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Aim of Study

- Identify forms of physical, sexual or psychological harm based on gender.
- Advance incorporation of gender issues in adolescent health programs.
- Promote experiences of gender rights.



Materials and Methods

- A total of 320 adults aged 15-45 years were surveyed during the period from February 2007 to January 2008.
- A questionnaire was used in samples form both upper and lower Egypt in a semi structured interview.

Study Design

- Semi-structured interviews: interviewer can probe for more information.
- Training for the interviewers.
- Interviews recorded by writing or tape.
- Interview time limited to less than 1 hr.
- •Questions asked clearly and simply.





Female Genital Mutilation

Married women age 15- 49 96%

Daughters under age 1828 %

Women Support continuation 68%

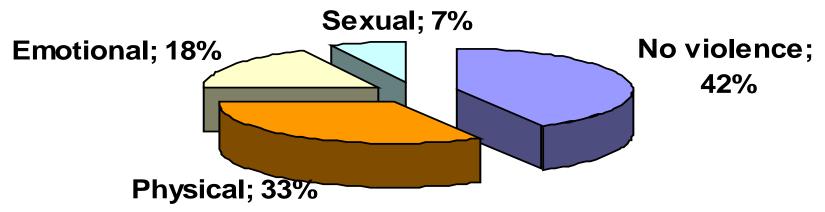
In June 2008, Egyptian Parliament passed a new law that bans female circumcision.





Domestic Violence

Study indicates that 58% of women in reproductive age exposed to domestic violence.



Perpetrators:

- Mainly husbands
- Fathers, mothers and brothers.



Domestic Violence

Factors of domestic Violence

Argument

Burning food

Neglecting children

Going out without telling

Refusal to sexual relation

In the study 50% of women agreed upon at least one of these factors.



Forced Marriage

- 9.4% of female marriage was under 16 years, reaches 18.9% in Upper Egypt.
- Divorce rate is 14.4% in this category.
- The legal age of female marriage was
 16, but this is often ignored.

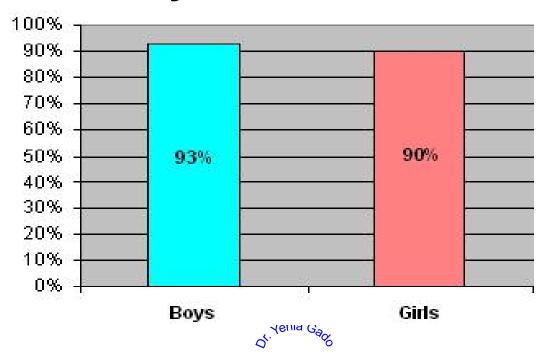
In June 2008, Egyptian Parliament, changed minimum age for marriage to be 18 years for both genders.



School Enrollment



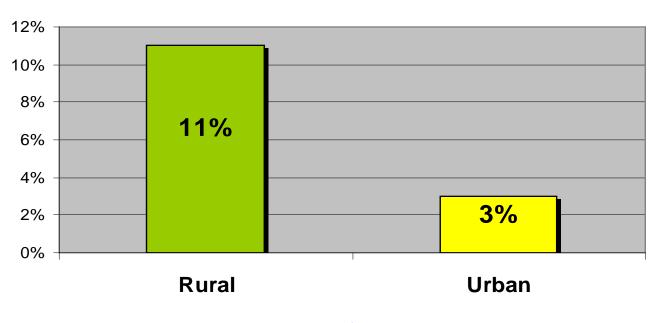
- It was 93% for boys and 90% for girls in the age group 6-15.
- The study reveals that the gender gap in Egypt is very limited.





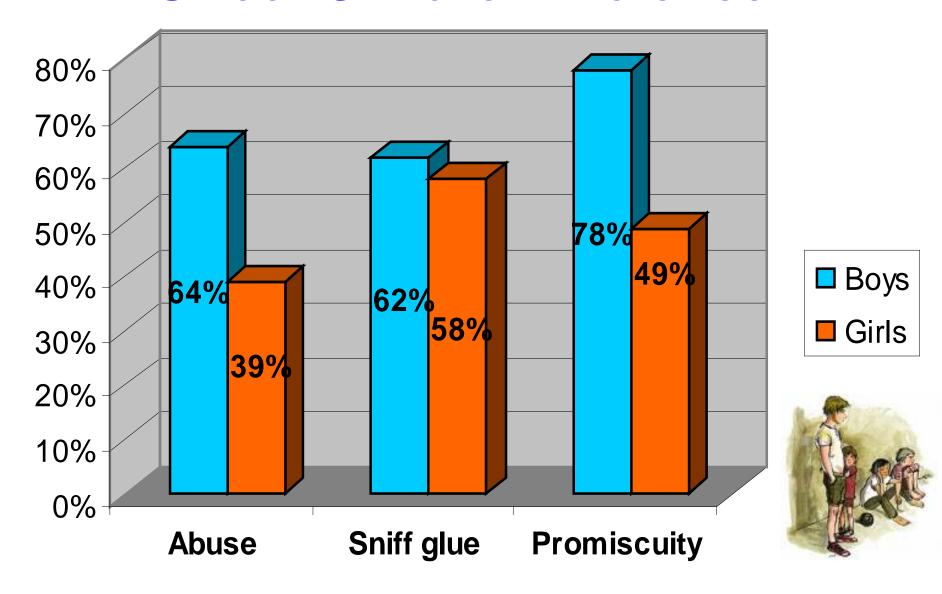
Child Labor

•11% of rural children are engaged in child labor compared to 3% of urban children, in the age group 6-15.











According to the study sample:

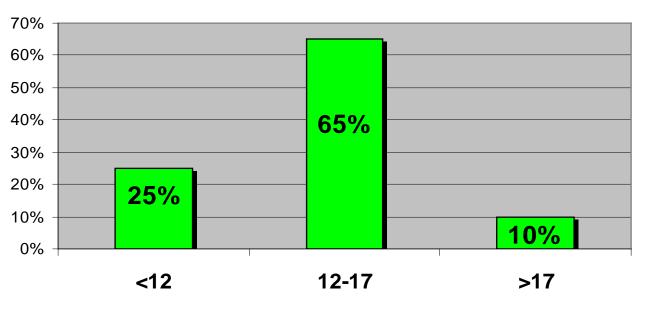
- •64% of boys& 39% of girls were abused at home by their parents.
- -62% of boys& 58% of girls sniff glue.
- -78% of street boys are sexually orientated to same sex.
- 49% of street girls are sex workers.







Age: almost all are teenagers
25% less than 12 years old
65% 12 -17 years old
10% over 17 years old













Factors
pushing
children to
the street

Family breakup

Large family size

Child abuse/neglect

Difficulty in school

Urban migration

Low family income



Children are exploited by street gangs, sexually, in drugs, or body parts trading
In 2007 a gang raped and killed 30 street boys on the top of trains.

National strategy to protect, integrate and rehabilitate street children was launched by NCCM under auspices of First Lady Susan Mubarak in Mar 2003





Health Hazards of GBV

- Early pregnancy.
- •Unwanted abortion.
- Sexually transmitted diseases.
- Infertility.
- Drug abuse.
- Psychic troubles and suicide.
- Physical trauma and death.



Recommendations

Reproductive health agencies can identify victims and offer support and

counseling.

Actions:

Preventive

Detective

Responsive



Preventive actions

- Develop posters and brochures.
- Orientation workshops about violence.
- Exchange of experience among international agencies.
- Advocate legislation and religious support for protecting Human Rights.

"The best among you in the sight of GOD is the most righteous"

Detective actions

- Train health staff on signs of violence.
- Campaigns to raise awareness for detection and reporting of violence.
- Researches on incidence and consequence of violence.



Responsive actions

- Violence history taking: type, frequency, duration and perpetrator.
- Protocols for treating violence victims.



