CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR SCADeP IN GBV

The Extent and Nature of GBV at Rainbo Operational Centres in Sierra Leone

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Address:

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CONTENT

- **Extent**
  - Category of SGBV (SA,PA) some domestic
  - How far and wide is SGBV in Rainbo Operational areas
  - Range of people affected
  - Data held for Rainbo 2020 (youngest, oldest, graph on age groups, pregnancy indicators etc.
  - Economic status of survivors
  - The threat
  - The challenge
- **Nature**
  - General idea of SGBV
  - Characteristics and forms
  - The trend in the last 8 years
  - GBV in SL and concerns

Objective

- Discuss the extent to which GBV has covered and people affected
  - GBV in Rainbo operational districts
  - range of people affected
  - Age of youngest and oldest survivor
  - threat to women and girls
  - Some key contributing factors to the problem
  - key challenges to addressing GBV
  - Where GBV is happening (locations of incidence)
  - Time of incidences
- Discuss the nature of GBV
  - Its characteristics and forms
  - GBV in SL and the threat it poses
  - Trend over 8 years in Rainbo centres

Extent

- By extent we mean how far GBV has come and how many are effected.
  - **GBV in Rainbo operational districts –** 5 districts. 2020 data shows 3,548 survivors
  - **range of people affected-** 3 months – 100 years
  - **Age of youngest and oldest survivor-** youngest 3 months and oldest 100 years
  - **threat to women and girls-** for majority of women & girls, the threat is more rampant in their homes where they ought to be safe
  - **Some key contributing factors to the problem**
  - **key challenges to addressing GBV**
  - **Where GBV is happening (locations of incidence)**
  - **Time of incidences –** morning, evening, night

Extent – Key Contributing factors

Some key contributing factors to the problem –

- families & communities are doing very little in identifying 'early warning signs'. Discussion point: Identify some early warning signs of child abuse
- support to survivors to access health care
- protecting abusers at the expense of survivors- family relations, economic power of perpetrators, perpetrator position in communities

Extent- The threat

For majority of women and girls:

The threat is more rampant in their homes where they ought to be safe

These are the silent women and girls trapped with abusive relatives and neighbors.

In our data collection on survivors, the following are some relationships with their abusers:

Arabic teacher	Brother's teacher	Brother in law
Husband's family	Husband's friend	
Ex boy friend	Elder sister's	Housemate
Landlord	Nephew	Policeman
Primary caregiver	School gateman	School mate
Study partner	Service provider	Pastor
Step father	Step son	Intimate friend

Extent – Key Challenges

Key challenges in addressing the problem

- Inadequate **safe homes** – reference the referral pathway on sensitive cases with threats etc.
- Absence of **forensic labs** for detail examination and investigation – used to analyze forensic evidences by forensic scientists. The backlog of GBV cases is as a result of no forensic evidence in court
- Lack of **sexual assault kits** - Sexual assault kits are created when a survivor reports an assault to centres or authorities and consents to allowing a trained nurse or physician to gather physical evidence from his or her body and clothing.

Extent- Location of incidences

Rainbo database shows that GBV is happening in various locations including

- Survivors homes
- Toilets
- In the bushes
- Survivors friend's house
- Where survivor takes lessons
- Waterworks area
- Office places
- Behind survivors house
- In perpetrators car
- Containers
- Entertainment centres, etc etc…

Unfinished buildings

Another tenant's house

Workshops

Hotels/motels

Veranda rooms

Cookery 'bafa'

Abandoned vehicle

Dumping sites

Extent- Economic status of survivors

- Depends on parents
- School going
- Gardner
- Farmer
- Hairdresser
- Health worker
- Housewife
- Petty trader
- Tailor
- Married but not staying together
- Teacher/lecturer

The nature – characteristics & forms

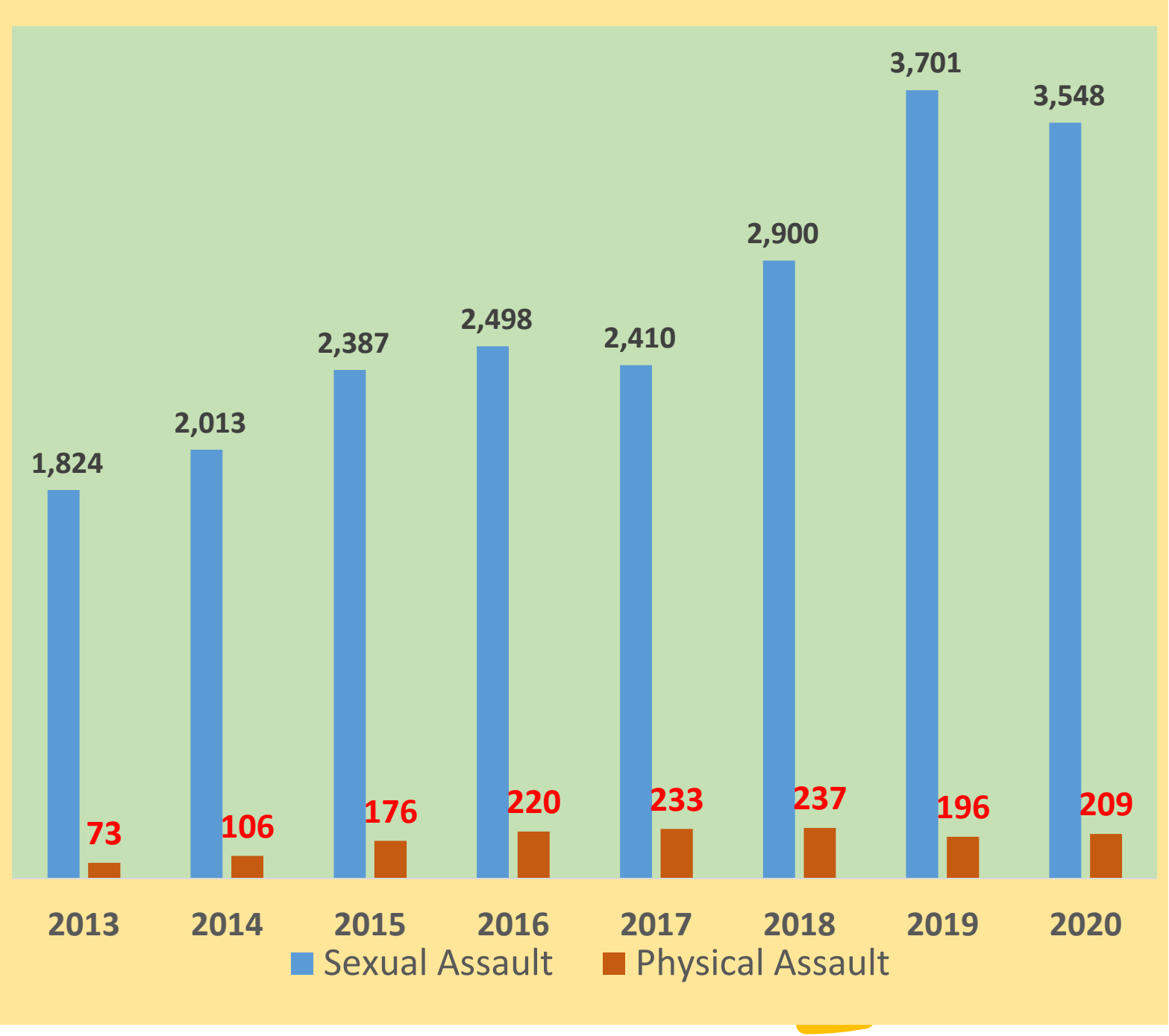
- SL is a post conflict country (11 years of civil war). GBV is one legacy left.
- The widespread forms of GBV in this post-conflict Sierra Leone include:
  - sexual assault (including rape of adults and sexual penetration of minors),
  - Physical assault & Domestic violence
  - rape in marriage and school-related sexual abuse,
  - harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM)

The Nature- GBV in Sierra Leone & concerns

By nature we mean the general idea of GBV in SL

- According to the United Nations reports,
  - nearly all **Sierra Leonean women** will suffer some form of sexual or **gender-based violence** in their lifetime.
  - Of more than 7,500 reports in the past 10 years, 40 ended with a conviction
  - Many cases go unreported and reported cases seldom lead to convictions
- According to Rainbo data 2020 (5 centres):
  - **3,548** cases were reported of which **3,339** are sexual assaults and **209** physical assaults).
- GBV is endemic/prevalent/widespread &
  - Has security implications, broader economic and political consequences
  - If we fail to engage with the causes and effects of GBV, we will have long term consequences for peacebuilding and development in the country
  - It is widely estimated that during Sierra Leone's civil war from 1991 - 2002, up to 250,000 women and girls were victims of GBV.

Nature-Trend to date in Rainbo Centres



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Sierra Leone

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