NELSON MANDELA

UNIVERSITY

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



WHAT IS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCCE (IPV)?

Intimate Partner Violence is defined as violence by a current or former spouse or partner that is/was in an intimate relationship with the victim. It includes by law "engagement, dating or customary relationship, including an actual or perceived romantic, intimate or sexual relationship of any duration" irrespective of whether these relationships are heterosexual or same-sex.

WHAT IS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)?

GBV is a product of a system of unequal power relations; it is both reproduced and in turn reproduces in society. Its historical origins and forms can be meaningfully understood in the context of patriarchy, dominance and unequal power relations embedded in different economic, political, cultural and social structures of any given society. Violence is a means to reproduce and reinforce these unequal social relations.

WHO IS AN INTIMATE PARTNER?

An Intimate Partner is a person with whom one has a close personal relationship that can be characterised by the following:

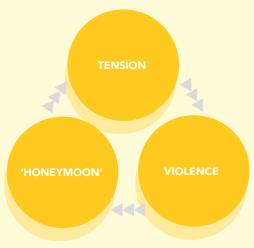
- Emotional connectedness
- Regular contact
- Ongoing physical contact and/or sexual behaviour
- Identity as a couple
- Familiarity and knowledge about each other's lives
- A relationship need not involve all these dimensions

Examples of an intimate partner include:

- Current or former spouse
- Boyfriend, girlfriend, partner
- Dating partner
- Sexual partner

Intimate partner violence can occur in heterosexual or same-sex relationships.

THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE



Tension

- Walking on eggshells
- Threats and intimidation
- Fear and guilt
- Unpredictable behaviour

Violence

- Physical, sexual, emotional,
- psychological and economic violence

'Honeymoon"

- The abuser will apologise
- Try to make up for abusive behaviour by being apologetic, giving gifts
- Ignore or deny violence pretending nothing had happened

GBV CAN TAKE A NUMBER OF FORMS.

PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

The use of verbal and non-verbal communication with the intent to harm another person mentally or emotionally.

Examples of Psychological violence:

- Name calling
- Humiliating / degrading comments
- Isolation from friends and family
- Threats of physical or sexual violence
- Lying /manipulation/gaslighting
- Misuse of personal information about the other person
- Stalking (repeatedly following, pursuing, or accosting the abused person)
- Extreme control over personal liberties
- Disrespecting personal boundaries (going through devices to check up on you; cyber-stalking; stalking to spy on your interactions with others)

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The use of force or manipulation to get someone to engage in unwanted sexual activity without their consent.

Whether attempted or completed, the following acts are seen to be sexual violence:

- Rape or penetration of victim
- Victim was made to penetrate someone else
- Non-physically pressure unwanted penetration through manipulation, coersion, intimidation
- Unwanted sexual contact (groping, inappropriate touching)
- Non-contact unwanted sexual experience (for example sending lewd pictures, messages of sexual nature)

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

The intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury or harm.

Examples of physical violence:

- Stalking (repeatedly following, pursuing, or accosting the abused person)
- Damage to property
- Entry into property of complainant without consent
- Scratching
- Biting
- Shoving
- Hair pulling
- Grabbing
- Burning
- Biting
- Restraining

ECONOMIC ABUSE

In the case of abusive relationships, preventing, or interfering with a partner's studies, including by withholding financial support for studies.

Economic Abuse can involve any of the following:

- Abusers may restrict, exploit and sabotage their partner's access to money and other resources, such as food, clothing, transportation and a place to live and non-compliance with economic responsibilities such as maintenance support.
- Economic abuse is a form of control designed to limit the partner's freedom and independence.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse can involve any of the following:

- Verbal abuse: yelling at you, insulting you or swearing at you.
- Rejection: Constantly rejecting your thoughts, ideas and opinions.
- Gaslighting: making you doubt your own feelings and thoughts, and even your sanity, by manipulating the truth.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A PROTECTION ORDER

FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE TO APPLY FOR A PROTECTION ORDER:

- The complainant (applicant) must make an affidavit and complete an application form at a police station.
- The application may be accompanied by supporting affidavits by persons who have knowledge and or have witnessed the intimate partner violence.
- These documents must be handed to the clerk of the nearest court where the court will consider the application immediately.
- The application for an interim protection order may be brought at any time and not only during office hours or on court days.
- **Please note:** The application for a protection order is not limited to the complainant. An application for a protection order may be brought on behalf of the complainant by any other person who has an interest in their wellbeing. This includes a counsellor, a health service provider, a social worker, a teacher or a member of the SAPS.
- If the court is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the respondent is committing, or has committed, an act of domestic violence/harassment, and that unnecessary hardship may be suffered by the complainant as a result of the act, the court will issue an interim protection order against the respondent.
- The purpose of the interim protection order is to provide immediate protection to the complainant.
- Please note: The interim protection order has no force or effect until it has been served on the respondent.
- The court is also required to issue a suspended warrant of arrest for the respondent. A breach of the protection order requires that the respondent must be arrested by the police immediately.
- The interim protection order is not a final order of the Court, but a temporary order which grants immediate relief until the return date (the date on which the complainant (applicant) and the respondent, after being given due notice, are to appear before court to have the protection order made a final order). On this return date, the respondent is afforded the opportunity to present to the court reasons why the protection order should not be made final.

• If the respondent does not appear in court on the return date, but the court is satisfied that proper notice has been given to the respondent, and that there is sufficient evidence that the respondent has committed or is committing an act of domestic violence, the court may make a final order on the return date.



THE PROTECTION ORDER WILL PREVENT THE RESPONDENT FROM:

- committing any specified act of domestic violence/sexual harassment.
- entering the joint residence or entering a specific part of the residence.
- entering the victim's residence if they are not living together.
- entering the victim's place of employment/office.
- having contact with a child or children, if it is in the best interest of the child.

IMPORTANT: If the protection order is disobeyed, it must be reported to the police immediately along with the copy of the protection order so that the respondent can be arrested and be brought before court. Only the Magistrate may release the arrested person as the Magistrate issued the warrant.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR STUDENTS

Emthonjeni - Fountain of Student Wellness:

Please note that due to Covid-19, counselling is available via electronic means. Please complete our Request for Counselling form which is available on the home page. Office hours (08:00-16:30) excluding public holidays.

Student Health Services Medical Care:

Campus clinic bookings can be made during office hours (08:00 - 16:00)

Office hours (08:00 - 16:00)

- South Campus 041 504 2174
- North Campus 041 504 1149
- Missionvale Campus 041 504 1374
- 2nd Avenue Campus 041 504 3762
- George Campus: 041 504 5062

After hours (16:00 - 08:00)

Medical Emergencies ONLY

- Port Elizabeth 041 504 2009
- George 072 138 1280

Additional contact details for after-hours student emergencies (incl. public holidays):

• Higher Health 24 hour Tollfree Mental Health Helpline 0800 36 36 36 or SMS 43336

• Suicide Emergency Lines: 0800 21 22 23 (**08:00-20:00**) / 0800 12 13 14 (**20:00-08:00**) / 0800 567 567 or sms 31393

- Substance Abuse 0800 12 13 14 or **SMS** 32312
- Cipla 24hr Mental Health Helpline 0800 456 789
- Gender-based Violence Support 0800 428 428 or **SMS** for call back *120*7867#
- Life Line: 0861 322 322 (Counselling available 24/7) or www.lifelinesa.co.za

Please report harassment and discrimination by visiting Nelson Mandela University Reporting Page: <u>https://onl.mandela.ac.za/PublicReportingPage/</u>

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR STUDENTS/ STAFF

- No-contact order
- Change of university residence
- Academic concessions/change of classes
- Leave of absence (or special leave, for staff)

CONTACT DETAILS FOR STAFF

- Individual counselling available via Zoom or Face to Face at the discretion of the counsellor.
- Telephonic Support and counselling (Psychosocial, Legal, Health and Financial).
- Contact the Care Centre at 0800 205 333 or email: info@wellwork.co.za.

SAFEHOUSES IN PE/GQEBERHA

- SAPS Emergency Line: 1011
- Bet Sheekom (Shelley): 084 570 1185
- Yukusela Safe Home: 041 585 4518
- Kwanobuhle Outreach Centre: 041 978 1494

NOTE: going to these should be accompanied by a referral letter from the police.

ACQUIRE LEGAL SUPPORT

Email the NMU Law Clinic: <u>sonia.yawa@mandela.ac.za</u> or <u>Matilda.Smith@</u> <u>mandela</u>.ac.za Call Legal Aid: 041 363 8863 More info on how to get a protection order from SAPS here: <u>https://www.</u> <u>saps.gov.za/services/protection_order.php</u> Change the World

mandela.ac.za