

GENDER AND HEALTH

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the social construction of gender
2. Explain basic gender and development concepts
3. Explain the purpose of gender analysis and its application in health
4. Describe gender mainstreaming in provision of health services
5. Discuss gender issues affecting health
6. Discuss gender – based violence and their management
7. Discuss female genital mutilation and other rites of passage and their relevance in delivery of health care

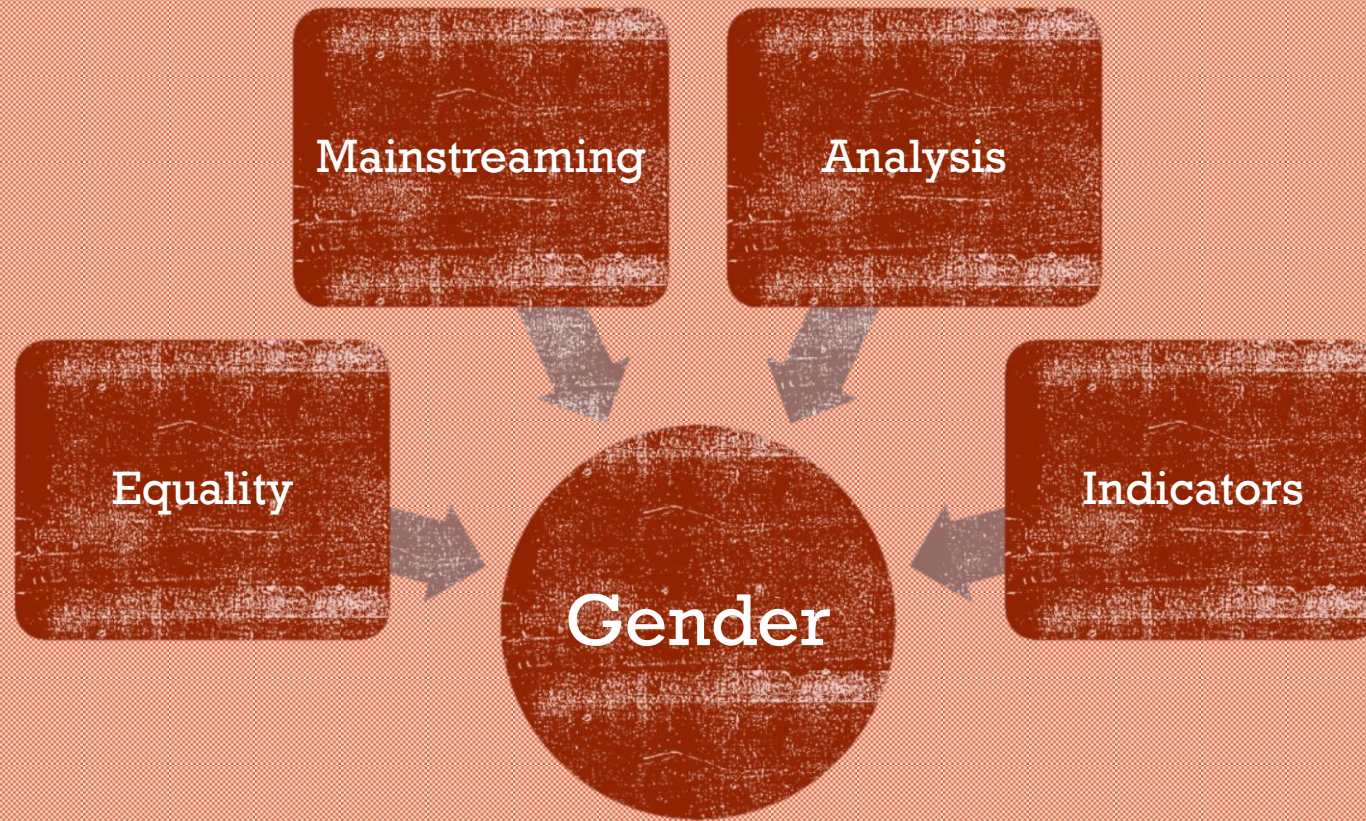
LEARNING ACTIVITY

- Sometimes I'm glad I'm a woman because...
- Sometimes I wish I were a man because...

WHAT IS YOUR TAKE ON THESE?

- **Policeman** → **police officer**
- **Manpower** → **work force**
- **Chairman** → **chair person**

BASIC CONCEPTS ON GENDER



CONCEPTS OF GENDER

- Social construction of gender
- Basic gender and development concepts
- Gender analysis
- Gender issues affecting health
- Gender based violence
- FGM and other rites of passage
- **Gender mainstreaming**

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

Definition of Gender

- Gender refers to one's sense of being male or female and playing masculine or feminine roles in ways defined as appropriate in one's culture and society
- Gender has biological construct, social construct and psychological construct

Definition of Sex

- Sex is usually used to describe the biological or genetic determination of maleness or femaleness.

Gender Roles

- Gender role refers to societal expectations about what is expected of our behavior as males or females.

Gender Identity

- Gender identity refers to the degree to which we feel comfortable in our social roles as men and women.

Gender Equality

- Means that women and men, boys and girls, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protection

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER..

Gender Role Typing

- Gender role typing is the developmental learning process of how we come to think of ourselves as a member of one sex or the other.

Self – Concept

- Self – concept is the sum of all our thoughts and feelings about ourselves

Gender Role Conflict

- Gender-role conflict is any feeling of restriction that accompanies the desire to behave in a way that does not conform to traditional gender stereotypes.

Gender Sensitivity

- Gender sensitivity refers to the ability to acknowledge and highlight existing gender differences, issues and inequalities and incorporate these into strategies and actions.

Gender Discrimination

- It refers to how people are treated differently because of their sexes and it's not based only on gender differences

Gender Inequality

- It refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals wholly or partly due to their gender(e.g unequal access to power, resources and opportunities in society). It arises from differences in gender roles.

GENDER STEREOTYPES

FIXED AND OVERSIMPLIFIED BELIEFS ABOUT THE WAYS IN WHICH MEN AND WOMEN OUGHT TO BEHAVE.

Stereotypes	
Men are	Women are
Strong, arrogant, violent, domineering, decisive, non-communicative	Weak, modest, peaceful, submissive, indecisive, communicative

BASIC GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

- ✓ Division of labour
- ✓ Inequality and Equality
- ✓ Equity
- ✓ Gender awareness

COST OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION

- ❑ Gender inequalities:
 - ❑ reduce program effectiveness and waste resources
 - ❑ inhibit country's growth and development
 - ❑ limit opportunities and potential

HOW TO FIGHT GENDER DISCRIMINATION

- ❖ Name it
- ❖ Change it
 - Take legal action
 - Advocate for temporary special measures or other policies/legislation
 - Advocate for new laws
- ❖ Ignore it...but it won't go away

CONT'

- ❖ Engage men!
- ❖ Men also affected – directly and indirectly
- ❖ Gender inequality and discrimination impact society as a whole
 - Very little that women can't do based on sex
 - Gender roles impact political participation... but can change
 - Women are a diverse group
 - ALL issues are women's issues
 - Discrimination is costly... name it and change it!

GENDER ANALYSIS

- Gender analysis is a tool to better understand the different social, economic, cultural and political realities of women and men, girls and boys
- Its core is to understand culture(underlying values, norms and beliefs), expressed in the construction of gender identities and inequalities

GOALS OF GENDER ANALYSIS

- ❖ Better understanding of the community (women, men, girls and boys)
- ❖ Get better results from development programs

PURPOSE OF GENDER ANALYSIS

- Provide a review of women's priorities, women's practical needs and strategic interests and ways to address them
- Provide specific gender aggregate statistics
- Is a review of social, economic, political and power dynamics
- Gives understanding of gender inequalities and their implications for development policy
- Increases access and control of resources

REASONS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS

- Helps ensure that both men and women participate in and benefit from development
- Looks for the root cause of gender inequality and enables us to address them
- Looks at equity of impact
- Focuses at transforming attitudes and practices to bring about change
- Helps ensure that traditional imbalances do not work against women and men
- Enhances effectiveness of reproductive health services
- Ensure long-term sustainability by addressing underlying obstacles to development

EXAMPLES

- ❖ A gender analysis of health programs will inform you of how inequalities disadvantage women's health, the constraints women face, and ways to overcome the constraints
- ❖ A gender analysis of women worker's situations, their needs, work places, wages, market trends will provide practical information to advocate for all (women and men)
- ❖ A gender analysis of water projects will inform you where women collect water, what should be done to increase women's access to safe water

WHEN TO CONDUCT GENDER ANALYSIS

- ❖ Gender analysis should/ can be undertaken at all/any stages of a program/project cycles, including:
 - Identification of the projects
 - Planning or design of the activity
 - Implementation
 - Monitoring and evaluation of program

WHO SHOULD DO GENDER ANALYSIS

- ❖ Government
- ❖ Policy makers
- ❖ Donors
- ❖ Program managers
- ❖ Development staff
- ❖ Field workers etc.

HOW TO DO GENDER ANALYSIS

- ❖ Collect relevant data
- ❖ Identify gender issues
- ❖ Understand the institutional, economic, social and political context
- ❖ Understand the priorities and needs of both men and women affected by the project

GENDER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORKS/TOOLS

❖ **Gender roles framework (Harvard)**

- Triple role framework
- Web of institutionalization framework

❖ **Gender Analysis Matrix**

- Equality and empowerment framework
- Capacity and vulnerabilities framework
- People oriented planning framework
- Social relations framework

HARVARD FRAMEWORK

- ❑ Can help planners design efficient projects
- ❑ Improves visibility of women in target area
- ❑ Three main tools:
 - ❑ The socio-economic activity profile
 - I. The access and control of resources profile
 - II. Influencing factors (identify factors that determine gender differences)

GENDER ANALYSIS MATRIX

- ❖ The tool uses participatory approach to facilitate the definition and analysis of gender differences by the community
- ❖ It articulates unique issues as well as gender analysis capacity from the grass root level up
- ❖ All the requisite knowledge for gender analysis exists among the people who are the subject of analysis

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Gender Mainstreaming: is a strategy of developing policies, legislation, programs, project, society and community's development plans from gender equality perspective in order to benefit both women and men.
 - ❖ Means making women's as well as men's concerns, needs and experiences an integral part of policies, programs and projects so that women and men can benefit equally.
 - ❖ In practice, it means systematically identifying gaps in gender equality and consequently addressing them.
 - ❖ Source of gaps: rights, control, ownership, power, opportunities, etc.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROCESS

**Gender Analysis → Program cycle Analysis → Implementation →
Monitoring & Evaluation**

PURPOSE OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Reduce gender inequalities that may exist in a given project area;
- Ensure women and men's specific needs are satisfied, that they benefit from the project and that the project impacts positively on their lives;
- Create the conditions for the equitable access of men and women to project resources and benefits;
- Create the conditions for the equitable participation in project implementation and decision making processes.

LEVELS OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- ❖ At legislation, policies, strategies level
- ❖ At organization, department level
- ❖ At household, family level

Law of Gender Equity

- ❖ Gender equity is achieved when women and men have equal roles and positions, are provided equal conditions, opportunities in developing their abilities for the development of community, family, and equally benefit from development's achievement

SUCCESSFUL GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Equal participation by men and women in the decision-making processes for setting priorities and allocating resources
- Equal access to and control over society's opportunities, resources and development outcomes by women and men
- Equal recognition and status for men and women
- Women and men enjoy equal human rights
- Equal improvements in and standards of quality of life for women and men

PRINCIPLES OF GENDER

MAINSTREAMING

- Adequate accountability mechanisms for monitoring progress need to be established.
- The initial identification of issues and problems across all area(s) of activity should be such that gender differences and disparities can be diagnosed.
- Assumptions that issues or problems are neutral from a gender-equality perspective should never be made.
- Gender analysis should always be carried out.
- Clear political will and allocation of adequate resources for mainstreaming, including additional financial and human resources if necessary, are important for translation of the concept into practice.
- Gender mainstreaming requires that efforts be made to broaden women's equitable participation at all levels of decision-making.
- Mainstreaming does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes, and positive legislation; nor does it do away with the need for gender units or focal points

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Objectives:

- Define GBV
- State types of GBV
- Describe the effects/ consequences of GBV
- Highlight management of GBV
- Describe Sexual Offence Act
- Describe Children's Act

GBV

- ❖ GBV can be defined as acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivation of liberty
- ❖ GBV is a violation of universal human rights, protected by international human rights conventions, including
 - the right to security of person,
 - the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,
 - the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment,
 - the right to life

What is sexual violence?

- Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic women's sexuality using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work

CAUSES OF GBV

- ❖ Culture: society has accepted violence as a legitimate means of solving conflicts
- ❖ Media: media peddles sex and violence to children
- ❖ Social isolation
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Alcohol and drug abuse
- ❖ Father modelling abuse towards the mother
- ❖ Lack of violence prevention programs in the society

TYPES OF GBV

1. DIRECT VIOLENCE

❖ Sexual violence

- Rape
- Sexual assault
- Sexual harassment in public and private spheres

❖ Trafficking in human beings, slavery, and sexual exploitation

❖ Domestic Violence

- Physical assaults

❖ Harmful traditional practices

- FGM,
- Forced early marriages

❖ Emerging Cyber sexual bullying

2. INDIRECT VIOLENCE

- Psychological violence e.g. threats, humiliations, mocking and controlling behaviors
- Economic violence e.g. inaccessibility to financial resources, property, health, education, labour market

CONSEQUENCES OF GBV

❑ **PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES**

- ✓ Injuries
- ✓ Functional impairments
- ✓ Permanent disabilities

❑ **NEGATIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOURS**

- ✓ Alcohol and drug abuse
- ✓ Smoking
- ✓ Sexual risk-taking
- ✓ Self-injurious behaviors

❑ **PSYCHOSOMATIC CONSEQUENCES**

- ✓ Chronic pain syndrome
- ✓ Irritable bowel syndrome
- ✓ Gastrointestinal disorders
- ✓ Urinary tract infections
- ✓ Respiratory disorders

CONSEQUENCES OF GBV

❑ **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

- ✓ Pelvic inflammatory diseases
- ✓ Sexually transmitted diseases
- ✓ Unwanted pregnancies
- ✓ Pregnancy complications
- ✓ Miscarriage/ low birth weight

❑ **PSYCHOSOCIAL**

- ✓ Post traumatic stress disorder
- ✓ Depression, fears, sleeping disorders, panic disorders
- ✓ Eating disorders

Anorexia anavosa – you are very thin and don't eat ..so you come thinner since it is psychological.

- ✓ Low self-esteem
- ✓ Suicidal tendencies

❑ **FATAL OUTCOMES**

- ✓ Fatal injuries
- ✓ Killings
- ✓ Homicide
- ✓ Suicide

MANAGEMENT OF GBV

- ❖ Ensure that the victims get judicial remedy/ justice
- ❖ Encourage and enable persons of concern to become actively involved in protecting women, men, girls and boys
- ❖ Protect the victims so that they can confidentially report all incidents and have timely non-discriminatory access to services e.g. schools, justice
- ❖ Address the specific protection needs of persons at high risk of sexual gender based violence
- ❖ Strengthen the community- based protection networks and initiatives
- ❖ Gender equality and women's empowerment
- ❖ Involve a multi-sectoral approach
- ❖ Enact and enforce laws that address the issues of GBV/SGBV
- ❖ Eradicate stigmatization against GBV victims

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

- ❑ **Definition:-** An Act of Parliament to make provision about sexual offences, their definition, prevention and the protection of all persons from harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes
- ❑ **“genital organs”** includes the whole or part of male or female genital organs and for purposes of this Act includes the anus
- ❑ **“indecent act”** means an unlawful intentional act which causes—any contact between any part of the body of a person with the genital organs, breasts or buttocks of another, but does not include an act that causes penetration; or exposure or display of any pornographic material to any person against his or her will;
- ❑ **“penetration”** means the partial or complete insertion of the genital organs of a person into the genital organs of another person;

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

RAPE

- A person commits the offence termed rape if—he or she intentionally and unlawfully commits an act which causes penetration with his or her genital organs; the other person does not consent to the penetration; or the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind.
- A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may be enhanced to imprisonment for life.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

ATTEMPTED RAPE

- Any person who attempts to unlawfully and intentionally commit an act which causes penetration with his or her genital organs is guilty of the offence of attempted rape and is liable upon conviction for imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may be enhanced to imprisonment for life.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Any person who unlawfully—penetrates the genital organs of another person with—any part of the body of another or that person; or an object manipulated by another or that person except where such penetration is carried out for proper and professional hygienic or medical purposes;
- manipulates any part of his or her body or the body of another person so as to cause penetration of the genital organ into or by any part of the other person's body, is guilty of an offence termed sexual assault.
- A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years but which may be enhanced to imprisonment for life.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

COMPELLED OR INDUCED INDECENT ACTS

- ❑ A person who intentionally and unlawfully compels, induces or causes another person to engage in an indecent act with—the person compelling, inducing or causing the other person to engage in the act; is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years.

DEFILEMENT

- A person who commits an act which causes penetration with a child is guilty of an offence termed defilement.
- A person who commits an offence of defilement with a child aged eleven years or less shall upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for life.
- A person who commits an offence of defilement with a child between the age of twelve and fifteen years is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than twenty years.
- A person who commits an offence of defilement with a child between the age of sixteen and eighteen years is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

ATTEMPTED DEFILEMENT

- A person who attempts to commit an act which would cause penetration with a child is guilty of an offence termed attempted defilement.
- A person who commits an offence of attempted defilement with a child is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

GANG RAPE

- Any person who commits the offence of rape or defilement under this Act in association with another or others, or any person who, with common intention, is in the company of another or others who commit the offence of rape or defilement is guilty of an offence termed gang rape and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years but which may be enhanced to imprisonment for life.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

INDECENT ACT WITH CHILD OR ADULT

- Any person who commits an indecent act with a child is guilty of the offence of committing an indecent act with a child and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

INDECENT ACT WITH ADULT

- Any person who commits an indecent act with an adult is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to both.

PROMOTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES WITH A CHILD

- A person including a juristic person who—manufactures or distributes any article that promotes or is intended to promote a sexual offence with a child; or who supplies or displays to a child any article which is intended to be used in the performance of a sexual act with the intention of encouraging or enabling that child to perform such sexual act,
- is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and where the accused person is a juristic person to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

CHILD SEX TOURISM

- A person including a juristic person who— makes or organizes any travel arrangements for or on behalf of any other person, whether that other person is resident within or outside the borders of Kenya, with the intention of facilitating the commission of any sexual offence against a child, irrespective of whether that offence is committed;
- is guilty of an offence of promoting child sex tourism and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years and where the accused person is a juristic person to a fine of not less than two million shillings.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

- Any person including a juristic person who—knowingly displays, shows, exposes or exhibits obscene images, words or sounds by means of print, audio-visual or any other media to a child with intention of encouraging or enabling a child to engage in sexual acts;
- is guilty of an offence of child pornography and upon conviction is liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six years or to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings

EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION

- Any person who—intentionally causes or incites another person to become a prostitute; and intentionally controls any of the activities of another person relating to that person's prostitution, and does so for or in expectation of gain for him or herself or a third person,
- is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years or to a fine of five hundred thousand shillings or to both.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

PROSTITUTION OF PERSONS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES

- A person who, in relation to a person with mental disability, for financial or other reward, favour or compensation to such person with mental disability or to any other person is guilty of the offence of being involved in the prostitution of a person with disabilities and shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years

INCEST BY MALE PERSONS

- Any male person who commits an indecent act or an act which causes penetration with a female person who is to his knowledge his daughter, granddaughter, sister, mother, niece, aunt or grandmother is guilty of an offence termed incest and is liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

INCEST BY FEMALE PERSONS

- The provisions of section 20 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with respect to any female person who commits an indecent act or act which causes penetration with a male person who is to her knowledge her son, father, grandson grandfather, brother, nephew or uncle.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- Any person, who being in a position of authority, or holding a public office, who persistently makes any sexual advances or requests which he or she knows, or has reasonable grounds to know, are unwelcome, is guilty of the offence of sexual harassment and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years or to a fine of not less than one hundred thousand shillings or to both.

SEXUAL OFFENCE ACT

Deliberate Transmission Of HIV Or Any Other Life Threatening Sexually Transmitted Disease

- Any person who, having actual knowledge that he or she is infected with HIV or any other life threatening STI intentionally, knowingly and willfully does anything or permits the doing of anything which he or she knows or ought to reasonably know infect another person shall be guilty of an offence, whether or not he or she is married to that other person, and shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less fifteen years but which may be for life.

Cultural And Religious Sexual Offences

- Any person who for cultural or religious reasons forces another person to engage in a sexual act or any act that amounts to an offence under this Act is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

CHILDREN'S ACT

- ❑ **An Act of Parliament to make provision for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care and protection of children; to make provision for the administration of children's institutions; to give effect to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and for connected purposes**
- ❑ **“child abuse”** includes physical, sexual, psychological and mental injury to a child
- ❑ **“early marriage”** means marriage or cohabitation with a child or any arrangement made for such marriage or cohabitation

CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Survival and best interests of the child

- Every child shall have an inherent right to life and it shall be the responsibility of the Government and the family to ensure the survival and development of the child.

Non-discrimination

- No child shall be subjected to discrimination on the ground of origin, sex, religion, creed, custom, language, opinion, conscience, colour, birth, social, political, economic or other status, race, disability, tribe, residence or local connection

Right to parental care

- A child shall have a right to live with and to be cared for by his parents.

CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Right to education

- Every child shall be entitled to education the provision of which shall be the responsibility of the Government and the parents

Right to religious education

- Every child shall have a right to religious education subject to appropriate parental guidance

Right to health care

- Every child shall have a right to health and medical care the provision of which shall be the responsibility of the parents and the Government.

Protection from child labour and armed conflict

- Every child shall be protected from economic exploitation and any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Name and nationality

- Every child shall have a right to a name and nationality and where a child is deprived of his identity the Government shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to establishing his identity.

Disabled child

- A disabled child shall have the right to be treated with dignity, and to be accorded appropriate medical treatment, special care, education and training free of charge or at a reduced cost whenever possible.

Protection from abuse

- A child shall be entitled to protection from physical and psychological abuse, neglect and any other form of exploitation including sale, trafficking or abduction by any person.

CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Protection from harmful cultural rites

- ❑ No person shall subject a child to female circumcision, early marriage or other cultural rites, customs or traditional practices that are likely to negatively affect the child's life, health, social welfare, dignity or physical or psychological development

Protection from sexual exploitation

- ❑ A child shall be protected from sexual exploitation and use in prostitution, inducement or coercion to engage in any sexual activity, and exposure to obscene materials.

Protection from drugs

- ❑ Every child shall be entitled to protection from the use of hallucinogens, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products or psychotropic drugs and any other drugs that may be declared harmful by the Minister responsible for health and from being involved in their production, trafficking or distribution.

CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Leisure and recreation

- ❑ A child shall be entitled to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities.

Torture and deprivation of liberty

- ❑ No child shall be subjected to torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty

Right to privacy

- ❑ Every child shall have the right to privacy subject to parental guidance.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHILD

- ✓ work for the cohesion of the family
- ✓ respect his parents, superiors and elders at all times and assist them in case of need
- ✓ serve his national community by placing his physical and intellectual abilities at its service
- ✓ preserve and strengthen social and national solidarity
- ✓ preserve and strengthen the positive cultural values of his community in his relations with other members of that community

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

- Child sexual abuse is the exploitation of a child or adolescent for the sexual gratification of another person.

SEXUALLY ABUSIVE BEHAVIORS

- ✓ Fondling
- ✓ Sodomy
- ✓ Oral-genital stimulation
- ✓ Verbal stimulation
- ✓ Exhibitionism
- ✓ Child prostitution
- ✓ Child pornography
- ✓ Sexual Intercourse

WARNING SIGNS OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDREN

- ❑ Trouble walking or sitting.
- ❑ Displays knowledge or interest in sexual acts inappropriate to his /her age.
- ❑ Makes strong efforts to avoid a specific person, without an obvious reason.
- ❑ Doesn't want to change clothes in front of others or participate in physical activities.
- ❑ An STD/HIV/AIDs or pregnancy, especially under the age of 14.
- ❑ Runs away from home if the perpetrator is from home.

GENDER ISSUES AFFECTING HEALTH/HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES

Discuss and make notes on how gender issues affect health/health delivery services in Kenya (20 marks)

NB. Presentations and Discussions to be done in the class- room on Thursday and Friday

- ❑ Traditional and Cultural factors group 1
- ❑ Religious factors group 2
- ❑ Poverty and succession issues group 3
- ❑ Socio – economical factors group 4
- ❑ Marriage practices group 5
- ❑ Legal aspects/status group 6
- ❑ Sexual dimensions organized on gender lines group 7
- ❑ Education level group 8

EFFECTS OF EARLY MARRIAGES

- ❖ Difficult labour/ child birth difficulties
- ❖ Large family size
- ❖ Hinders personal development e.g. education
- ❖ Abuse in marriage in case the spouse is older
- ❖ Marital instability
- ❖ Increased chances of acquiring STIs and Fistula
- ❖ Increased infant mortality

REASONS FOR POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE

- ❖ Barrenness
- ❖ Need for children of certain sex
- ❖ Show of power/wealth
- ❖ Pressure from relatives to marry from a certain community
- ❖ Lust for sexual intercourse

EFFECTS OF GENDER ISSUES ON RH

❖ Physical Consequences

- Unwanted pregnancies
- Serious injuries
- Injuries during pregnancies
- Contraction to STIs/ HIV
- Injury to children
- Homicide

❖ Psychological Consequences

- Mental health problems (PTSD)
- Suicide

❖ Social Consequences

- Added health care costs
- Other added costs e.g. legal fees, police etc.
- Decreased productivity and employment