

Gender Based Violence In Malawi

Worldwide, patterns of violence against women differ markedly from violence against men. For example, women are more likely than men to be sexually assaulted or killed by someone they know. The United Nations has defined violence against women as "gender-based" violence, to acknowledge that such violence is rooted in gender inequality and is often tolerated and condoned by laws, institutions, and community norms. Violence against women is not only a profound violation of human rights, but also a costly impediment to a country's national development. While gender-based violence occurs in many forms throughout the life cycle, this review focuses on two of the most common types-physical intimate partner violence and sexual violence by any perpetrator. Unfortunately, the knowledge base about effective initiatives to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is relatively limited. Few approaches have been rigorously evaluated, even in high-income countries. And such evaluations involve numerous methodological challenges. Nonetheless, the authors review what is known about more and less effective-or at least promising-approaches to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. They present definitions, recent statistics, health consequences, costs, and risk factors of gender-based violence. The authors analyze good practice initiatives in the justice, health, and education sectors, as well as multisectoral approaches. For each of these sectors, they examine initiatives that have addressed laws and policies, institutional reforms, community mobilization, and individual behavior change strategies. Finally, the authors identify priorities for future research and action, including funding research on the health and socioeconomic costs of violence against women, encouraging science-based program evaluations, disseminating evaluation results across countries, promoting investment in effective prevention and treatment initiatives, and encouraging public-private partnerships.

The study has found that female refugees in refugee camps are exposed to sexual violence, physical violence and socio-economic violence including attempted rape, rape, gang rape, physical injuries, discrimination and stigmatization and denial of access to services. The book also discloses that male refugees and intimate partners of female refugees are the prime gender based violence perpetrators of female refugees in Mai Ayni refugee camp. Moreover, the study reveals that idleness, economic dependency, physical insecurity, lack of awareness, collapse of social and family structure as well as poor reporting, coordination and legal enforcement mechanisms are identified as causes/risk factors for gender based violence against female refugees in refugee camps. Moreover, mens' feelings of 'loss of power' in the camp, which challenge male identity as superior to female, lead male refugees to anger and make female refugees vulnerable to different forms of gender based violence. Consequently, because of gender based violence, female refugees in refugee camps have to fear short and long lasting damaging consequences on their lives in terms of health, both physical and psycho-social.

Informal folk narrative genres such as gossip, advice, rumor, and urban legends provide a unique lens through which to discern popular formations of gender conflict and AIDS beliefs. This is the first book on AIDS and gender in Africa to draw primarily on such narratives. By exploring tales of love medicine, gossip about romantic rivalries, rumors of mysterious new diseases, marital advice, and stories of rape, among others, it provides rich, personally grounded insights into the everyday struggles of people living in an era marked by social upheaval.

Human rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are by definition not part of the state. Rather, they are an element of civil society, the strands of the fabric of organized life in countries, and crucial to the prospect of political democracy. Civil society is a very recent phenomenon in East African nations, where authoritarian regimes have prevailed and human rights watchdogs have had a critical role to play. While the state remains one of the major challenges to human rights efforts in the countries of the region, other problems that are internal to the human rights movement are also of a serious nature, and they are many: What are the social bases of the human rights enterprise in transitional societies? What mandate can human rights NGOs claim, and in whose name do they operate? Human Rights NGOs in East Africa critically explores the anatomy of the human rights movement in the East African region, examining its origins, challenges, and emergent themes in the context of political transitions. In particular, the book seeks to understand the political and normative challenges that face this young but vibrant civil society in the vortex of globalization. The book brings together the most celebrated human rights thinkers in East Africa, enriched by contributions from their colleagues in South Africa and the United States. To date, very little has been written about the struggles and accomplishments of civil society in the nations of East Africa. This book will fill that gap and prove to be an invaluable tool for understanding and teaching about human rights in this complex and vital part of the world.

The Multi-Country Study, which began in 1997, aims to: Obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of violence against women in different countries throughout the world, in a consistent, standardized manner which will allow for inter-country comparisons; Document the association between domestic violence against women and a range of health outcomes; Identify risk and protective factors for domestic violence against women, and compare them between settings; Explore and compare the coping strategies used by women experiencing domestic violence; Use the findings nationally and internationally to advocate for an increased response to domestic and sexual violence against women. This open access book introduces the theoretical frameworks and academic debates concerning sexual cultural practices and HIV/AIDS in Africa. It shows how these frameworks have been applied in a practical sense in Africa to investigate sexual cultural practices and their link with HIV/AIDS. The author provides an overview of both the field of study and the methods used during fieldwork. Finally, it assesses the implications of the findings for the conceptualization and provision of current and future HIV/AIDS policies and programs in Africa. This monograph will appeal to policy makers and practitioners working in the field of HIV/AIDS in the Global South as well as academics and students.

This book conveys the findings of a study carried out in three rural districts of Malawi. It aims to explore the issue of gender-based violence, known locally as nkhanza, and its impact on women with regard to their social and legal status. The study covers: the implications of the marriage system for gender-based violence; men, women and children's perceptions of violence; structural issues and systems of justice; the role of economic factors; nkhanza as an accepted form of conflict resolution; and the psychological impacts.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part 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. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality. This work explores the experiences of Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia from Eastern Africa; and Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Swaziland from Southern Africa. All cases show the varied attempts to mainstream gender at national, institutional, and civil society levels, including grassroots experiences.

Gender-based violence undermines the core values of human rights on which the Council of Europe is based and to which its member states have subscribed. Gender-based violence refers to any type of harm that is perpetrated against a person or group of people because of their actual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. Gender-based violence can be sexual, physical, verbal, psychological (emotional), or socio-economic and it can take many forms – from verbal violence and hate speech on the internet, to rape or murder. Statistics show that gender-based violence affects women disproportionately. Gender-based violence undermines the core values of human rights on which the Council of Europe is based and to which its member states have subscribed. It is a problem in all member states and affects millions of women and men, young people and children, regardless of their social status, cultural or religious background, sexual orientation or gender identity. Preventing, addressing and combating gender-based violence are intrinsic to human rights education, youth work and non-formal learning activities which support young people on their path to autonomy as active citizens, mindful of everyone's human rights. The issues that are addressed through this work are all relevant to young people's lives, and they relate directly to the world in which young people live. Gender Matters is a manual to address gender-based violence with young people. It provides insights into gender and gender-based violence, background information to key social, political and legal issues and, especially, educational activities and methods for education and training activities with young people. Gender Matters should be used as a practical resource in guiding young people to become more aware of their own actions and the actions of others. It contributes to a better understanding of how to stay safe and secure and how to support those who have experienced violence in their lives. It will not suffice to eradicate gender-based violence. However it is a necessary and urgent step towards dignity for all.

The dispossession of widows - commonly referred to as 'property grabbing' - is one of the most prevalent and entrenched forms of violence that women experience in Malawi. This book presents findings of case-studies of Malawian women who have encountered dispossession of matrimonial property when their husbands died. It provides a theoretical framework and definitions; outlines the causes of this practice, the form it takes and its harmful economic, psychological and physical effects; and discusses the cultural, economic and legal factors, which perpetrate it. The study then examines how the justice delivery system deals with the dispossession of widows as a form of gender-based violence, revealing how the present justice system, and structures of delivery fail to respond to this form of gender-based violence widely considered a violation of human rights. The study is collectively authored by researchers of WLSA-Malawi, and is their second publication, following *In Search of Justice: Women and the Administration of Justice in Malawi* (2000).

The Muslim Association of Malawi, the GTZ Combating Gender Based Violence Project, the Mangochi Network against Gender Based Violence, and the GTZ consultancy unit "Islam and Technical Cooperation in Africa" cooperated to produce this study. It is based on nine public dialogues in Mangochi during 2005. A study at the start of the project found that violence in all its forms - physical or verbal - is regarded within Malawi as an acceptable method of resolving conflict whether within the family, or in hospitals, prisons, schools and between political parties. The objective was to establish an environment where participations would be able to interpret their own rule system towards reaching consensus with the other groups. The contributions are left to speak for themselves, rather than being evaluated.

Over two thirds of women in Botswana (67%) have experienced some form of gender violence in their lifetime including partner and non-partner violence. A smaller, but still high, proportion of men admit to perpetrating violence against women. Inspired by the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development (2005-2015) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development target of halving GBV by 2015, this research project provides the first comprehensive and comparative baseline assessment of the extent, effects and response to GBV in Botswana. A representative sample of 639 women and 590 men across Botswana completed questionnaires in their preferred local language on behaviour and experiences related to GBV. Researchers asked women about their experience of violence perpetrated by men while men were asked about their perpetration of violence against women. Prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls argues that women and girls are vulnerable across all areas of society, and that therefore a commitment to end violence against women and girls needs to be embedded into all development programmes, regardless of sectorial focus. This book presents an innovative framework for sensitisation and action across development programmes, based on emerging best practices and lessons learnt, and illustrated through a number of country contexts and a range of programmes. Overall, it argues that SDG 5 can only be achieved with a systematic model for mainstreaming an end to violence against women and girls, no matter what the priorities of the particular development programme might be.

Demonstrating how the approach can be applied across contexts, the authors explore cases from the energy sector, health and humanitarian intervention, and from countries as varied as South Sudan, Myanmar, Rwanda, Nepal, and Kenya. Drawing on nearly three decades of experience working on gender, health, and violence against women programmes as both practitioners and academics, the authors present key lessons which can be used by students, researchers, and practitioners alike.

This practical manual addresses the problems inherent in current strategies, especially lack of collaboration between different agencies and individuals working in the area of gender-based violence. The book encourages development and implementation of policies, programmes and plans.

Gender Based Violence in Malawi A National Database

The authors examine good practice approaches in justice, health, education, and multisectoral approaches. In each sector, they identify good practices for: (1) law and policies; (2) institutional reforms; (3) community-level interventions; and (4) individual behavior change strategies. The authors offer conclusions and recommendations for future work on gender-based violence: It is essential to focus on the prevention of GBV, not just on services for its survivors. Prevention is best achieved by empowering women and reducing gender disparities, and by changing norms and attitudes which foster violence. Interventions should employ a multisectoral approach and work at different levels--individual, community, institutional, and laws and policies. GBV may be common in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, but there are promising approaches available to begin working toward its elimination"--Abstract.

Story Workshop, supported by the Dutch organization Cortaid initiated the Kamanga Zula programme to fight Gender-Based Violence. At the heart of the project is two weekly radio programmes: a serial drama and a panel discussion covering all aspects of Gend

The ebook edition of this title is Open Access and freely available to read online This handbook features theoretical, empirical, policy and legal analysis of technology facilitated violence and abuse (TFVA) from over 40 multidisciplinary scholars, practitioners, advocates, survivors and technologists from 17 countries

This book explores the ways in which communities are responding today's society as government policies are increasingly promoting privatisation, deregulation and individualisation of responsibilities, providing insights into the efficacy of these approaches through key policy issues including access to food, education and health.

By addressing gender equality as a fundamental expression of human dignity and justice on our continent, this collage of ? essays [by 14 women and 6 men], is meant to serve as a concrete alternative to aspects of gender inequality ? Its format is particularly devised for use in the classroom, and for critical-constructive group engagement. It is our sincere prayer that it will also be used in imaginative ways by clergy and in congregations as a necessary part of adult learning programmes.

This book discusses causes and precursors of violence, explores the psychological characteristics of perpetrators of violence, and describes and evaluates potential responses to it.

Annotated bibliography of published and especially unpublished materials on gender-based violence in Malawi, including dissertations, journal articles, research reports, seminar papers, and conference proceedings.

This book brings together some of the most interesting and innovative work being done to tackle gender-based violence in various sectors, world regions, and socio-political contexts. It will be useful to development and humanitarian practitioners, policy makers, and academics, including gender specialists.

This book is an accessible guide to caring for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Sexual violence is broadly defined in order to include sexual assault, but also often forgotten subjects such as female genital cutting, sex trafficking, and military sexual violence. The average practitioner, gynecologist or otherwise, will undoubtedly encounter a victim of some sexual violence during their time in practice and this guide is designed to answer all questions on how to approach, treat, and understand a survivor of sexual violence. Written by a multidisciplinary team of medical, psychological, and legal experts, the book is organized into four sections. The first section begins with a scholarly analysis of trauma and how to discuss that trauma with patients. The second section covers types of violence and populations at risk, including intimate partner violence, sex trafficking, and LGBTQ considerations. The third section provides critical focus on the examination procedure, providing strategies for speaking to survivors and conducting a sensitive medical examination. Within each of these chapters, the reader will find experts sharing their tips, best practices, and understandings of exactly how trauma affects care. The final section covers medicolegal legal issues, providing a basic introduction to general legal processes regarding sexual violence matters in the US in order to serve as a resource for any practitioner presented with legal questions by a patient. This book gives a comprehensive overview of clinical care for survivors of SGBV. The clinical focus of this book goes beyond emergency room and crisis intervention protocol described in other books and makes it an ideal guide for all general health practitioners treating this population.

"World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council"--Title page.

This publication analyses the reasons why women with disabilities often face double discrimination in employment opportunities, access to education and training, and in social attitudes, based on gender and handicap. It considers a range of issues involved and proposes practical actions to promote real equality.

This book offers new perspectives on gender-based violence in three regions where the subject has been taboo in everyday discourse often due to patriarchal cultural norms that limit women's autonomy. The contributions to this book provide rare insight into not only the levels and the socio-demographic determinants of domestic violence, but topics ranging from men's attitudes toward wife beating; domestic violence-related adolescent deaths, and women's health problems due to sexual and physical abuse. With a comprehensive introduction that provides a comparative international research framework for discussing gender-based violence in these three unique regions, this volume provides a key basis for understanding gender-based violence on a more global level. Part I, on Africa, covers men's attitudes towards domestic violence, the impact of poverty and fertility, the association between adolescent deaths and domestic violence, and the link between domestic abuse and HIV. Part II, on the Middle East, covers the importance of consanguinity on domestic violence in Egypt and Jordan, the effects of physical abuse on reproductive health, and the link between political unrests and women's experience and attitudes towards domestic violence. Part III, on India, shows how sexual abuse puts women at risk of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections, as well as the role of gender norms in wife abuse and the role of youth aggressive behavior in nonconsensual sex. With such a deep and broad coverage of factors of intimate partner

abuse, this book serves as a reference document for researchers, decision-makers, and organizations that are searching for ways to reduce gender-based domestic violence. This book is of interest for researchers in Criminology and Criminal Justice, as well as Sociology, Social Work, Public Health and Human Rights. This book examines the gender context of HIV and critiques the global policy response. Anderson contributes to the feminist task of de-invisibilising gender as structural violence and identifies how gendered power structures are responded to at the local level in Malawi.

Foreword.

Malawi, established as the British protectorate of Nyasaland in 1891, gained its independence in 1964 and moved immediately into three decades of one-party rule. Since the mid-1990s, however, the country has held multi-party elections, as directed by its constitution, and President Bingu wa Mutharika is currently serving his second term. The fourth edition of the Historical Dictionary of Malawi, now newly expanded and updated, covers a wide range of areas in Malawi history, including the rise and fall of state systems, religious and socio-political movements, the economy, environment, transportation, war, disease, and natural sciences. Author Owen J. M. Kalinga charts developments from pre-history to the post-Banda Malawi, from Tom Bokwito to James Sangala, and from the UMCA mission at Magomero to the second term of Bingu wa Mutharika's presidency, paying particular attention to the individuals, groups, communities, and forces that have molded this South African country. The dictionary itself contains over 1,000 cross-referenced entries on crucial aspects of Malawi history, and it is the most extensive single-volume reference work on Malawi available. In addition to the dictionary entries, Kalinga provides a chronology containing important dates and events and an informative bibliographical section organized by subject. The final part of the bibliography gives the reader a list of current and obsolete newspapers and periodicals related to Malawi, an ideal resource for further research. This newly updated edition is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Malawi.

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