care
Childhood	Female genital cutting; differential access to food, medical care, and education; incest; sexual molestation; child commercial sexual exploitation; violence and abuse in and around school; early marriage
Adolescence	Harmful initiation rites; incest; commercial sexual exploitation; violence and abuse in and around school and the workplace; early marriage; economically coerced sex; courtship violence; rape as weapon of war; honor crimes
Adulthood	Abuse of women by intimate partners; marital rape; dowry abuse and murder; partner homicide; psychological abuse; sexual abuse in the workplace; sexual harassment, rape, honor crimes; abuse of women with disabilities; abuse of widows, elder abuse; battering during pregnancy; coerced pregnancy (rape during conflict); traumatic fistula (induced by particularly brutal sexual assault)

Adapted from: Heise, L. 1994. Violence Against Women: The Hidden Health Burden. World Bank Discussion Paper. Washington. D.C. The World Bank