

GENDER PRESENTATION

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INTRODUCTION

- In developing countries men and women have different problems and priorities as well as different limitations making them respond differently to development activities.
- Therefore this has made it necessary to come up with strategic gender sensitive interventions and approaches to make sure that both men and women benefit equally from development services and facilities in the region.

Introduction cont.....

- In developing Countries however women and girls are more than 50% of the world's population and they play the triple role of reproduction, production and community work.
- About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's work is done by women but they receive only $\frac{1}{10}$ of the world's income.

Introduction cont.....

- In Tz, women make up 51% of the total popn in the rural areas, they work an average of 16 hrs per day, produce about 80% of the family food and produce over 60% of the agricultural labour force.
- As far as health is concerned the region experiences high maternal mortality rate eg. Maternal mortality rate in Tz stood at 530 women/100,000 women.

Introduction cont.....

- HIV prevalence women are vulnerable than men. Women now account for almost 1/2 of the all cases of HIV/AIDs, and in Countries with high HIV prevalence, young women are at higher risk of contracting HIV than young men.
- Where women are sexually active at a young age, they are at risk of suffering short and-long-term consequences of sexually transmitted infections, early pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

Introduction cont.....

- Moreover in family issues women marrying younger in dev Countries.
- A study conducted in 22 dev Countries reveals that more than a quarter of women aged 15 to 19 are married. Informal unions (cohabitation) are common in developed and dev Countries

Gender definition

- Gender is the social relationship between men and women.
- It therefore refers not to men and women but to the relationship between them and the way this is socially constructed.
- The constructed relationship depend on resources available, access and control of the resources

GENDER ROLES

- Gender roles are socially constructed expectations and prescriptions on the basis of sex (physical characteristics) and vary in time and place. On the other hand sex roles are unchanging and universal and are based on biological capabilities such as pregnancy, childbirth, menarche.

Gender roles cont.....

- Therefore social construction of gender is a process through which:
 - Men and women are assigned different gender roles
 - Power relationships between women and men are defined and statuses, privileges and influences between men and women are defined.

Gender roles cont.....

- 3 types of Gender roles

- Reproductive roles

This include child bearing/rearing responsibilities and domestic tasks primarily done by women.

- Productive role

Work done by both women and man for pay in cash or kind.

Gender Roles Cont.....

- It includes both market production with an exchange value and subsistence/home production with actual use value but also potential exchange value.
- For women in agricultural production this includes work as independent farmers, peasant waves and wage workers.

Gender Roles Cont.....

➤ **Community management role:**

- Activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role, to ensure the provision and maintenance of scarce resources of collective consumption, such as water, health care and education. This is voluntary, unpaid work, undertaken in free time.

Gender Roles Cont.....

- It involves the collective organization of social events and services. Ceremonies, and celebrations, deaths and burials, weddings and community improvement activities, participation in groups and organizations it involves considerable volunteer time and is important for community identity and solidarity.

Gender Roles Cont.....

- The role of women largely involves such activities as provision of water, entertainment at weddings, burial, visiting the sick. It also involves activities undertaken primarily by men at the community level organizing at the formal political level, often within the framework of national politics.

GENDER NEEDS

- Women and men have different needs. This is because they have different roles in society, because of the relations of subordinate position of women to men.
 - i. There are two types of gender needs:-
 - a) Practical gender needs (PGNs):

These are the needs that arise out of the traditional gender division of labour where women are in subordinate position.

Gender needs cont.....

- PGN are a response to immediate perceived necessity, identified within a specific context. They are practical in nature and often are concerned with inadequacies in living conditions such as water provision, health care, and employment.

Gender needs cont.....

b) Strategic Gender needs (SGNs):

- These are the needs women and men identify because of women's subordinate position in relation to men in their society.
- These vary according to particular contexts. SGNs relate to the gender divisions of labour, power and control and may include such issues as legal rights, domestic violence, equal wages and women's control over their bodies.

Gender needs cont.....

- Meeting SGNs assists women to achieve greater equality, changes existing roles and therefore challenges women's subordinate position.

GENDER ISSUES:

- Arise where gender inequality is recognized as undesirable or unjust. Three aspects of gender issues are gender gaps, gender discrimination and oppression.

a) **Gender Gaps:**

- Arise where division of labour into gender roles brings with it an unequal gender division in the burden of work or allocation of benefits i.e gender inequality.

Gender issues cont.....

b)Gender discrimination:

- Differential treatment of individuals on basis of their sex. In many developing countries this involves systematic and structural discrimination against women in the distribution of income, access to resources and participation in decision making. Gender discrimination may be legitimized or rectified officially or through public sanctions as follows:-

Gender issues cont.....

- National constitution: Affirmative action lack of enforcement of stipulations for gender equality.
- Statutory law: Ownership of property alimony access to business license, bank account, and particular categories of employment.

Gender issues cont.....

- Customary law: Much of customary law is concerned with social sanctions legitimizing the subordination of girls and women such as FGM, bride price, forced marriage polygamy tends to have conflicting rights with those of statutory law and the constitution.

Gender issues cont.....

c)Oppression:

- Refers to male domination used for the subordination and domestication of women or vice versa. Such oppression may exist at the level of the state, the village or the household.

GENDER ANALYSIS:

- Effort of understanding gender issues as related to development process. On the other hand is an effort where data and information are generated to understand how gender issue are related to development process.
- Gender analysis help to organize information according to gender. It also help to identify the disadvantaged group in the society.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

- This include rape, domestic violence, FGM, murder and sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual abuse of children. Neglect of girls children, culture bound practices that comprise of heath problem for women.

GENDER EQUALITY:

- Occurs when there is no discrimination on grounds of sex in the allocation of resources or benefits, or opportunity or in the access to services, products, training or commodities, marketing facilities, time for self employment and improvement.

GENDER IMBALANCES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

- Gender disparity in access to education and professional training.
- In administrative positions, managerial and professional positions female representation is negligible.
- Division of labour - favours men to women.
- Distribution of resources.

GOV'T EFFORTS TO ERADICATE GENDER IMBALANCES IN TZ:

- i. In decision making Tanzania has taken an action to increase the proportion of women in electoral positions in local government women are given 25% while in the parliament seats is 15%. This is done to expand women position in decision making.

Gov't efforts in Tz cont.....

- ii) In administrative, managerial and professional positions the Government attempt to rectify the disparity between men and women are appointed in political positions such as DCs, RCs eg; Monica Mbega - RC of Ruvuma region and Betty Mkwasa - Korogwe DC. Getrude Mongela of Tanzania as the President of Africa Parliament.

Gov't efforts in Tz cont.....

- iii) Women's legal capacity and legal literacy.
Some of the laws have been reformed to eradicate discrimination to women in various aspects such as inheritance, land and property rights eg; National constitution give both men and women equal chance in possession of land.

Gov't efforts in Tz cont.....

iv) Women are access to loans in financial institutions such as Banks without collateral.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING:

- Mainstreaming gender means addressing issues of equality, equity and empowerment of men and w'men in dev't projects and programs of all sectors. It requires strategies to integrate equality concerns into program objectives, outputs and activities including w'men specific activities and positive action.

It is the very opposite strategy of segregating gender issues into separate "Women's project" as an end itself.

WHY GENDER IS A DEV'T ISSUE?

- i) Obstacles hindering dev't within the comm.
These obstacles need to be uprooted
eg; Customs, norms, beliefs, culture
and traditions.
- ii) It involves the participation of all groups in
dev't issues eg; In the process of
planning, implementation and
evaluation.

Gender A Devt Issue cont.....

- iii) It creates sustainability of projects as all people involved.
- iv) Dev't can not be true without reflecting the real needs of the society.
- v) Dev't is a process and it requires various actors ie; Women, men, abled and disabled.

Gender A Devt Issue cont.....

- vi) Participation of development activities demand concerted efforts.
- vii) Ignorance of some groups will bring negative effect to development.

PART II: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION:

- Domestic violence, the most prevalent form of gender based violence, poses a direct threat to women and places children at risk. It also has consequences, both direct and indirect on women's health and well being. Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or spousal abuse) occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or

Introduction cont.....

- psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures; people of all races, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women.

Introduction cont.....

- Domestic violence is a serious, preventable public health problem affecting more than 32 million Americans, or more than 10% of the U.S. population.

The report based on data from the demographic and health surveys in Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, India, Nicaragua, Peru and Zambia put levels of similar

Introduction cont.....

violence in the United States at 31 percent.

The popular emphasis has tended to be on women as the victims of domestic violence. The popular emphasis has tended to be on women as the victims of domestic violence. However, with the rise of the men's movement, and particularly masculism and men's right, there is now advocacy for men victimized by women.

DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Domestic violence refers to patterns of behaviour characterized by the misuse of power and control by one person over another who are or have been in an intimate relationship. It can occur in mixed gender relationships and same gender relationships and has profound consequences for the lives of children, individuals, families and communities.

Forms of abuse

- **Physical violence**

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing injury, harm, disability, or death, for example, hitting, shoving, biting, restraint, restraint, kicking, or use of a weapon. In Developing countries more than one six married women in each country that was studied reported being pushed, shaken, slapped or targeted with a thrown object by male partners (Lalasz,2004).

Forms of abuse cont...

- **Sexual violence and incest**

are divided into three categories:

1. Use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed;
2. Attempted or completed sex act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act,

Forms of abuse cont...

- unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act, e.g., because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure; and

3. Abusive sexual contact.

Forms of abuse cont...

Emotional abuse

- It is also called *psychological abuse* and includes humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources.

Forms of abuse cont...

- **Economic abuse**

Economic abuse is when the abuser has complete control over the victim's money and other economic resources. Usually, this involves putting the victim on a strict "allowance," withholding money at will and forcing the victim to beg for the money until the abuser gives them some money.

Forms of abuse cont...

- It is common for the victim to receive less money as the abuse continues. This also includes (but is not limited to) preventing the victim from finishing education or obtaining employment, or intentionally squandering or misusing communal resources.

Forms of abuse cont...

- **Stalking**

refers to repeated behaviour that causes victims to feel a high level of fear (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

Types of domestic violence

- Reciprocal violence in which both partners are violent, and
- Non - reciprocal violence, in which one partner is violent.

Causes of Domestic violence

- Most domestic violence involves male anger directed against their women partners. This gender difference appears to be rooted in the way boys and men are socialized. However there are several theories which explain the causes of domestic violence as follows:-

Causes cont.....

- **Psychological theories.**

This focus on personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender. Personality traits include sudden burst of anger, poor impulse control and poor self esteem.

Various theories suggest that psychopathology and other personality disorders are factors, and that abuse

Causes cont.....

experienced as a child leads some people to be more violent as adults. Studies have found high incidence of psychopathy among abusers. Dutton (1995), suggest that a psychological profile of men who abuse their wives, have borderline personalities (between psychotics and neurotics), which are developed early in life.

Causes cont.....

- **Resource theory.**

According to William Goode (1971), women who are most dependent on the Spouse of economic wellbeing, having children to take care of, leave the marriage, increases the financial burden and makes it all the more difficult for them to leave.

Causes cont.....

- Dependency means that they have fewer options and few resources to help them cope with or change their spouse's behaviour.

Couples that share power equally experience lower incidence of conflict, and when conflict does arise are less likely to resort to violence.

Causes cont.....

- **Social stress**

Stress may be increased when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Social stress, due to inadequate finances or other such problems in a family may further increase tensions.

Causes cont.....

- **Social learning theory**

Social learning theory suggests that people learn from observing and modeling others' behaviour. With positive reinforcement, the behaviour continues. If one observes violent behavior, one is more likely to imitate it.

Causes cont.....

- **Alcohol - related violence.**

Domestic violence also is highly correlated with drunkenness.

According to Lalasz R. (2004), domestic violence in developing countries is highly correlated with a husband's drunkenness and controlling behaviours.

Causes cont.....

- **Sex and gender**

Modes of abuse are stereotyped by some to be gendered, females tending to use more psychological and men physical forms. Women feel marriage vows are sacred – a good wife stands by her man or that it is her responsibility to make the relationship work. Also women may believe that she cannot make it on her own.

EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Unwanted pregnancies and restricted access to family information and contraceptives.
- Unsafe abortion or injuries sustained during a legal abortion after an unwanted pregnancy. The study done in nine dev. countries found that women who had experienced abuse from their intimate partners had high rates of unwanted births and non live births by 33% to 70%.

Effects Cont.....

- Complications from frequent, high risk pregnancies and lack of follow up care.
- Persistent gynecological problems.
- Psychological problems.
- Sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.

Response to Domestic Violence

- Domestic violence historically has been viewed as a private family matter that need not involve government or criminal justice intervention.

Activism, initiated by victim advocacy groups and feminist groups, has led a better understanding of the scope and effect of domestic violence on victims and families, and has brought about changes in the criminal justice system's response.

Response cont.....

- **Medical response**

Many abused women in dev. countries do not seek help, and those who do reach out often contact people they know rather than health professionals.

Therefore, medical professionals, who have contact with abuse victims through medical visits, have a role to play in helping domestic violence victims.

Response cont.....

- **Law enforcement**

Statistics on incidents of domestic violence, published late 1970s, helped raise public awareness of the problem and increase activism.

The World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the same year,

Response cont.....

- concluded that civil society and governments have acknowledged that violence against women is a public health and human rights concern. Work in this area has resulted in the establishment of international standards of human right's laws to eliminate violence against women.