



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Gender Inequality

➤ Male Domination

More than 2,000 years ago, Roman law gave a man life and death authority over his wife. In the 18th Century, English common law gave a man permission to discipline his wife and children with a stick or whip no wider than his thumb. This "rule of thumb" prevailed in England and America until the late 19th century.

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Gender Inequality

➤ Patriarchy culture

Many feminists claim violence against women is the result of a deeply entrenched patriarchal culture that encourages and rewards male domination. They say that in a patriarchal culture, men are more likely to use violence to keep their dominant position. While society claims to abhor violence, we often make heroes of men who are aggressive. In the culture of masculinity, heroes are often predicated on some kind of violent action. The traditional model of masculinity encourages men to exude an aura of daring and aggression.

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

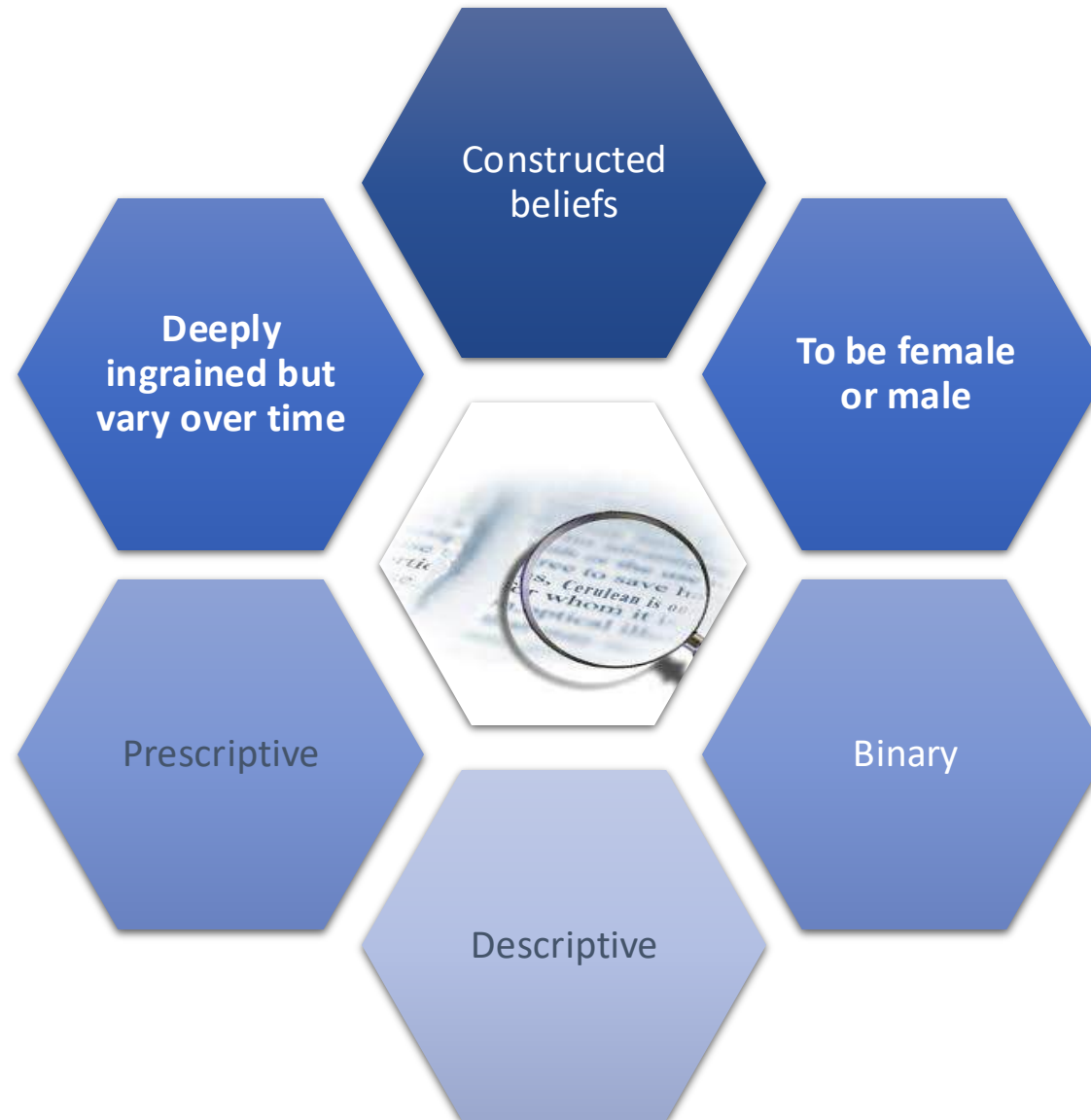
Gender Inequality

➤ Gender Stereotypes

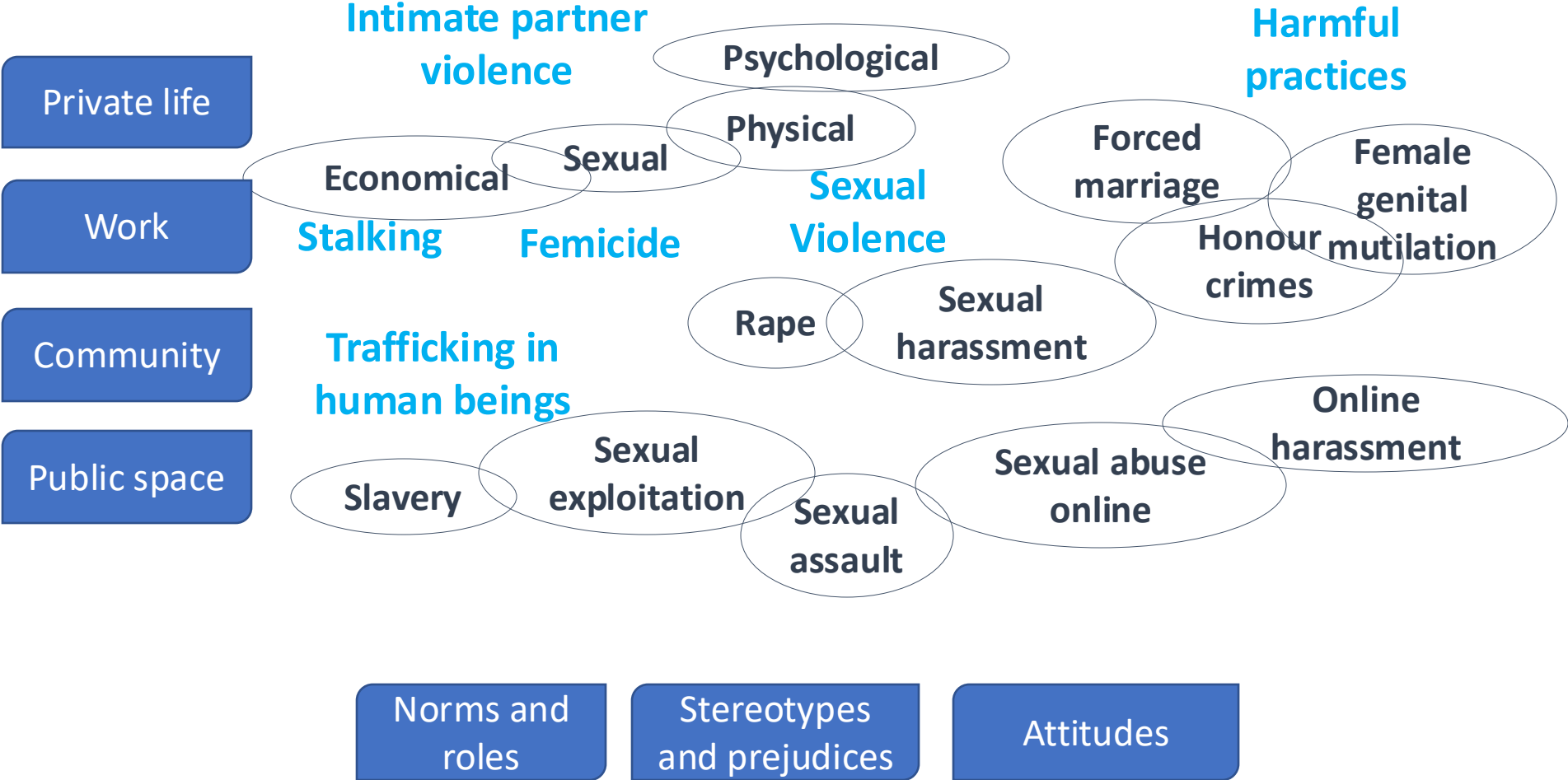
a generalized view or preconception about attributes or characteristics, or the roles that are or ought to be possessed by, or performed by, women and men

Whether overtly hostile (such as “women are irrational”) or seemingly benign (“women are nurturing”), harmful stereotypes perpetuate inequalities. For example, the traditional view of women as care givers means that child care responsibilities often fall exclusively on women.

Gender stereotypes



Violence against women has **many forms**
and takes place in **different spheres**



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

DEFINITIONS

- **Gender-based violence (GBV):** Violence directed towards a woman, because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately.
- **Violence against women:** Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women.
- **Intimate partner violence:** Behaviour by a current or former intimate partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm.
- **Sexual violence:** Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

UU no. 23 tahun 2004, mendefinisikan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga adalah setiap perbuatan terhadap seseorang terutama perempuan, yang berakibat timbulnya kesengsaraan atau penderitaan secara fisik, seksual, psikologis, dan/atau penelantaran rumah tangga termasuk ancaman untuk melakukan perbuatan, pemaksaan, atau perampasan kemerdekaan secara melawan hukum dalam lingkup rumah tangga

ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES

QS 4: 34

Laki-laki (suami) itu pelindung bagi perempuan (istri), karena Allah telah melebihkan sebagian mereka (laki-laki) atas sebagian yang lain (perempuan), dan karena mereka (laki-laki) telah memberikan nafkah dari hartanya. Maka perempuan-perempuan yang saleh adalah mereka yang taat (kepada Allah) dan menjaga diri ketika (suaminya) tidak ada, karena Allah telah menjaga (mereka). Perempuan-perempuan yang kamu khawatirkan akan nusyuz, hendaklah kamu beri nasihat kepada mereka, tinggalkanlah mereka di tempat tidur (pisah ranjang), dan (kalau perlu) **pukullah** mereka. Tetapi jika mereka menaatimu, maka janganlah kamu mencari-cari alasan untuk menyusahkannya. Sungguh, Allah Mahatinggi, Mahabesar.

ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES

QS 4: 34

Istilah "memukul" (idhribuhunna), seringkali dimaknai bahwa Islam membolehkan suami melakukan kekerasan fisik terhadap istrinya. Padahal, ayat tersebut bisa dimaknai lain, yakni dengan memperhatikan substansi memukul, yakni menghukum istri agar tidak mengulangi nusyuz-nya. Dengan demikian, menghukum istri agar tidak mengulangi nusyuz-nya, berarti tidak harus dengan memukul, tetapi dengan cara-cara lain, misalnya dengan tidak menyapa, melakukan pendekatan, memberi teguran "keras" dan terapi-terapi psikologis lain yang mampu menggugah kesadaran istri untuk melakukan introspeksi.

ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES

- **QS AN NISAA 19, 34, 35, 129**
- **QS AL BAQARAH 228, 231, 232**
- **QS AN NUR 33**
- **QS AL THALAQ 6**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

KEY CONCEPTS TO CONSIDER

- Where GBV prevention & response services exist, they are often implemented on a pilot basis & not scaled up; further, they are piecemeal and not integrated into existing platforms. Further intersectoral coordination is weak: Support and care for adolescent girls who experience IPV & sexual violence need to be integrated into sexual & reproductive health, HIV, mental health and adolescent health programmes & services.[6]
- Many health care providers are not prepared to deal with GBV, including on the reporting of sexual abuse: Training & ongoing support to health care providers are imperative to ensure that care is child-and adolescent centered, age appropriate, responsive to needs of adolescents & takes into account their evolving capacity in decision-making about involving parents and other caregivers.[6,8,9]
- Adolescents often do not seek GBV prevention, support and care services: Raising public awareness on the signs, symptoms & health consequences of IPV & sexual abuse, & on the need, and overcoming stigma is key to changing the situation.[10]

WHY DOES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS MATTER?

Basic

Violence against
WOMEN and GIRLS...



is a profound symbol of **gender inequality** and social injustice

hurts girls' and women's bodies, minds and hearts



hinders social and economic development

prevents girls and women's equal participation at every personal, social and political level



reinforces other forms of discrimination including based on disability, age, race, sexuality, HIV status, class and caste

is **extremely costly** – for families, communities and nations



VIOLENCE AFFECTS GIRLS AND WOMEN AT EVERY AGE AND STAGE OF LIFE

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Approximately 20% of women and 5-10% of men report being sexually abused as children.²



FORCED/EARLY MARRIAGE

Latest international estimates indicate that more than 60 million women aged 20-24 years were married before the age of 18 years. About half of the girls in early marriage live in south Asia.⁴

A total of 1,957 honour killing events occurred in Pakistan from 2004 to 2007.⁷

KILLINGS IN THE NAME OF HONOUR

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Globally, 30% women who have ever been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.⁸

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

It is estimated that globally 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner since age 15, although data is lacking in some regions.⁹



More than 125 million women and girls alive have been cut in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East where FGM/C is concentrated.⁵

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION / CUTTING

11.4 million⁶

TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

A FEW COMMON TYPES OF VIOLENCE

SEXUAL VIOLENCE



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Screening for and Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence in the United States Before, During, and After Pregnancy, 2016-2019

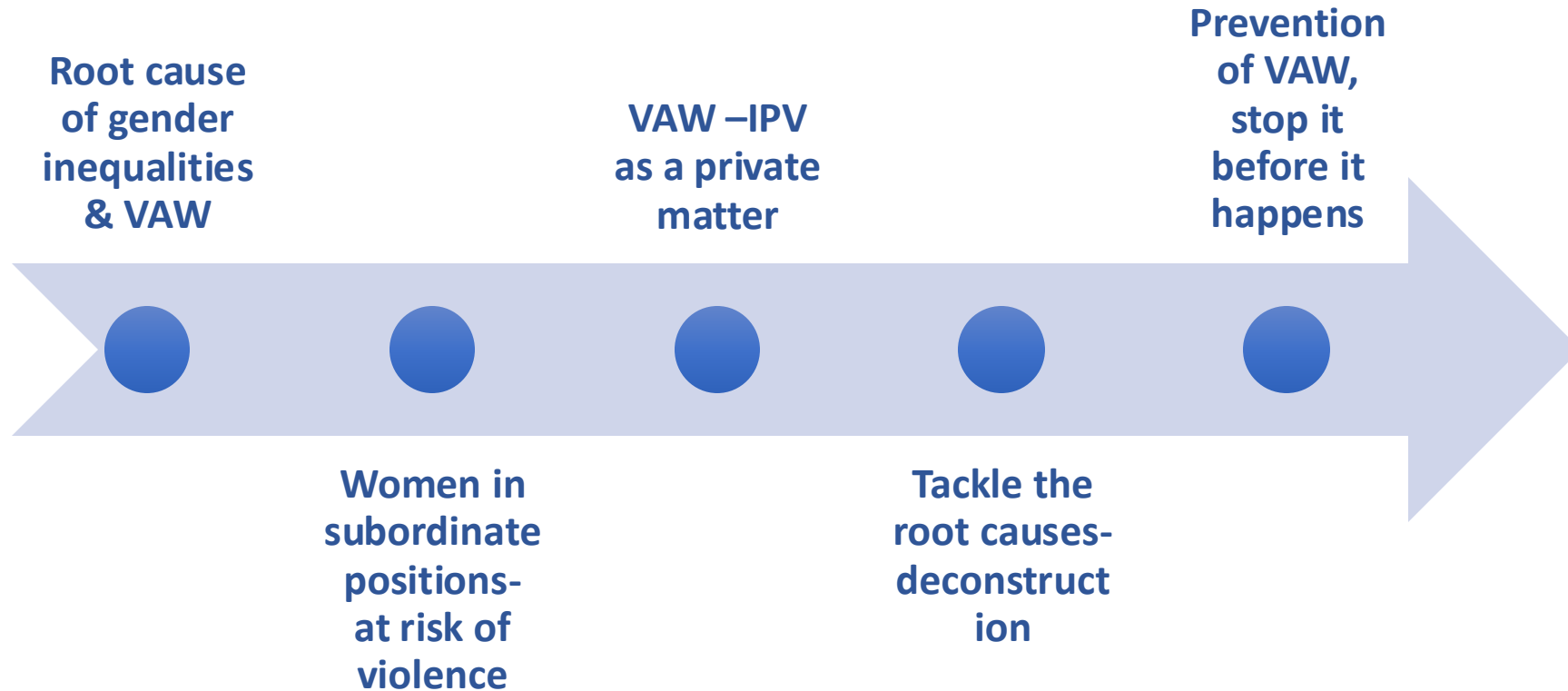


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SEXUAL ABUSE & MENTAL HEALTH



PREVENTION & PROBLEM SOLVING

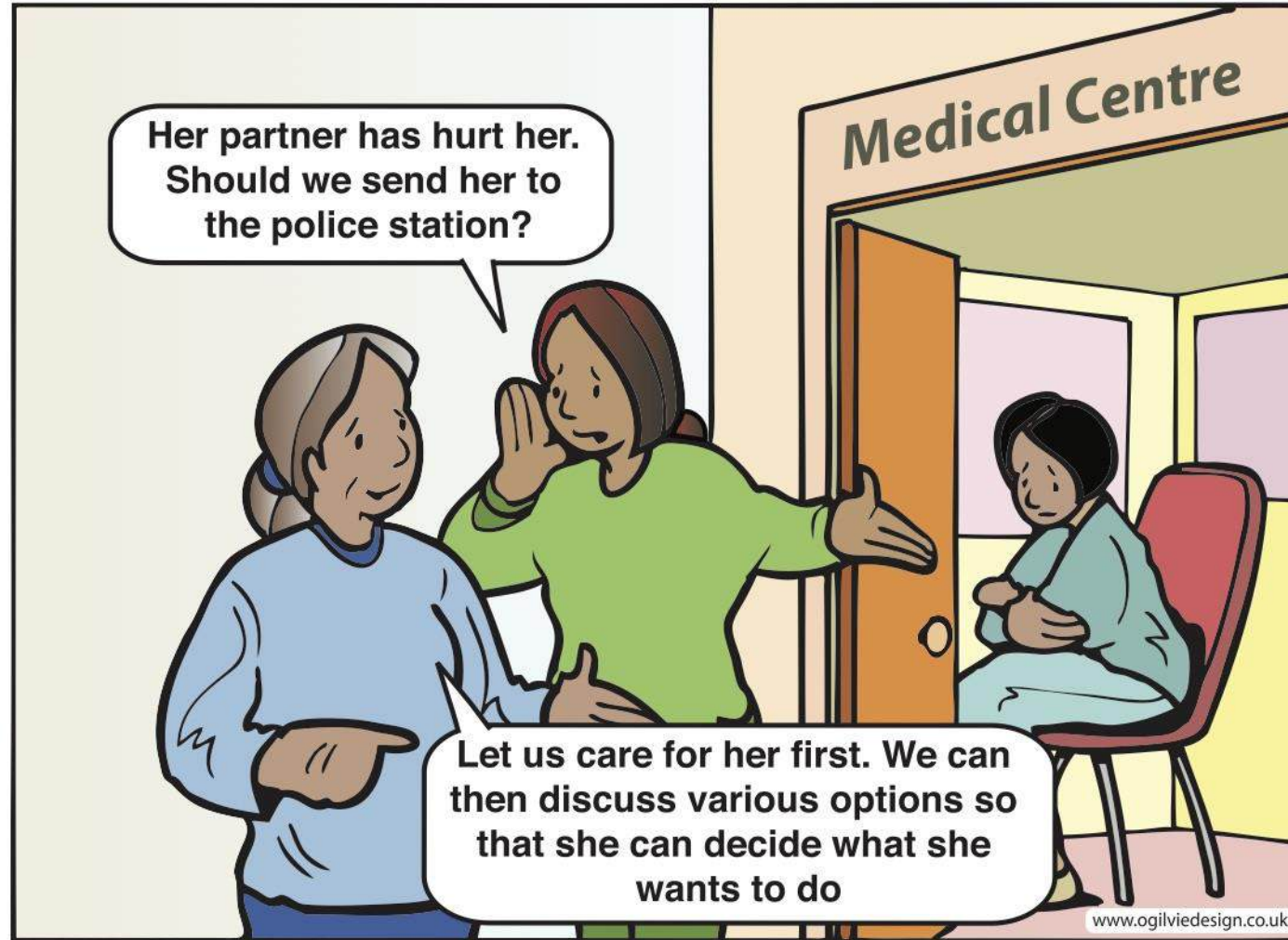


PREVENTION & PROBLEM SOLVING

WHO GUIDELINES

- *Responding to children and adolescents who have been sexually abused: WHO clinical guidelines (2017).*
- *Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women: WHO clinical and policy guidelines (2013).*
- *WHO guidelines on preventing early pregnancy and poor reproductive outcomes among adolescents in developing countries (2011).*
- *WHO guidelines for the health sector response to child maltreatment (2019).*
- *Consolidated guideline on sexual and reproductive health and rights of women with HIV (2017).*

PREVENTION & PROBLEM SOLVING



PREVENTION & PROBLEM SOLVING

COMPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS TO WHO's GUIDELINES

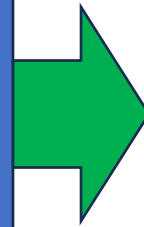
- Global plan of action: health systems address violence against women and girls (WHO, 2017).
- RESPECT women: preventing violence against women, framework and implementation package (WHO, 2019).
- INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children (WHO, 2016).
- Global guidance on addressing school-related gender-based violence (UNESCO, 2016).
- Sixteen ideas for addressing violence against women in the context of the HIV epidemic: a programming tool (WHO, 2013).
- What works to prevent partner violence? An evidence overview. (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; 2011).
- School-based violence prevention: a practical handbook (WHO, 2019).
- COVID-19 and violence against women: What the health sector/system can do (WHO, 2020).
- Addressing violence against children, women and older people during the covid-19 pandemic: Key actions (WHO, 2020).
- Infographics on COVID-19 and violence against women (WHO, 2020).

STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH SYSTEMS



WHAT CAN WE DO?

**Prevention of
violence against
women and girls**

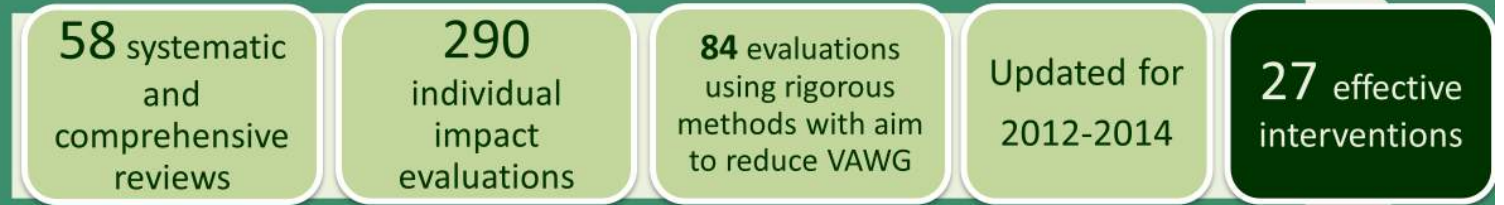


**what does the
evidence say?**

WHAT CAN WE DO?

**Prevention of violence
against women and girls**

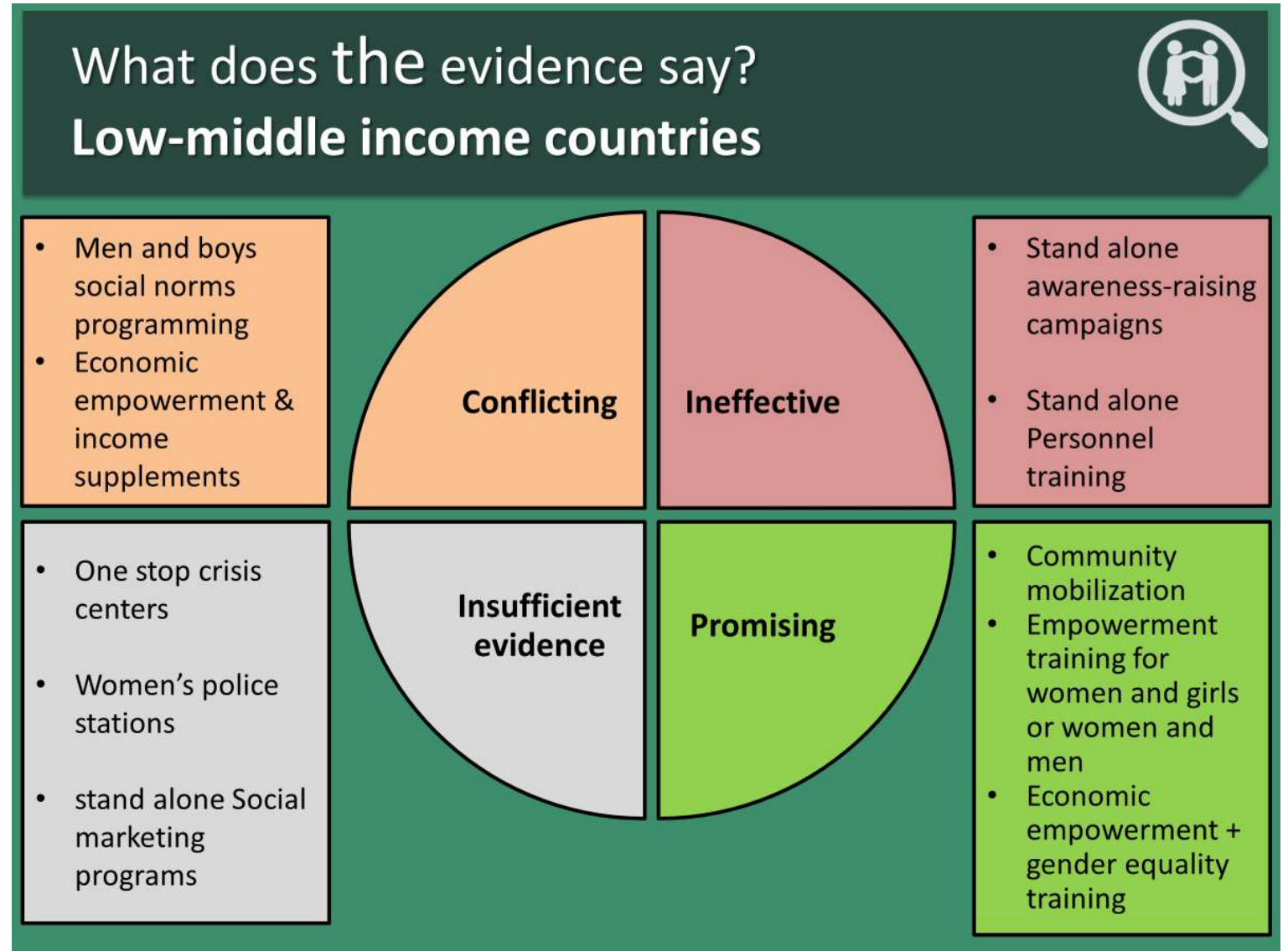
Systematic Review of Reviews – Methodology



- Systematic review of systematic/comprehensive reviews (published between Jan 2000 – Apr 2013) on the impacts of interventions in reducing victimization/perpetration of VAWG
- Additional search carried out of articles published from 2012 – present for effective interventions (a total of 27 studies with one or more positive results)
- Types of VAWG included: intimate partner violence, non partner sexual assault, female genital mutilation, child marriage

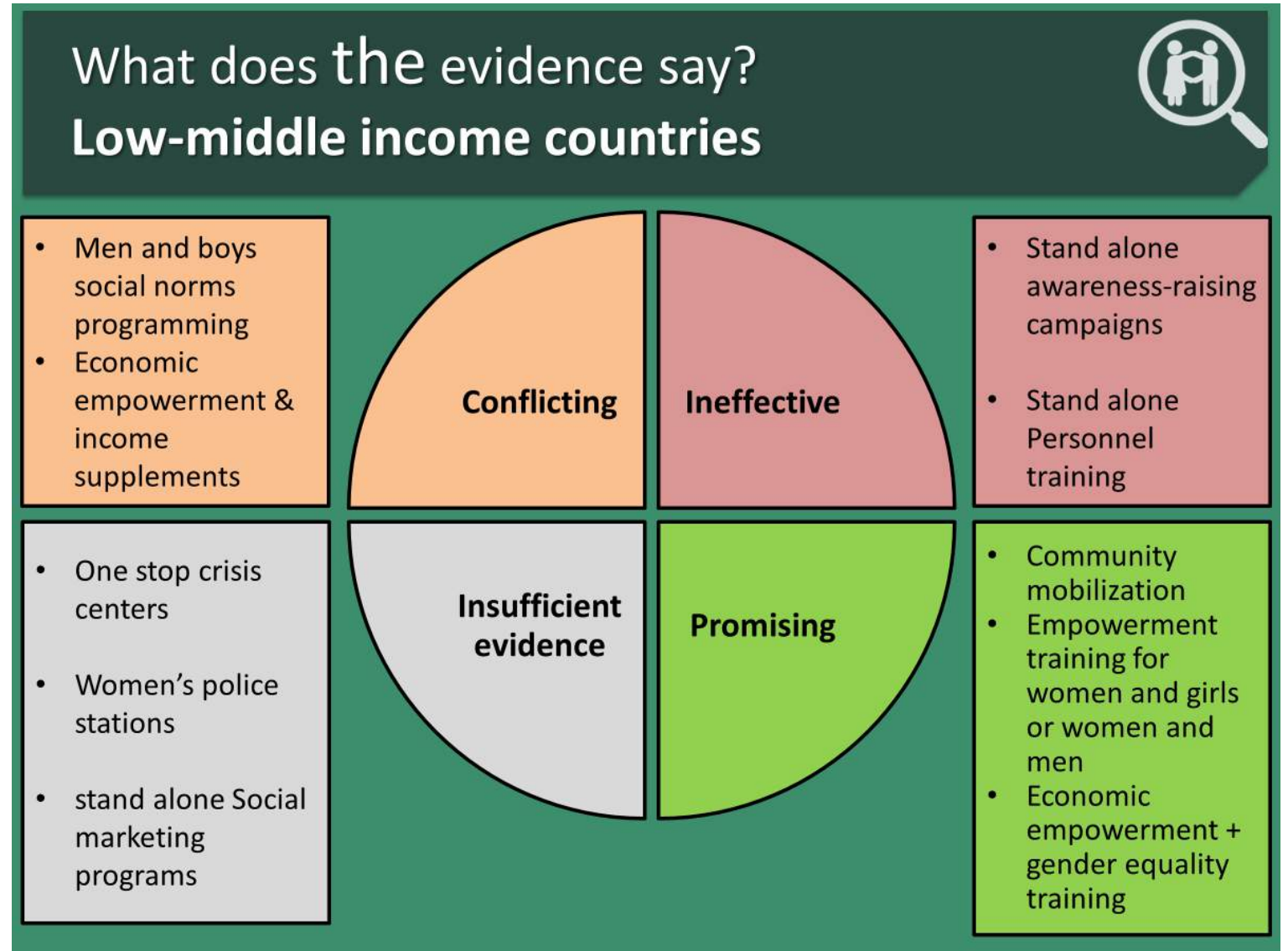
WHAT CAN WE DO?

Prevention of violence
against women and girls



WHAT CAN WE DO?

Prevention of violence
against women and girls



WHAT CAN WE DO?

Prevention of violence
against women and girls

What works to reduce VAWG



- Programs preventing violence:
 - Include women AND men
 - Engage entire community
 - Combine multiple approaches as part of a single intervention (group training, livelihoods, social communication)
 - Six months or longer
 - Address structural drivers of violence, such as social norms regarding acceptability of violence
- Community based interventions that:
 - Engage many stakeholders at different levels (community men and women, police, teachers, leaders, etc.)
 - Use many strategies: public events, group training and advocacy campaigns
 - Have high quality communications materials such as posters, street theater, radio and television programs

WHAT CAN WE DO?

**Prevention of violence
against women and girls**

Characteristics of promising approaches for IPV prevention in all settings



- Involve multiple sectors (health, education, justice, etc...) at multiple levels (national, local)
- Challenge acceptability of violence, while also addressing underlying risk factors, such as poverty, gender norms
- Support the development of new skills (communication and conflict resolution)
- Integrate violence prevention into existing development platforms
- Promote engagement of all members of communities

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Prevention of violence
against women and girls

Recommendations for future VAWG research



More interventions addressing primary prevention of violence

Standardized methodology and indicators

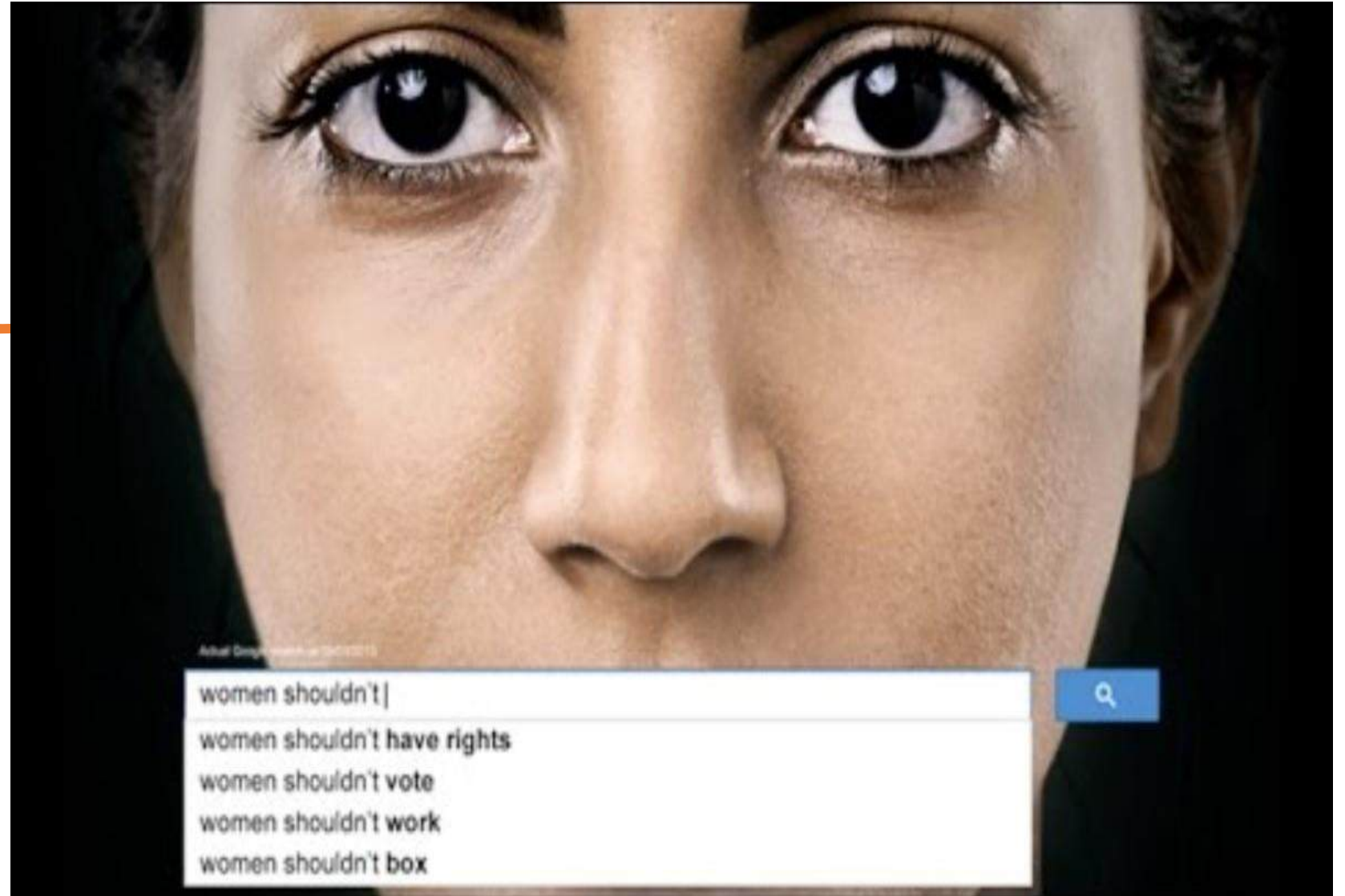
Improved coordination and collaboration among key actors

More rigorous evidence on all types of VAWG from the global south, exploring issues of intervention cost, sustainability, and scalability

Documentation of the adaptation of promising VAWG interventions to other settings

AUTOCOMPLETE TRUTH

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IkNIGuW-0g8>
- Gender equality
- Let's end Violence Against Women!



Gender Equality Islamic Perspectives

- “Barangsiapa yang mengerjakan amal saleh, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan dalam keadaan beriman, maka sesungguhnya akan Kami berikan kepadanya kehidupan yang baik dan sesungguhnya akan Kami beri balasan kepada mereka dengan pahala yang lebih baik dari apa yang telah mereka kerjakan,” (QS. An-Nahl:97).
- “Dan janganlah kamu iri hati terhadap apa yang dikaruniakan Allah kepada sebahagian kamu lebih banyak dari sebahagian yang lain. (Karena) bagi orang laki-laki ada bahagian dari pada apa yang mereka usahakan, dan bagi para wanita (pun) ada bahagian dari apa yang mereka usahakan, dan mohonlah kepada Allah sebagian dari karunia-Nya. Sesungguhnya Allah Maha Mengetahui segala sesuatu,” (QS. An-Nisa: 32).

Gender Equality Islamic Perspectives

- "Hai manusia, sesungguhnya Kami menciptakan kamu dari seorang laki-laki dan seorang perempuan dan menjadikan kamu berbangsa-bangsa dan bersuku-suku supaya kamu saling kenal-mengenal. Sesungguhnya orang yang paling mulia diantara kamu disisi Allah ialah orang yang paling takwa diantara kamu. Sesungguhnya Allah Mahamengetahui lagi Mahamenkenal." (Qs. Al Hujurat: 13).
- "Maka Tuhan mereka memperkenankan permohonannya (dengan berfirman), 'Sesungguhnya Aku tidak menyia-nyiakan amal orang yang beramal di antara kamu, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, (karena) sebagian kamu adalah (keturunan) dari sebagian yang lain (Qs. Ali-Imran: 195).

Semoga Bermanfaat

