TUT SAYS NO TO Gender-based violence (GBV)
Gender-based violence (GBV) is a profound and widespread problem in South Africa, impacting on almost every aspect of life. GBV (which disproportionately affects women, girls and LGBTQI people) is systemic, and deeply entrenched in institutions, cultures and traditions. The Gender-based violence (GBV) is building on the momentum and discussion from recently convened Presidential National Gender and Femicide Summit, which sought to address GVB in institutions and everywhere in our lives, from transport systems, to student movements and in our homes.

Though both men and women experience acts of violence (men have been known to experience violence from their wives or partners), but gender-based violence is predominantly inflicted by men and boys on women and girls with the view of controlling and/or humiliating them to force them into subordinate positions. It compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims. It encompasses a wide range of human right violations, and reinforces inequalities between men and women.

We live in a country where CRIME is a reality, and it does affect all of us, but the safety of students and staff remains the University’s highest priority. The Tshwane University of Technology will not tolerate violence on any of its campuses. It stands firmly against this scourge of GBV. We encourage a peaceful and harmonised learning environment for all male, female and LGBTQI students.
Gender-based violence (GBV)

GBV can be **PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, EMOTIONAL, FINANCIAL** or **STRUCTURAL**, and can be perpetrated by intimate partners, acquaintances, strangers and institutions.

**Types of violence**

1. **Violence against women and girls (VAWG)**
   Violence against women and girls is a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death.

2. **Violence against LGBTQI people**
   However, it is possible for people of all genders to be subject to GBV. For example, GBV is often experienced by people who are seen as not conforming to their assigned gender roles, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/ or intersex people.

3. **Intimate partner violence (IPV)**
   IPV is the most common form of GBV and includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviours by a current or former intimate partner or spouse, and can occur in heterosexual or same-sex couples.

4. **Domestic violence (DV)**
   Domestic violence refers to violence which is carried out by partners or family members. As such, DV can include IPV but also encompasses violence against children or other family members.

5. **Sexual violence (SV)**
   Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

6. **Indirect (structural) violence**
   Structural violence exists when certain groups, classes, genders or nationalities have privileged access to goods, resources and opportunities over others, and when this unequal advantage is built into the social, political and economic systems that govern their lives.
Gender-based violence (GBV)

What to do if you or someone else is being abused?
If you know or suspect someone is being abused, report the abuse to civil authorities. Then help the person get in touch with other resources for protection and healing, including medical help, Church leaders, and professional counsellors at TUT.

Do not suffer in silence:
If you are being physically, psychologically (mentally), emotionally or sexually abused, talk to someone you can trust such as a friend, neighbour, relative, spiritual leader or elder, doctor or counsellor.

Get professional help by:
Opening a criminal case against the abuser for rape, sexual assault or physical violence by applying for a Protection Order at your nearest Magistrate’s Court. You can also report the assault at the TUT Campus Protection Services (CPS), TEED: Employee Health and Wellness and at the Directorate of Health and Wellness available at all campuses.

GBV manifests on campuses and other places of learning in the following ways:

1. Grading or rating of appearance by verbal comment, wolf whistling, or other noises;
2. Stalking and repeated, unwanted requests for dates;
3. Derogatory comments, including in relation to people’s gender non-conformity;
4. Rape;
5. Sexual assault;
6. Physical assaults by intimate partners, or against individuals perceived as gender non-conforming;
7. Requests/demands for sex in exchange for improved marks, accommodation in residences, employment or other needs and benefits;
8. Spying, or intruding upon women and men in residences while bathing or dressing;
9. In the case of abusive relationships, preventing, or interfering with, a partner’s studies or work and
10. Murder by an intimate partner, individuals or groups.

REMEMBER!
These can occur between students, between staff and students, as well as between staff. They may also be perpetrated by third parties such as visitors to campus, on-site contractors or someone outside the institution.
The Law is on our side

Gender-based violence is a crime and there are laws to protect you.

- The Domestic Violence Act
- The Children’s Act
- The Sexual Offences Act

TUT 2020 Campaigns on Gender-based violence

- GBV Seminar hosted by Transformation, Employment Equity and Diversity (TEED) Directorate in Partnership with Human Rights Commission
- MaSisulu Women’s Dialogue
- Gender-Based Violence Corporate Seminar
- AfriMan Rising Dialogue
- GBV Campaign hosted by TEED in partnership with the Commission for Gender Equality for employees across all TUT campuses
- TUT Men #StandUpAgainst Gender-Based Violence march
- TEED Harassment Awareness Sessions

Gender-based violence (GBV)
Where to get help on campus

Students and employees experiencing any distress are encouraged to contact:

- Campus Protection Services (CPS) on 012 382 4369
- Trauma counselling, referrals and general mental support for Employees
  TEED: Employee Health and Wellness: 012 382 5902/5435
- Counselling, referrals and general mental health support for Students
  Student Development Support: 012 382 5076
- TUT Health and Wellness Directorate, (Related health issues e.g. rape)
  Pretoria: 012 382 6612
  Emalahleni: 013 655 3222
  Ga-Rankuwa: 012 382 0572
  Mbombela: 013 745 3591
  Polokwane: 015 287 0706
  Soshanguve: 012 382 9184
- GBV Command Centre: 0800 428 428 / *120*7867 from any cellphone
- SMS ‘help’ to 31531
- South African Police Service (SAPS) Crime Stop: 08600 10111/
  SMS Crime Line: 32211
- National AIDS Helpline: 0800 012 322
- National Human Trafficking Helpline: 0800 222 777
- Stop Gender Violence: 0800 150 150
- Suicide Helpline: 0800 567 567