

Rape Weapon Of War And Genocide

Research Paper from the year 2010 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: A, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (-), course: Diploma in Tropical Nursing, language: English, abstract: Gender based violence (GBV) is a complex, multidimensional problem which the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2005) describes as a 'universal phenomenon'. So much so, that GBV is recognised as a serious human rights and public health problem that concerns all members of society, (Murray and Lopez, 1996, Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2005). Subsequently, GBV has been incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals, where reducing GBV will have a direct effect on achieving Goal three; the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. This issue has gained international attention, as a direct result of civil conflicts in Bosnia and Rwanda, where human rights abuses were seen violated on a magnitude never before recorded and described as acts of genocide, (United Nations Security Council, UNSC, 1999). In Rwanda, it is thought that about 500,000 women were raped by Hutu militia, (Human Rights Watch, 1996). Further atrocities have been documented in Sierra Leone, where approximately 50,000 to 64,000 internally displaced women have reported war-related sexual assaults (Physicians for Human Rights, 2002). In Kenya, following the disputed presidential elections in 2008, violence erupted which saw acts of sexual violence (SV), such as, gang rape and mutilation. United Nations (UN, 2007) reports suggest that 27, 000 rapes occurred in one region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2007. SV has been predominant in many other conflicts such as in Uganda (Giller et al, 1991) and Sudan (Amnesty International, 2004). Research on this area tends to use the terms GBV and SV interchangeably and cannot be explored fully in this paper. There is limited research focusing on violence against males, and therefore this paper will concentrate on SV against women speci

Seminal essays on how women adapt to the structural transformations caused by the large migration from Mexico to the U.S.A., how they create or contest representations of their identities in light of their marginality, and give voice to their own agency.

Drawing together the work and ideas of a combination of the world's leading and emerging International Relations scholars, Refugees in International Relations provides a comprehensive and challenging overview of the international politics of forced migration.

The Poorest Nations Fall Farther Behind. Nations In Transition From Command To Open Economies Face Immense Hardships. Nation As That Have Achieved Prosperity See Their Success Accompanied By A New Array Of Problems Like Social, Environmental, Cultural And Economic, And Many Are Consequently Reluctant Even To Pursue Their

Assistance Policies At Former Levels. The Current Situation Calls For Wider Intellectual Understanding, Deeper Moral Commitments And More Effective Policy Measures. Without Them, A Half Century Of Considerable Progress Could Be Undermined. Worse, All Peoples Of The World Will Live On A Deteriorating Planet, And Will Increasingly Lose The Ability To Shape Their Destiny In A Coherent Way. The Charter Of Un Makes Possible A Maturing Elaboration Of The Crucial Idea Of Sustainable Development, But It Has Been Left To Us In The Last Decades Of The Twentieth Century To Try To Bring The Concept Of Development To Fulfilment. In The Light Of The New Vision Of Development That Is Emerging, An Alternative To The Un In Development Simply Does Not Exist. The Un Is A Forum Where The Voice Of All States, Great And Small, Can Be Heard With Equal Clarity, And Where Non-State Actors Can Make Their Views Known To The Widest Audiences, There Is Still Time To Move Forward Together, But Greater Urgency Is Necessary. The Editor Had Provided An Objective Critique Of The Contra-Dictions And Consequences Of The Development And Disparities Among The Countries. There Are Some Definite Linkages Between Development And Disparities. Tackling As It Does Varies Concerns Which Are Of Growing Importance In Most Developing Countries, The Collection In This Book Are Of Thought Provoking Critical Reviews / Papers / Articles From India And Abroad Which Would Appeal To A Wide Range Of Readers. The Present Work Encompasses A Wide Range Of Content And Approaches In Its Ambit And As Such It Is Expected To Be Of Much Interest To A Vast Spectrum Of Scholars.

This book is a well-researched and moving account of how sexual assault on women has become a potent weapon in virtually all armed conflicts. Chapters giving historical and geographic perspectives describe how rape has been used throughout the ages and around the world. Case histories reveal the individual tragedies within the broad picture.

"Its chapters by experts in genocide studies, this book, which includes key documents and discussion questions, concentrates on diverse historic and contemporary atrocities to focus the challenges to male behavior, international law, and political action that arise from the agony of rape used as a weapon of war and genocide"--Provided by publisher.

This book investigates the use of rape as a weapon in the Mt. Elgon conflict in Kenya, its effectiveness as a weapon and its impact on society. Rape when wielded as a weapon is often used to terrorize the masses and demoralize the enemy in a way only sexual violence can do. Rape is the violation of the woman. It signals the enemy's failure as a man to protect his woman. It is an effective way to dishearten and break the enemy's resistance. In the Mt. Elgon conflict, rape achieved what bullets and guns could not; humiliation, abject fear and total submission of the enemy. We find that sexual violence not only affected the women but the entire society. It not only impacts the victim, but the perpetrator as well. They both grapple with the wide range of consequences that have shattered the values and integrity of the Mt. Elgon community.

An estimated 35 million people worldwide are displaced by conflict, and most of them are women and children. During their time away from their homes and communities, these women and their children are subjected to a horrifying array of misfortune, including privations of every kind, sexual assaults, disease, imprisonment, unwanted pregnancies, severe psychological trauma, and, upon return or resettlement, social

disapproval and isolation. Written by the world's leading scholars and practitioners, this unique collection brings these problems - and potential solutions - into sharp focus. Based on extensive field research and a broad knowledge of other studies of the challenges facing women who are forced from their homes and homelands by conflict, this book offers in-depth understanding and problem-solving ideas. Derived from a project to advise U.N. agencies, it speaks to a broad array of students, scholars, NGOs, policymakers, government officials, and international organizations.

Rape: Weapon of War and Mass Destruction
Lulu.com
Rape as a Weapon of War and the Women who are Resisting
A Special Report
Rape Weapon of Terror
World Scientific

This text argues that women's rights are violated in many ways everyday but these violations are ignored. It claims that the mere extension of existing human rights protection to women is insufficient: women's rights must be understood as human rights

From the award-winning war reporter and co-author of 'I Am Malala', this searing, angry book looks behind the bombs and the guns to offer a woman's view of warfare, the use of rape as a weapon of war and the many women victims of recent times. Rape in war is nothing new. Herodotus recorded it in the Greco-Persian wars of 5th century BC. From the ancient Greeks, Persians and Romans, Alexander the Great and the string of fair-haired blue-eyed children left across Central Asia, to the 'comfort women' of the Imperial Japanese Army and the rapes of German women by the Red Army in World War Two, women have long been seen as spoils of war. In a book that is as unflinching as it is passionate, Lamb tackles head on the growing number of stories of brutality against women from across the world, some of which have shocked her more profoundly than anything she has seen in her 30-year career as a war correspondent. Ethnic and sectarian groups across the world now use rape as a strategy - almost as a weapon of mass destruction - with women rounded up and incarcerated to produce offspring, a new generation of jihadis in a chilling real-life version of Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*. From Bangladesh in 1970-1 when as many as 400,000 women were strung up against banana trees and raped deliberately by Pakistani troops to breed Punjabis, to Bosnia between 1992-5 when 20,000 women were forced into sexual slavery in rape camps by Serbian soldiers; to Rwanda where, in 1994 an estimated 250,000 Tutsi women were raped; to the 'rape capital of the world' - Congo - where soldiers and rebels raped an estimated 200,000 women over the last ten years, often in front of their own children.

All too often in conflict situations, rape is referred to as a 'weapon of war', a term presented as self-explanatory through its implied storyline of gender and warring. In this provocative but much-needed book, Eriksson Baaz and Stern challenge the dominant understandings of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. Reading with and against feminist analyses of the interconnections between gender, warring, violence and militarization, the authors address many of the thorny issues inherent in the arrival of sexual violence on the global security agenda. Based on original fieldwork in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as research material from other conflict zones, *Sexual Violence as a*

examination of how women experience war. In *Our Bodies, Their Battlefields*, longtime intrepid war correspondent Christina Lamb makes us witness to the lives of women in wartime. An award-winning war correspondent for twenty-five years (she's never had a female editor) Lamb reports two wars—the “bang-bang” war and the story of how the people behind the lines live and survive. At the same time, since men usually act as the fighters, women are rarely interviewed about their experience of wartime, other than as grieving widows and mothers, though their experience is markedly different from that of the men involved in battle. Lamb chronicles extraordinary tragedy and challenges in the lives of women in wartime. And none is more devastating than the increase of the use of rape as a weapon of war. Visiting warzones including the Congo, Rwanda, Nigeria, Bosnia, and Iraq, and spending time with the Rohingya fleeing Myanmar, she records the harrowing stories of survivors, from Yazidi girls kept as sex slaves by ISIS fighters and the beekeeper risking his life to rescue them; to the thousands of schoolgirls abducted across northern Nigeria by Boko Haram, to the Congolese gynecologist who stitches up more rape victims than anyone on earth. Told as a journey, and structured by country, *Our Bodies, Their Battlefields* gives these women voice. We have made significant progress in international women's rights, but across the world women are victimized by wartime atrocities that are rarely recorded, much less punished. The first ever prosecution for war rape was in 1997 and there have been remarkably few convictions since, as if rape doesn't matter in the reckoning of war, only killing. Some courageous women in countries around the world are taking things in their own hands, hunting down the war criminals themselves, trying to trap them through Facebook. In this profoundly important book, Christina Lamb shines a light on some of the darkest parts of the human experience—so that we might find a new way forward. *Our Bodies, Their Battlefields* is as inspiring and empowering as it is urgent, a clarion call for necessary change.

Rape as a weapon of war : accountability for sexual violence in conflict : hearing before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, second session, April 1, 2008.

This is a curated and comprehensive collection of the most important works covering matters related to national security, diplomacy, defense, war, strategy, and tactics. The collection spans centuries of thought and experience, and includes the latest analysis of international threats, both conventional and asymmetric. It also includes riveting first person accounts of historic battles and wars. Some of the books in this Series are reproductions of historical works preserved by some of the leading libraries in the world. As with any reproduction of a historical artifact, some of these books contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. We believe these books are essential to this collection and the study of war, and have therefore brought them back into print, despite these imperfections. We hope you enjoy the unmatched breadth and depth of this collection, from the historical to the just-published works.

In armed conflict, systematic sexual violence is used all too frequently as a strategic weapon to terrorize an opponent's communities. Wartime sexual violence has transitioned rapidly from a neglected human rights issue to an unambiguous security concern on the agendas of powerful states and the United Nations Security Council. What has caused this transition, and what are its impacts? Kerry F. Crawford investigates through interviews and primary-source evidence the political impetuses for this change

and the results of the securitization of sexual violence. Crawford explains how change started in the 1990s with the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and then accelerated in the 2000s. Three case studies--the United States' response to sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1820 in 2008, and the development of the United Kingdom's Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative--illustrate that use of the weapon of war frame does not represent pure cooptation by the security sector. Rather, well-placed advocates have used the frame to push the anti-sexual violence agenda while simultaneously working to move beyond the frame's constraints.

This is the first book to analyse the use of rape as a tactic of war and international progress away from tacit acceptance to active rejection of this violation of international law. Including powerful testimonies of victims, it is a much-needed volume for academic and professional communities.

A Companion to Gender Studies presents a unified and comprehensive vision of its field, and its new directions. It is designed to demonstrate in action the rich interplay between gender and other markers of social position and (dis)privilege, such as race, class, ethnicity, and nationality. Presents a unified and comprehensive vision of gender studies, and its new directions, injecting a much-needed infusion of new ideas into the field; Organized thematically and written in a lucid and lively fashion, each chapter gives insightful consideration to the differing views on its topic, and also clarifies each contributor's own position; Features original contributions from an international panel of leading experts in the field, and is co-edited by the well-known and internationally respected David Theo Goldberg.

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject Law - Criminal process, Criminology, Law Enforcement, grade: 2:1, The University of Surrey, language: English, abstract: On 13-15 June 2014, the largest global summit that has ever been held to end sexual violence in conflicts took place at ExCel London with the participation of 1,700 delegates and 123 country delegations, including 79 Ministers. The Summit agreed to take practical measures in order to tackle impunity for the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and to begin changing global attitudes towards these crimes. This makes obvious that, although some progress has been made in recognizing rape and other acts of sexual violence as war crimes, the international and national response thereon remains to this day unclear and inadequate. The case of Bosnia offers a unique example to understand the systematic and organized form that sexual violence can take during war, its consequences and the steps required to prevent future crimes of such nature, as this was the first time in history that sexual violence was officially recognized as a war crime and a crime against humanity. This qualitative study explores if and how sexual violence was used as a weapon of war in Bosnia, its aim and the socio-cultural circumstances under which it took place. Drawing upon findings from six semi-structured interviews with a group of individuals who have expertise on this topic and from official documents of the ICTY, the conclusion of this research is that sexual violence was undoubtedly used as a wartime weapon by the Serbian and Bosnian Serb forces in order to achieve ethnic cleansing of--mainly-- the Bosnian Muslims and the Croats. The findings also show that, even if this campaign of sexual violence was not organized by the highest levels of political and military leadership, it was definitely tolerated by them.

Sex/gender violence -- 'Rape as a weapon of war'? -- The messiness and uncertainty of warring -- Post-coloniality, victimcy and humanitarian engagement: being a good global feminist? -- Concluding thoughts and unanswered questions.

[Copyright: a794163d995cf307ffd5a6c26caa6db6](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/307566666)