



# Report on Domestic Violence in Jaffna District

2016

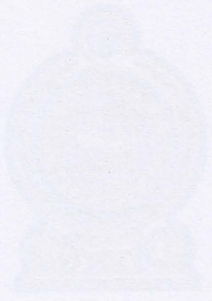
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*The field survey was carried out by:  
Women Development Officers - Jaffna District*

*Prepared with technical support from:  
Udhayani Navaratnam, District Coordinator, Women Development  
& Kayathiri Kumaran-UN Field Coordination Officer, UN RCO*

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## FOREWORD

Reported domestic violence cases are severely increasing in recent years in Jaffna District and its negative impact has affect the whole family circle and the surrounding community wellbeing.

As the Government Agent of Jaffna, I was very proud to launch this report during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign in Jaffna on 05th December 2016. This was the good initiative by the Jaffna District SGBV forum to commence this survey in order to reveal the actual root causes of domestic violence through an evidence based analysis. . The findings have enabled to assess the actual status of the scale of occurrences violence and its patterns. Moreover the scope of analysis helps to understand the present status of survivors and their dependences.

This report acknowledges the key areas to work against minimizing the domestic violence in Jaffna District. It has presented a great guidance for officials to lead and engage in several project initiatives to work towards a domestic violence free environment.

I would like to thank all Women Development Officers and Government and non-Government officers, UN agencies, INGOs for their valuable time and contributions for conducting the survey.

Finally, I wish to especially acknowledge the services of Ms. Kayathiri Kumaran, UN Field Coordination Officer, UNRCO and Ms. Udhayani Navaratnam, District Coordinator, Women Development who have carefully perused the report and has made a tremendous contribution by assisting technically and to compile this report to make the final document.

We are confident that this document will help the development partners and stakeholders who will be engaging in prevention of domestic violence related activities in Jaffna District.



N.Vethanayahan  
District Secretary, Jaffna

**N. VETHANAYAHAN**  
GOVERNMENT AGENT /  
DISTRICT SECRETARY  
JAFFNA DISTRICT

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## Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organization
CWDU	Child and Women's Development Unit
DS	Divisional Secretariat
DV	Domestic Violence
FCO	Field Coordination Officer
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GN	Grama Niladari
GSO	Grama Seva Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SHG	Self-Help Groups
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WDO	Women Development Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

## Overview of survey findings

Survey targets	100 cases who already reported with WDOs were interviewed
<b>Basic information of interviewed cases</b>	
DS divisions	7% - Karainagar, Kayts, Velanai, Jaffna, Chavacheri, Karaveddy, Maruthankerny, Tellipalai, Uduvil, Chankanai, Sandilipay 9% - Kopay, 6% - Point Pedro, 4% - Nallur & Delft
Sex	100% - female
Age group	24% - 31 to 35, 23% - 26 to 30, 20% - 36 to 40, 13% - 41 to 45, 11% - 19 to 25, 6% - 46 to 50, 3% - 51 to 55
Marital status	81% - married-with registration, 14% - married-without registration 3% - remarried-without registration, 2% - unmarried
Current living status	51% - living separately from male partners
Educational qualification	57% - O/L, 22% - Grade 5, 18% - A/L, 2% - higher education, 1% - did not attend school
Working status	61% - no work, 39% - work
Occupation	15% - unskilled daily labour, 8% - skilled daily labour, 8% self-employed, 6% - government sector, 2% - private sector
Family size	3% - one member, 20% - two members, 23% - three members, 20% - four members, 21% - five members, 10% - six members, 3% - six members,
School going children	30% - no, 25% - 1 child, 20% - 2 children, 19% - 3 children, 2% - 4 children, 4% - 5 children
Living Place	47% - own house (permanent), 21% - own house (temporary), 20% - living with friends/relatives (permanent), 12% - living with friends/relatives (temporary)
<b>Affected types of domestic violence</b>	
Types	78% - verbal, 60%-psychological, 51%-physical (requires medical support), 41% - physical (doesn't require medical support), 26 % - sexual
Physical violence injuries	42% - bruises, 28% - invisible injury, 26% - blood injury, 15 % - head injury, 5% - orthopaedic injury, 4% - burns
Main causal factors for the domestic violence	75% - lack of understanding, 63% - alcohol addict, 59% - suspicion on life partner, 57% - unwanted interference by friends/relatives, 51% - economic vulnerability, 40% - lack of education, 39% - troubles related to sexual relationship, 38% - justification for accepting the domestic violence
Continuing to live/stay with perpetrator	38% - yes, 44% - no, 18% - sometimes
Ongoing violent situation	36% - yes, 26% - no, 38% - sometimes
Starting period of violence	32% - since marriage, 15% - after delivery of first baby, 14% - since pregnancy, 13% - after husband got in a relationship with another lady, 9% - after husband lost his job
Reasons for not reporting or delayed reporting of the violence	64% - tolerance, 61% - believe that the violent environment will return to normal, 53% - concern about children, 49% - family respect, 28% - non-supportive family background, 26% - threat against reporting
Level of understanding - DV	44% - good, 38% - moderate, 18% - fair
Sources for getting general information about DV	71% - government, 56% - awareness programs, 30% - friends/relatives, 11% - school, 9% - media
Sources to know about reporting places of DV	63% - government, 51% - awareness programs, 37% - friends/relatives, 10% - school, 10% - media

## Introduction

Domestic violence is any act of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, or the threat of such abuse, inflicted against a woman by a person intimately connected to her through marriage, family relation, or acquaintanceship. Domestic violence is universal and has its root in the socio-cultural set up of the society. According to available statistics from around the globe, one out of every three women has experienced violence in an intimate relationship at some point in her life. This is an average based on available national surveys across industrialized and developing countries (World Health Organization).

### ***Violence against women – Fact sheet of WHO, updated in Jan 2016***

#### *Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*

- ❖ Particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence - are major public health problems and violations of women's human rights.
- ❖ Recent global prevalence figures indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.
- ❖ Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.
- ❖ Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.

The Jaffna District GBV Forum observed that the reported cases of GBV related violence were increasing during the last few years. From the reported cases, domestic violence cases were the highest percentage. Members of the Jaffna District GBV Forum discussed this issue and agreed it would be helpful to identify the underlying causes and issues related to the domestic violence.

The District WDO and Divisional WDOs therefore decided to undertake a survey to reveal the nature of domestic violence and root causes for the violence. They were supported in this exercise by the UN Field Coordination Officer (FCO).

### Objective of the study

- To determine the root cause of domestic violence in Jaffna with a view to working towards prevention and a reduction in the rate of domestic violence occurrence.
- To provide information that would help strengthen coordination among key actors at national and local government level for effective prevention and response to domestic violence

### Background

Between 2009 and 2015, the average number of reported cases at the GBV desk in the Jaffna Teaching Hospital was 300 per annum. Each year, approximately 60% of cases were domestic violence cases.

Reported cases in previous years:

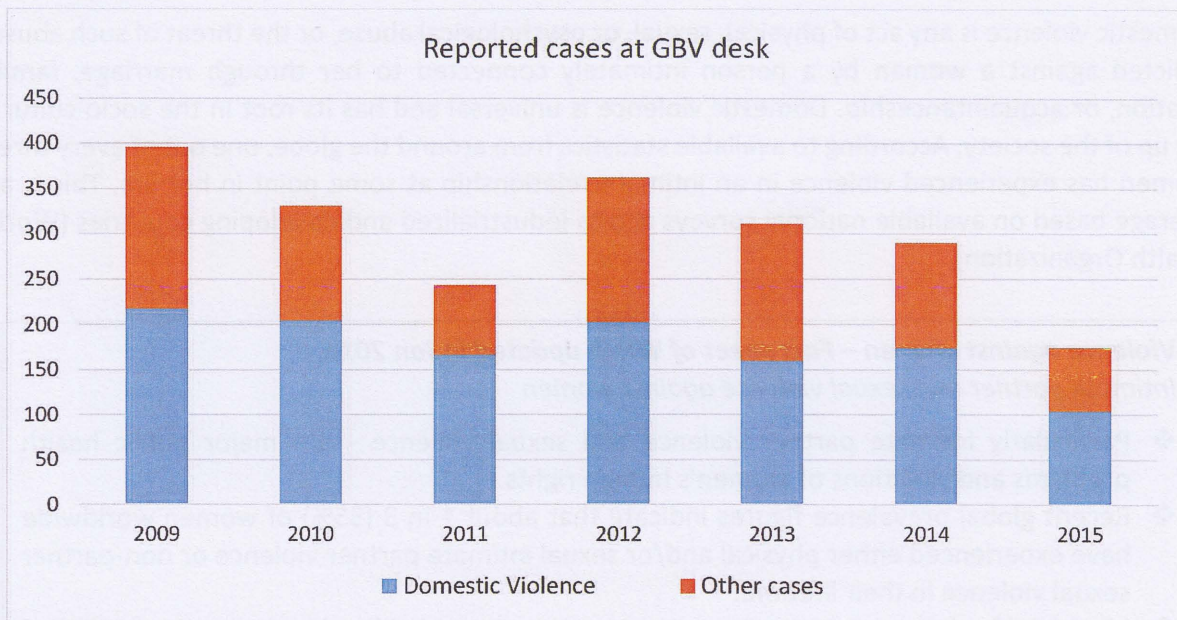


Figure 1: Reported cases at GBV desk

## Methodology

The baseline survey was designed to identify the root causes of domestic violence so as to inform interventions that would help prevent future incidents, and respond to others.

The survey was conducted through face to face interviews conducted by the WDOs with victims of earlier reported domestic violence cases, and using data collection forms specifically designed for this exercise. Each of the Divisional WDOs interviewed between six or seven people and the female UN Field Coordination Officer joined the WDOs for a few of the case interviews. In total, 100 female victims of domestic violence were interviewed during the period of August 2015 to February 2016. WDOs randomly selected the cases for interview from the recorded domestic violence cases in their DS divisions.

### Recorded domestic violence cases in 2014/2015:

- Reported to the GBV desk at hospitals
- Directly reported to the Divisional Secretariat offices- CWDUs (Child and Women Development Unit)

The results were input into a database by the FCOs, and the data was analyzed. Identification of key findings and report drafting was carried out by FCOs with the support of the District WDO.

## Questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed based on a draft questionnaire prepared by UNHCR Jaffna in 2013, in consultation with the District and Divisional WDOs and the Jaffna GBV Forum.

The questionnaire comprised a series of questions arranged by topic: basic information about the victim/affected person, types of domestic violence, root causes, nature and duration and support

systems for the domestic violence. Most of the interview was in the form of closed questions, to increase the possibility of a quantitative data aggregation. However, a few open questions were asked to probe the nature of violence, for example. Each case approached was free to decide whether or not to participate in the survey, and it was clearly explained that the survey was not directly linked to any type of assistance.

## Main findings of the Survey

### Affected types of violence

Around 51% of cases interviewed had suffered physical violence and needed medical support at the time, and 41% of cases reported having suffered physical violence but without the need of medical support.

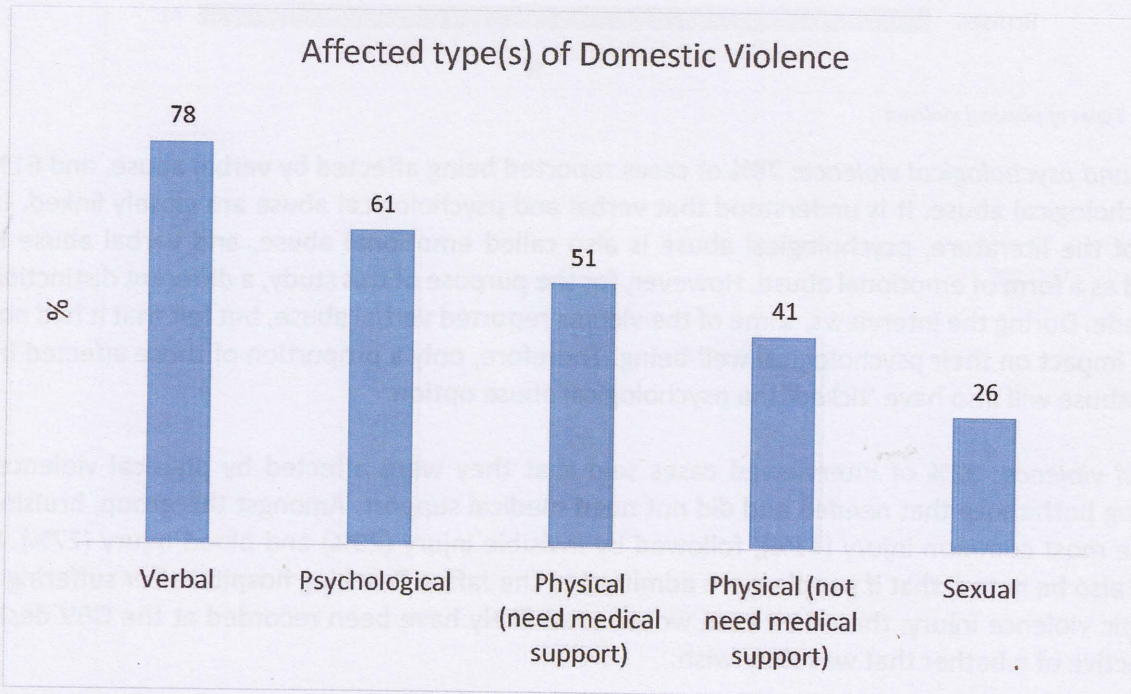


Figure 2: Affected type(s) of Domestic Violence

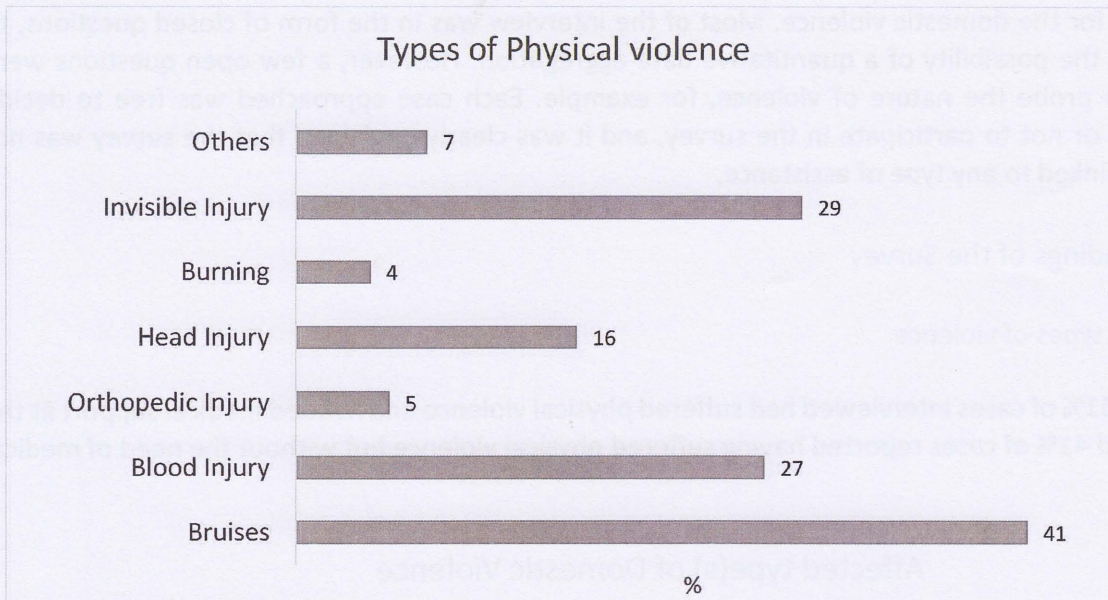


Figure 3: Types of physical violence

**Verbal and psychological violence:** 78% of cases reported being affected by verbal abuse, and 61% by psychological abuse. It is understood that verbal and psychological abuse are closely linked. In some of the literature, psychological abuse is also called emotional abuse, and verbal abuse is defined as a form of emotional abuse. However, for the purpose of this study, a different distinction was made. During the interviews, some of the victims reported verbal abuse, but felt that it had not had an impact on their psychological well-being. Therefore, only a proportion of those affected by verbal abuse will also have 'ticked' the psychological abuse option.

**Physical violence:** 92% of interviewed cases said that they were affected by physical violence, including both those that needed and did not need medical support. Amongst this group, bruising was the most common injury (41%), followed by invisible injury (29%) and blood Injury (27%). It should also be noted, that if people were admitted to the Jaffna Teaching hospital after suffering a domestic violence injury, then their case would most likely have been recorded at the GBV desk, irrespective of whether that was their wish.

**Sexual violence:** While only 26% of cases reported having suffered sexual violence, it is considered likely that the actual number affected is higher. This is due to cultural norms that often make sexual relations and sexual violence a mostly unspeakable topic. For those that were in a position to discuss the situation, it was often related to alcohol usage and male partners forcing them to have sex unwillingly.

#### Main causal factor for the domestic violence

In the survey, the respondents were asked one question that sought to get their views on what they considered to be the main causal factors for domestic violence. There were twelve predefined options provided that included factors linked with either the perpetrator or the affected person (victim/survivor). The respondents could choose as many options as they wanted.

In the majority of cases, the cause was attributed in some way to the partner/ perpetrator. 63% of cases stated that they suffered the violence due to their partners being alcohol addicts. Lack of understanding, whereby this was understood to mean misunderstanding related to a family

dispute, was reported as a main cause by 75% of respondents, with 49% attributing it to a lack of understanding on the male side and the remaining 26% attributing it to the female side. Suspicion with regard to a life partner was stated as a main cause in 59% of cases, and in 49% of those cases the suspicion was from the man.

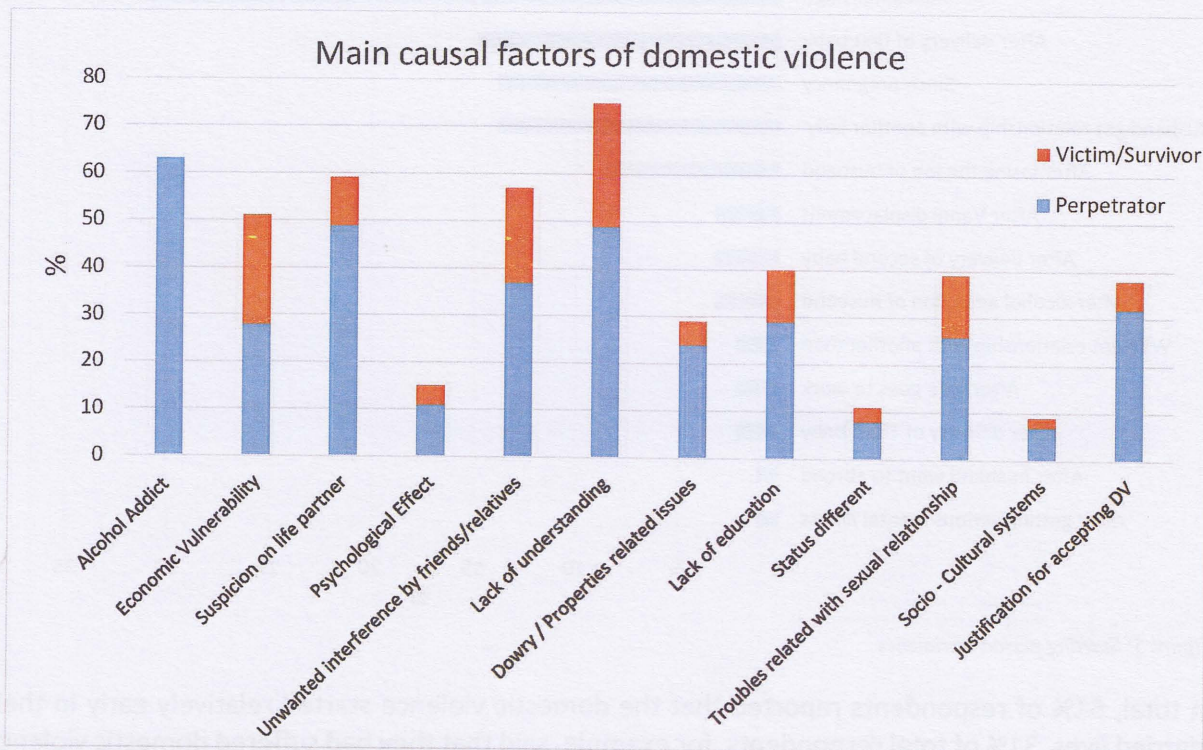


Figure 4: Main causal factors of domestic violence

## Starting period of violence

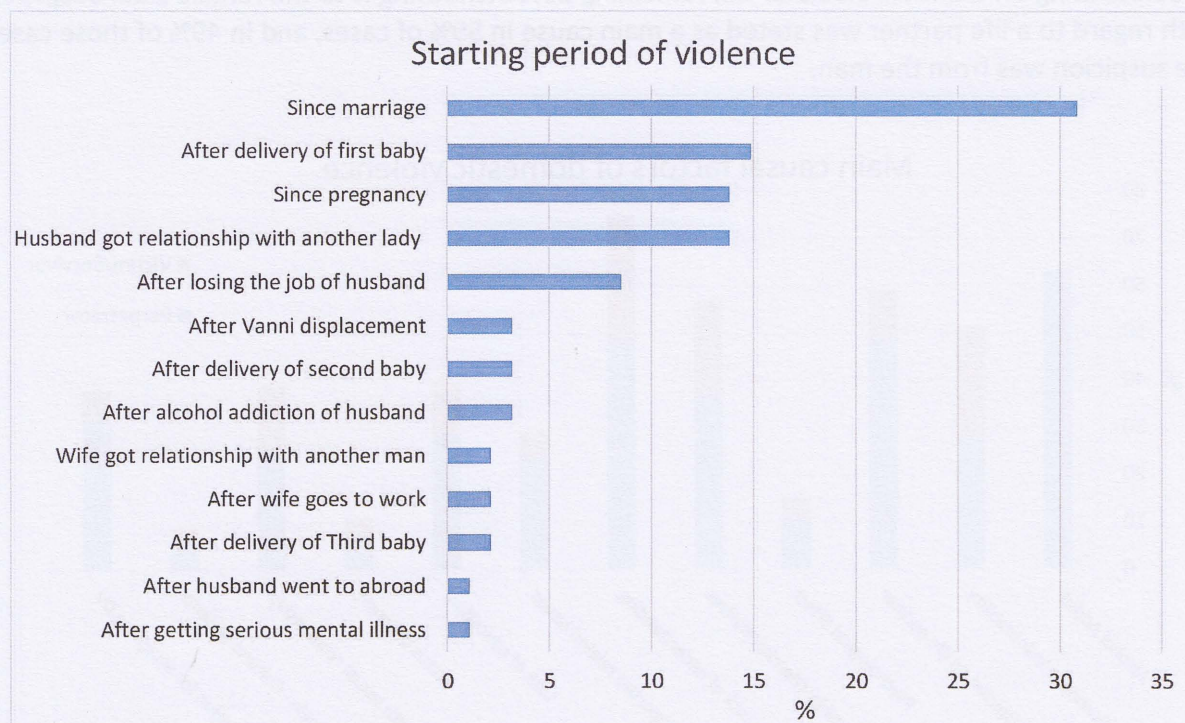


Figure 5: Starting period of violence

In total, 61% of respondents reported that the domestic violence started relatively early in their married lives. 31% of total respondents, for example, said that they had suffered domestic violence ever since marriage, 15% since the delivery of the first baby and 14% since pregnancy. 9% of respondents identified the husband losing his job as the trigger point for the domestic violence.

14% of cases reported violence starting after the man got into another relationship, and 2% reported violence starting after the woman entered into another relationship. The reported percentage is considered likely by the District WDO to be less than the actual number because of the cultural and gender norms of the community.

### **Example from interviewed cases:**

#### ***Continuous violence during the pregnancy the likely cause of physical disability of the child***

*When she was pregnant with the third child, she experienced severe violence from her husband. At night, he drank alcohol and always started fights that included her being beaten badly. She lived in some days at a 'safe house' in Jaffna to seek protection from the violence. Now they are living together as a family with their children in their house, and the violence is much reduced. However, the third child is 3 years old now but is unable to stand alone or walk. The mother takes the child to hospital monthly for physiotherapy treatment.*

## Reasons for not reporting or delayed reporting of the violence

The most cited reasons for respondents having either not reported, or having delayed their reporting of instances of domestic violence were because they were tolerating the violence (64%), or they believed that the violent environment would return to normal (59%). Concern about children was also an important reason (53%), as was family respect (47%).



Despite several programmes aimed at strengthening the outreach of Children and Women's Divisional Units (CWDUs) to take care of the needs of women and children, still 23% of respondents said that they lacked awareness about the reporting places. However, WDOs have reportedly found that a higher number of cases were reported to them after their village level awareness sessions on GBV and other women's related issues.

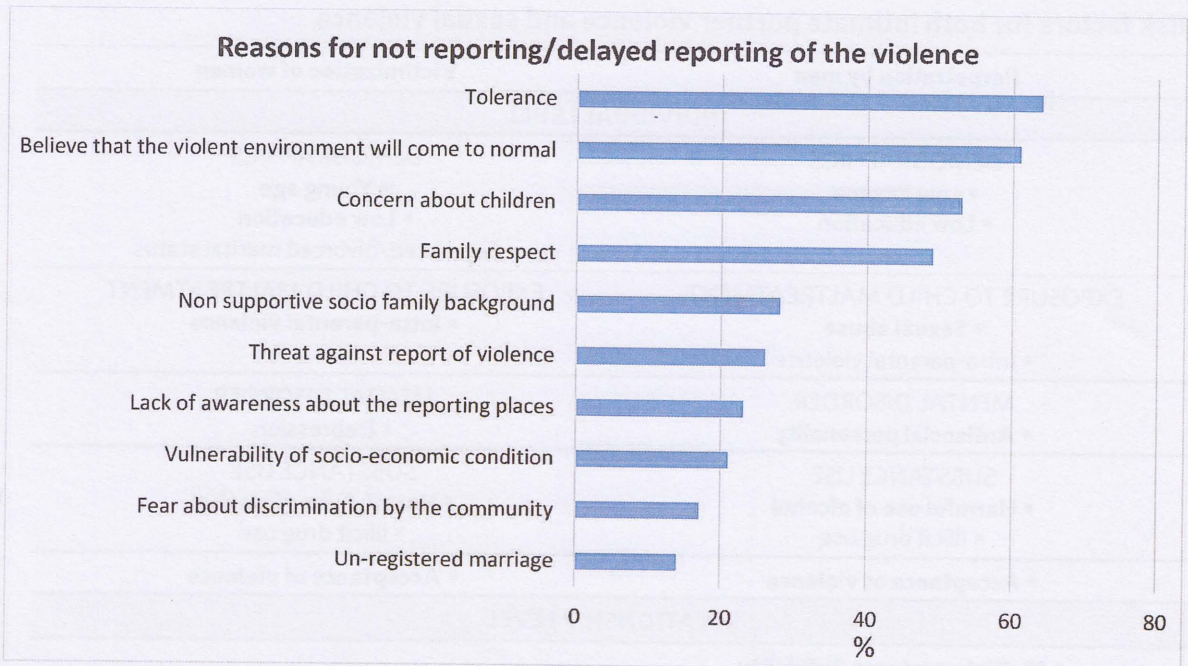


Figure 6: Reasons for not reporting/delayed reporting of the violence

#### Continuing violence

38% of respondents mentioned that they are continuing to live or stay with the perpetrator. Of this 38%, 23% stated that the violence was ongoing, 4% said the violence had stopped and 11% said it happened sometimes.

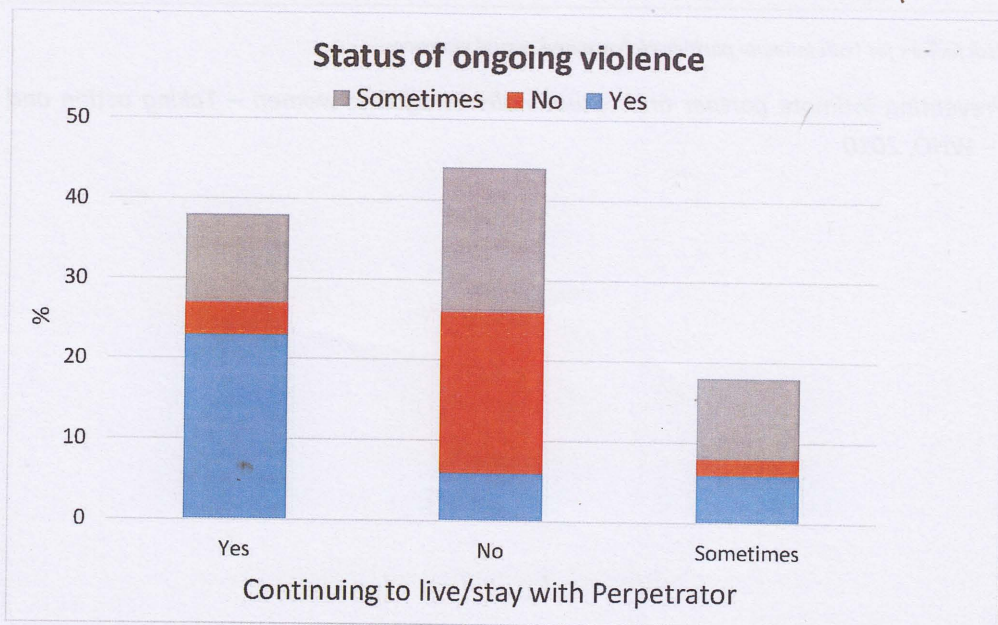


Figure 7: Status of ongoing violence

Characteristics of victims and perpetrators

Research across the world has found that there are certain characteristics that can be considered as risk factors for domestic violence. These are summarized in the chart below, and the following section looks at some of the different aspects with the cases interviewed.

**Risk factors for both intimate partner violence and sexual violence**

Perpetration by men	Victimization of women
<b>INDIVIDUAL LEVEL</b>	
DEMOGRAPHICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low income</li> <li>▪ <b>Low education</b></li> </ul>	DEMOGRAPHICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Young age</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Low education</b></li> <li>▪ Separated/divorced marital status</li> </ul>
EXPOSURE TO CHILD MALTREATMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Sexual abuse</b></li> <li>▪ Intra-parental violence</li> </ul>	EXPOSURE TO CHILD MALTREATMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Intra-parental violence</b></li> </ul>
MENTAL DISORDER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Antisocial personality</b></li> </ul>	MENTAL DISORDER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Depression</li> </ul>
SUBSTANCE USE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Harmful use of alcohol</b></li> <li>▪ Illicit drug use</li> </ul>	SUBSTANCE USE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Harmful use of alcohol</b></li> <li>▪ Illicit drug use</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Acceptance of violence</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Acceptance of violence</b></li> </ul>
<b>RELATIONSHIP LEVEL</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Multiple partners/infidelity</b></li> <li>▪ Low resistance to peer pressure</li> </ul>	
<b>COMMUNITY LEVEL</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Weak community sanctions</li> <li>▪ Poverty</li> </ul>	
<b>SOCIETAL LEVEL</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Traditional gender norms and social norms supportive of violence</li> </ul>	

Figure 8: Risk factors for both intimate partner violence and sexual violence

Source: Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women – Taking action and generating evidence – WHO, 2010

Age distribution of victimization of women and perpetration by men

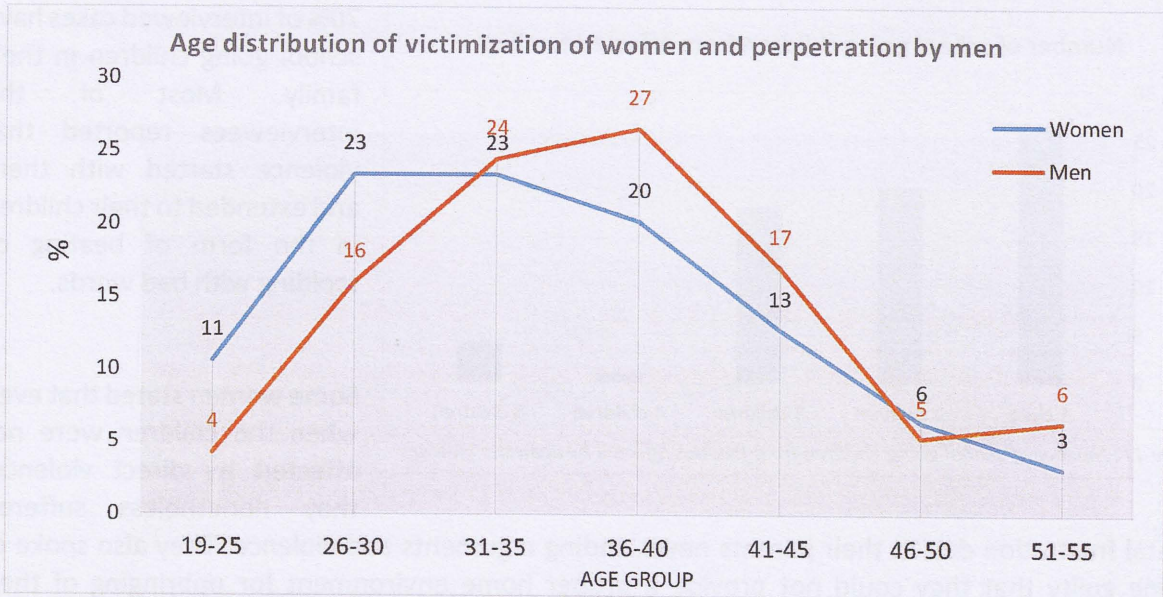


Figure 9: Age distribution of victimization of women and perpetration by men

From the survey, the 66% of female respondents were in the age range of 26-40, and 68% of male perpetrators were in the range of 31-45.

In addition, 36% of interviewed women were under 20 years old when they got married.

Education

57% of interviewed women received secondary education up to Ordinary Level and 22% received only primary education, despite the free education system in Sri Lanka. Only a small percentage (equivalent to one respondent) reported having received higher education.

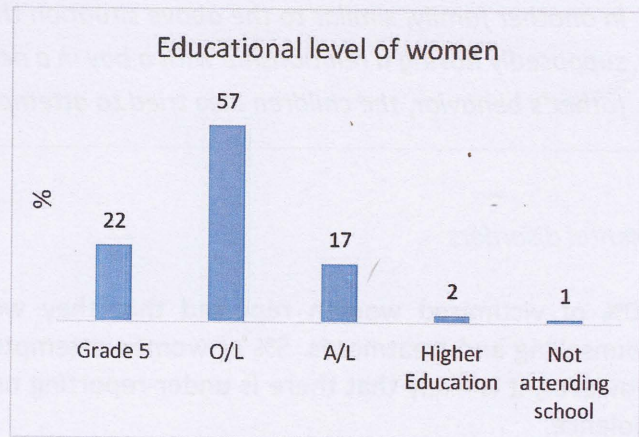


Figure 10: Educational level of women affected by domestic violence

## School going children in affected families

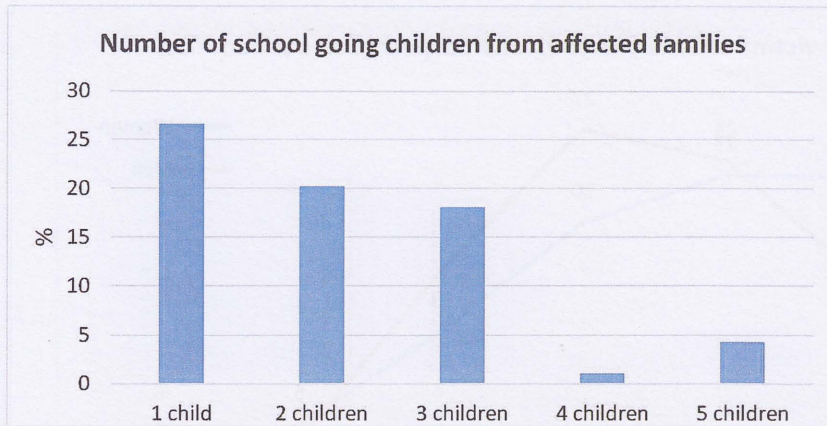


Figure 11: Number of school going children from families affected by domestic violence

70% of interviewed cases have school going children in their family. Most of the interviewees reported that violence started with them and extended to their children in the form of beating or scolding with bad words.

Some women stated that even when the children were not affected by direct violence, they nonetheless suffered

mental frustration due to their parents never ending arguments and violence. They also spoke of feeling guilty that they could not provide a proper home environment for upbringing of their children.

### **Example interview case:**

#### **Children tried to attempt suicide**

*In one family where the wife is 10 years younger than her husband - he always doubts her and blames her activities. He hits the wife and children every night after excessive alcohol intake. Sometimes he blames the wife and creates stories that the wife has been in relationships with other men. Because of these stories, the children tried to attempt suicide. In another family, similar to the above situation the husband repeatedly blamed his wife for supposedly having a relationship with a boy in a neighbouring house. Unable to tolerate their father's behavior, the children also tried to attempt suicide.*

## Mental disorders

10% of victimized women reported that they were severely depressed and were following counselling and treatments. 5% of women attempted suicide when the violence was at its peak. However, it is likely that there is under-reporting on the mental anguish caused by the domestic violence.

The survey revealed that 12% of respondents stated psychological reasons on behalf of the perpetrators as one of the causal factors for the domestic violence. In addition, 50% of interviewed cases said that perpetrators have suspicion about a life partner. This could also be linked to feelings of anxiety or a lack of confidence.

## Substance use - harmful use of alcohol and illicit drug use

65% of cases stated that they suffered the violence due to excessive alcohol use by their partners. At the same time, women shared their experience of having had partners make sexual attempts with them in front of children, several times at night, and noted how sexual activity was more likely to hurt physically when associated with harmful use of alcohol and drugs.

### Example interview case:

#### Children sexually abused

In one family, a 4-year-old girl child was sexually abused by her own father after harmful usage of alcohol and illicit drugs.

In another family, a father tried to abuse his 9 years old girl but fortunately the mother was able to save the daughter and immediately they left the home.

## Acceptance of violence

When answering the question to find out the main causal factor for the domestic violence, 30% of cases reported that men justify it as the norm, and 5% of women reported that they accept it for a similar reason.

Women's and men's acceptance of intimate partner violence; men's attitudes towards women as inferior; restrictive gender roles; and dominant patriarchal values may all perpetuate the occurrence of violence. These attitudes may be transferred across generations through learning processes, the media, schools, and witnessing and experiencing violence throughout life – and can therefore be changed (*Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women – Taking action and generating evidence – WHO*).

## Working status

Occupation status of women

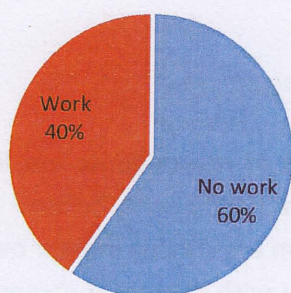


Figure 12: Occupational status of women affected by domestic violence

Nature of work

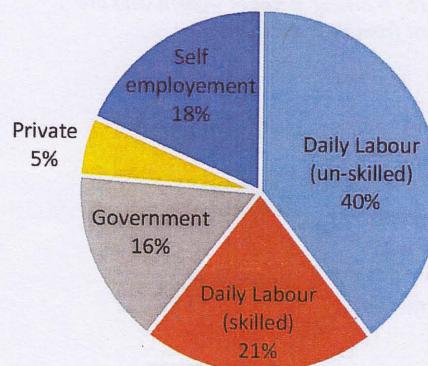


Figure 13: Nature of work that women affected by domestic violence engage in

60% of women reported not working, and from the 40% that do work, 40% were engaged in unskilled daily labour.

**Marital/living status and poverty:**

From the interviewed cases, around 51% of them live separately from their husband and are either legally divorced or not. Out of this 51% living without male partners, 31% do not work and are therefore in a very vulnerable economic situation.

**Marital Status**

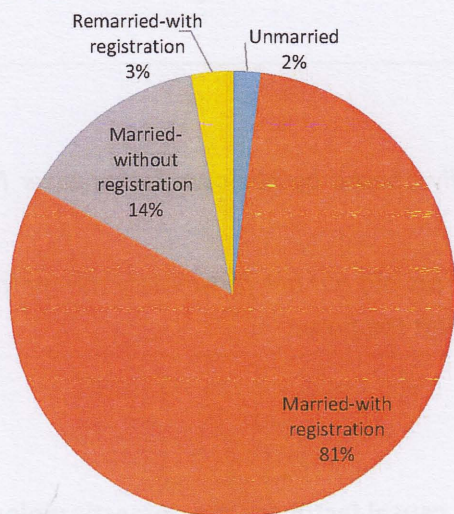


Figure 14: Marital Status of women affected by domestic violence

**Living Status**

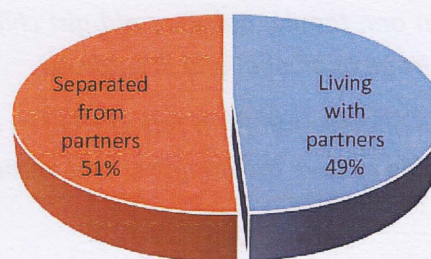


Figure 15: Living status of women affected by domestic violence

**Working Status - Separated from partners**

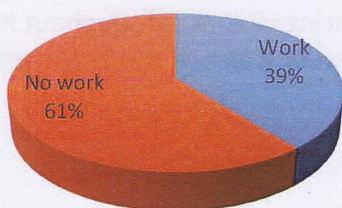


Figure 16: Working status of women who are separated from their partners

**Living places**

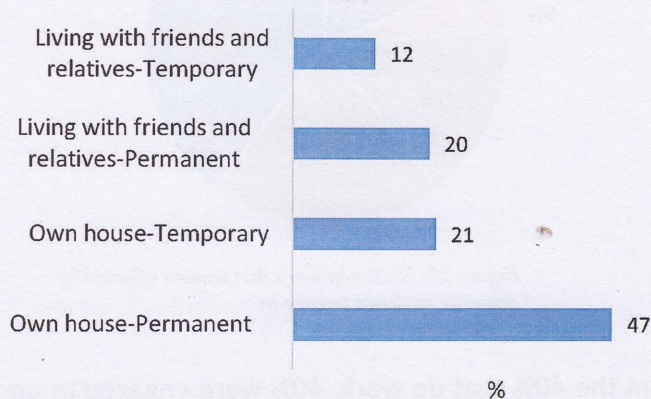


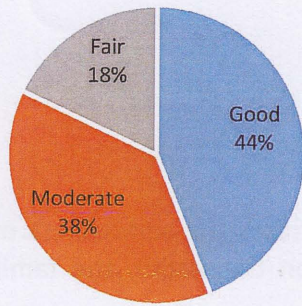
Figure 17: Living places of women affected by domestic violence

**Living places**

47% of respondents are living in their own permanent houses and 21% of them are staying in their own places but only with temporary/transitional types of shelters. The remaining 32% are living with friends and relatives.

Level of understanding and support systems accessed

Level of understanding



Over 80% of people reported having either a good (44%) or moderate (38%) knowledge and understanding of domestic violence.

Government officers are the most common sources of information on domestic violence and support services. Awareness raising programmes have also had a good outreach, with over 50% of people citing them as a source of information.

Figure 18: Level of understanding of domestic violence

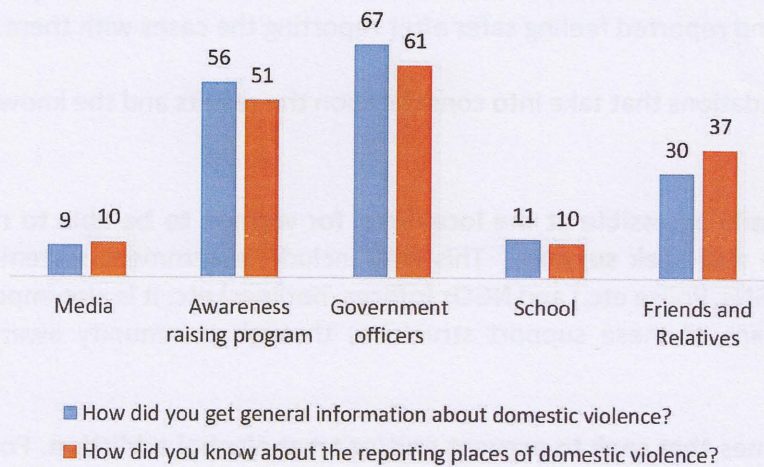


Figure 19: Level of understanding of reporting places of domestic violence

Satisfaction with support provided by different channels

In general, people seemed most satisfied with support provided through government channels, in particular the WDOs and GNs. Meanwhile, a relatively large number of people felt that support from family, relatives, neighbours and friends was insufficient. At the same time, a large number of people felt that the police did not do enough.

	Very Good	Good	Not enough
Family	15	27	29
Relatives	4	27	24
Friends	2	23	20
Neighbors	2	16	21
Religious Organizations	3	4	7
CBOs	3	17	6
GBV DESK	4	14	2
WDO	21	59	1

GN	19	46	3
Other government officers	9	17	3
Police	3	19	25
Mediation Board	2	2	1
Courts	1	12	5
NGOs	4	8	0

Figure 20: Level of satisfaction with support provided by different channels

## Conclusion and Recommendations

The evidence gathered through this research clearly demonstrates the seriousness of domestic violence in Jaffna in terms of the impact that it can have on the victim, the family and the community.

Traditionally, domestic violence has been addressed privately as a family issue and treated as an almost taboo subject. However, increasingly victims are gaining the confidence to come forward and seek assistance. WDOs involved in this survey noted that the survivors with whom they worked appeared more self-confident and reported feeling safer after reporting the cases with them.

Below are a series of recommendations that take into consideration the results and the knowledge of the local context.

1. **Ensure that systems are easily accessible at the local level for women to be able to report cases of domestic violence and seek support.** This may include government systems (i.e. WDOs, hospital GBV desks, GNs, Police etc.) and NGOs (offices, hotlines) etc. It is also important that women are made aware of these support structures through community awareness programmes etc.
2. **Increase focus on programmes that seek to prevent and/or treat alcohol addiction.** For 63% of the victims interviewed, alcohol addiction was reported as a major reason for domestic

### *Reducing domestic violence through treatment for alcohol addiction*

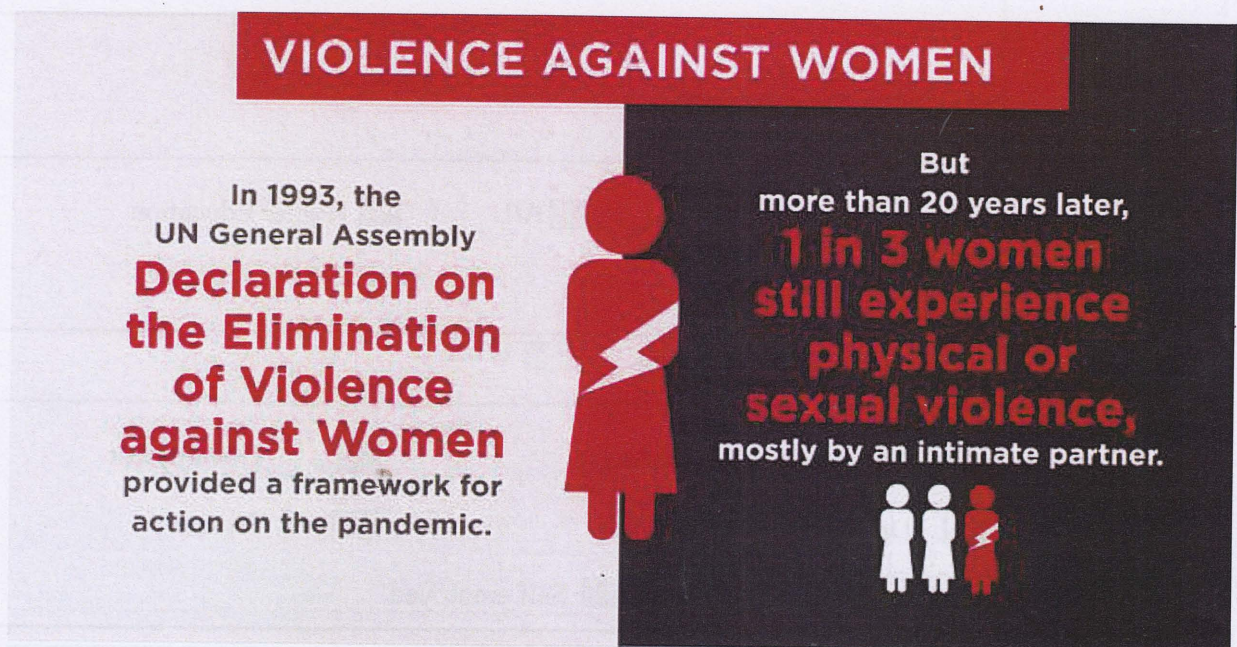
*In the Northern Province, the first alcohol addiction rehabilitation center was inaugurated on 10 October 2013 in Chavakachcheri Base hospital as name of "Kuruntham" with the support of IMHO (International Medical Health Organization). From the total cases that received treatment, 1/3 of cases fully recovered and another 1/3 of cases reduced their alcohol consumption and violence against family members. However, the difficult task was convincing the addicted persons to go for treatment.*

*However, one of the UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime) reports indicated that although alcohol and drugs are often associated with domestic violence, they do not cause the violence. Men who drink and beat their wives usually do not beat random people on the street, their parents or their bosses. They direct their violence only at their wives. An abuser may use alcohol as an excuse for the violence, or alcohol may prevent him from realizing the level of force he is using, but alcohol is not the cause (Preventing and responding to domestic violence - Trainee's manual for law enforcement and justice sectors in Vietnam, 2011).*



violence. At the same time, recent media reports cited that the consumption of alcohol has drastically increased compared to the past in the Jaffna district.

3. **Promote the use of counselling amongst couples that face trust issues or challenges of misunderstanding.** This will necessitate increasing the availability of quality/professional counselling services and psycho-social outreach activities to homes/villages, whilst also working with communities to reduce the stigma associated with seeking counselling assistance.
4. **Explore the feasibility of introducing pre-marital counselling services for youth.** Noting that domestic violence often starts in the early years of marriage, the Jaffna GBV Forum is discussing offering pre-marriage counselling for youth when they apply for marriage registration as a preventative measure.
5. **Provide socio-economic support to victims.** For many women, they face severe economic and social vulnerabilities if they chose to leave their partner due to the violence. In the survey, for example, 31% of respondents who are living separate from male partners were also without work.
6. **There needs to be a coordinated and comprehensive approach to domestic violence that brings together the various stakeholders that can intervene on different issues and at different stages.** The root causes of domestic violence are not simple to understand as they are multifaceted and inter-related. Human relationships are complex, and intimate partner violence depends on power struggles between men and women. The risk factor of alcohol addiction was found to also highly influence the degree of violence.
7. **Strengthen the case management system.** Management of cases would be greatly facilitated by the introduction of a formal case management system in Jaffna. WDOs currently handle the domestic violence cases through the GBV desk at hospitals and through offices in their divisions. There is no systematic mechanism in place to support management of referrals and follow up, including those linked to male partners, children and other family members.



Source: UN Women fact sheet

ANNEX 1: Data collection form

**Baseline Survey on Domestic Violence and Identifying the Root Causes**

Basic information about the victims / affected person	
<b>DS Division</b>	
<b>Sex</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
<b>Age</b>	
<b>Status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Un-registered <input type="checkbox"/> Second Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Un-registered <input type="checkbox"/> Husband Died <input type="checkbox"/> Husband missing <input type="checkbox"/> Separated from Husband <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned <input type="checkbox"/> Children
<b>If married, how many years since married?</b>	
<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 5 <input type="checkbox"/> O/L <input type="checkbox"/> A/L <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Education <input type="checkbox"/> School dropout
<b>Occupation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> No work <input type="checkbox"/> Work
<b>If occupied, Nature of work</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily Labour (un-skilled) <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Daily Labour (skilled) <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Self employed

<b>Number of Family Members</b>	
<b>Number of school going children</b>	
<b>Living Place</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Own house <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary
	<input type="checkbox"/> Living with friends and relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary
<b>Number of persons in living place</b>	

**Types of Domestic Violence**

<b>Level of understanding about domestic violence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Affected type(s) of Domestic Violence</b>	Verbal violence	
	Psychological violence	
	Physical violence (requires medical support)	
	Physical violence (doesn't require medical support)	
	Sexual violence	
	Others	

	Type		Remarks
<b>If physical violence:</b>	Internal Injury		
	Blood Injury		
	Orthopaedic Injury		
	Head Injury		
	Burns		
	Invisible Injury		
	Others		

Root causes of Domestic Violence			
		Victim/affected person	Perpetrator
<b>What do you think about the main cause factor for the domestic violence?</b>	Alcohol Addict		
	Economic Vulnerability		
	Suspicion on life partner		
	Psychological Effect		
	Unwanted interference by friends and relatives		
	Lack of understanding		
	Dowry/Property related issues		
	Lack of education		
	Status different		
	Troubles related with sexual relationship		
	Socio - Cultural systems		
	Justification for Domestic Violence		
	Others		
Details about Perpetrator of Domestic Violence			
<b>Relationship with perpetrator</b>	Husband or Wife		
	Male or Female who is living together for long time		
	Male friend or Female friend		
	Incest (Father, Mother, Brother & Sisters)		
	Others (Indicate)		
<b>Age and gender of the perpetrator</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="text"/> Age		
<b>How long they are having the relationship with perpetrator?</b>			
<b>Are you continuously living/staying with the perpetrator?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes		
<b>Do the violations continue?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes		

## Nature and duration of the Domestic Violence

<b>Duration of affected period</b> (Year, Months)	
<b>Starting period of violence</b> (Since marriage, since pregnancy, after delivery of first baby, after losing the job of husband....)	
When did you realize that you faced domestic violence? (Year, Month...)	
When did you report about the violence for the first time? (Year, Month....)	
Reason(s) for not reporting or delayed reporting of the violence:	<input type="checkbox"/> Tolerance <input type="checkbox"/> Un-registered marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Non-supportive socio family background <input type="checkbox"/> Family respect <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about children <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerability of socio-economic condition <input type="checkbox"/> Threat against report of violation/s <input type="checkbox"/> Fear about discrimination by the community <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of awareness about the reporting places <input type="checkbox"/> Believe that the violent environment will come to normal <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<b>What is the strong reason behind the reporting of this violence?</b>  <b>What were the motive factors before the violence occurred?</b>	

<p><b>Did you follow self-preventive measures to avoid the violence?</b></p>	
<p><b>What are your proposed ideas that may stop this kind of violence from happening?</b></p>	
<p><b>To whom did you report about the domestic violence?</b></p>	

**Support systems for the Domestic Violence**

<p><b>How did you get to know about domestic violence?</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Media</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government officers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> School</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Friends and Relatives</p>
<p><b>How did you know about the reporting places of domestic violence?</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Media</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government officers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> School</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Friends and Relatives</p>

**Assess about the assistance that have received for the recovery from the violence**

	Very good	Good	Not enough	Don't know	Not contact
Family					
Relatives					
Friends					
Neighbours					
Religious Organizations					
CBO/SHG					
GBV DESK					
Women Development Officer					
Grama Seva Office					
Other government officers					
Police					
Mediation Board					
Courts					
NGOs					
Other					

**Recommendations/suggestions for the prevent or reduce the effect of domestic violence**

Date		Name and Position of the recorder	
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ANNEX 2: List of interviewers participating in this survey

No	DS Division	Name of the officer/s	Designation
1	Delft	P.Thulasi	Women Development Officer
2	Karainagar	T.Jinthajini	Women Development Officer
3	Kayts	A.Angelnn	Women Development Officer
4	Velanai	S.Lenukarany	Women Development Officer
5	Jaffna	Sangeetha	Women Development Officer
6	Nallur	K.Thayapari	Women Development Officer
7	Chavakacheri	P.Kamalaloginitdevi	Women Development Officer
8	Karaveddi	T.Rohini	Women Development Officer
9	Pointpedro	S.Bamini	Counselling Assistant
10	Maruthankerny	T.Thayalini	Women Development Officer
11	Kopay	S.Jeyagowry	Women Development Officer
12	Tellipalai	J.Uthayarani	Women Development Officer
		S.Sinthujah	Counselling Assistant
13	Uduvil	T.Jeya	Women Development Officer
		Mary Preema	Counselling Assistant
14	Chankanai	S.Nathiya	Women Development Officer
15	Sandilipay	M.Ketharagowry	Women Development Officer









