Forms of Violence Against Women (VAW): Discussion Guide

Developed by Dr. Barbara A. K. Franklin, PhD & Sarah Tae
The Storytelling Method is a participatory, discovery learning method to help communities explore and talk more easily about the difficult subject of violence against women. It can be used both in audience research and in outreach communication campaigns to address violence against women.

This discussion guide explains how the Storytelling Method can be used to raise awareness on the four types of violence against women as recognized in the Law on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Children (2014). Discussion on the Forms of VAW should only be done after Storytelling. Guidance for the Storytelling Method can be found in the accompanying booklet, “Storytelling: A Qualitative Research Method”.

For any questions related to this set of materials, please contact United Nations Development Programme Lao PDR. Details can be found at the back of the booklet.
ຮູບແບບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ: 
ລາແມ່ນສາລ່ຍາການສົນທະນາ

ຫຼັງຈາກສິ້ນສຸດກິດຈະກໍາການເລົ່າເລື່ອງ ທ່ານສາມາດສົນທະນາກ່ຽວກັບຮູບແບບຕ່າງໆຂອງການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ ເພື່ອເປັນການສ້າງຈິດສໍານຶກກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາດັງກ່າວ - ເອງທີ່ຂອງສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງລາວ ແມ່ນການເຜີຍແຜ່ຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບສິດທິຂອງແມ່ຍິງ + ໂດຍສະເພາະ ກ່ຽວກັບການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ ພ້ອມທັງກົດຫມາຍປົກປ້ອງແມ່ຍິງ - ໂດຍສົມທົບກັບວິທີການເລົ່າເລື່ອງ ເຊີ່ງຄວນສ້າງຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ແກ່ການສົນທະນາ ༀັດຈຸ່ມ ທັງກົດສາມາດໄດ້ຮັບການຊຸກຍ້ອນໃຫ້ຄິດກ່ຽວກັບສະຖານະການທີ່ອາດເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຂຶ້ນ - ການສົນທະນານີ້ອາດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາປະມານ 34 ດາວ ແລະເຂົ້າໃຈຂອງທ່ານ + ການສົນທະນານີ້ອາດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາປະມານ 34 ດາວ - ເຂົ້າໃຈຂອງທ່ານ + ຂ່າວການດັງດັ່ງກ່າວ ທ່ານຄິດວ່າ ເປັນຄວາມຮຸນແຮງປະເພດໃດ?

ການສົນທະນາມີເຄື່ອງໃສ່ຢູ່ຂອງຮູບແບບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ: 45 ແດ. ປະເພດຫຼຽນແຮງຈາກສິ້ນສຸດກິດຈະກໍາການເລົ່າເລື່ອງ ທ່ານສາມາດສົນທະນາກ່ຽວກັບຮູບແບບຕ່າງໆຂອງການໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຕໍ່ແມ່ຍິງ ທ່ານສາມາດເປັນເລື່ອງກ່ຽວກັບສະຖານະການຕາມທ່ານຊັບທັງໝົດແມ່ນໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການຊຸກຍ້ອນໃຫ້ຄິດກ່ຽວກັບສະຖານະການຕາມທ່ານຊັບທັງໝົດແມ່ນໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການຊຸກຍ້ອນໃຫ້ຄິດກ່ຽວກັບສະຖານະການຕາມທ່ານຊັບ. 

ການສົນທະນານີ້ອາດຈະໃຊ້ເວລາປະມານ 34 ດາວ

1. ທ່ານສາມາດຊື່ສິ່ງນັກສາລະອັດຕະນາຮຸນແຮງໃນເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ຊັບທັງໝົດນີ້ ທ່ານສາມາດຊື່ສິ່ງນັກສາລະອັດຕະນາຮຸນແຮງໃນເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ຊັບທັງໝົດນີ້ ທ່ານສາມາດຊື່ສິ່ງນັກສາລະອັດຕະນາຮຸນແຮງໃນເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ຊັບທັງໝົດນີ້ ທ່ານສາມາດຊື່ສິ່ງນັກສາລະອັດຕະນາຮຸນແຮງໃນເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ຊັບທັງໝົດນີ້ ທ່ານສາມາດຊື່ສິ່ງນັກສາລະອັດຕະນາຮຸນແຮງໃນເຂົ້າໄປທີ່ຊັບທັງໝົດ

/googleudemus/monopolis.php?um=2014

https://www.khmersearch.com/article/138575

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2. បង្កើតឈូរបែប ដើម្បីការដឹកជញ្ជូនការរំលោក។ ការបង្កើតឈូរបែបនេះត្រូវបានប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង។

ភាពលម្អដ៏ផ្តិតត្រឹមត្រូវ (រឿង 3)

- ព័ត៌មានដើម្បីការការបម្រួលការរំលោក ឬអាសន្ន។ តើអ្នកទទួលបានប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង? តើប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង ត្រឹម ឬ មិនត្រឹម ឬ មិនទាន់ត្រឹម?
- បញ្ជាក់ 13. អត្ថិភារ ដែលការមិនសម្រួល ឬធ្វើការ បានទេ តើប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង ឬមិនត្រឹម? 
  “ខ្ញុំ នឹង សុំ នឹង នូវ រឿង នេះ បាន ឬ មិនបាន នូវ រឿង នេះ” ឬ “ខ្ញុំ នឹង នូវ រឿង នេះ បាន ឬ មិនបាន នូវ រឿង នេះ” ។

ភាពលម្អដ៏ផ្តិតត្រឹមត្រូវ (រឿង 4)

- តើអ្នកទទួលបានប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង? តើប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង ត្រឹម ឬ មិនត្រឹម ឬ មិនទាន់ត្រឹម? តើប្រការដ៏សម្រមោង ត្រឹម ឬ មិនត្រឹម ឬ មិនទាន់ត្រឹម?
• ນີ້ແມ່ນຮູບແບບໜຶ່ງຂອງຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງຈິດໃຈ – ການຮຮາງທາງຈິດ
• ສາມາດ 14 ອະ gebruik ການບັນຫາຮຮາງ
ຮຮາງທາງຈິດໃຈເປັນ “ການຮຮາງ, ການແຮງ, ທັງ ການແຮງທັມມີທີ່
ກະທົບທາງຈິດໃຈໃນກາງຈິດ.”
• ນານລ້ວຍຊັບ ທັງ ການຮຮາງທາງຈິດ ແມ່ນຮູບແບບໜຶ່ງຂອງ
ຮຮາງທາງໃຈເປັນ “ການກະທັງ +
ການລະເລີຍ +
ຫຼື ການລະເລີຍທີ່ມີຜົນ
ກະທັງໃຈໃນທາງຮ້າຍ -
• ການລ່ວງລະເມີດ ຫຼື ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງວາຈາ ແມ່ນຮູບແບບຂອງຄວາມ
ຮຸນແຮງ ເພາະອາດຈະເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າ ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະຊອກຫາການ
ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະຊອກຫາການ ເພາະວ່າບໍ່ມີການບາດເຈັບທາງດ້ານ
ຮ່າງກາຍທີ່ຈະສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນ
ທ່ານຄິດວ່າມີເຫດຜົນອື່ນບໍ່ທີ່ຜູ້ຍິງຈະທົນກັບ
ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງຈິດ?
• ໃນຍັງຈະບໍ່ຮູ້ເລີຍວ່າຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງຈິດ ແມ່ນຮູບແບບໜຶ່ງຂອງ
ຮຸນແຮງ ເພາະອາດຈະເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າ ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະຊອກຫາການ
ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຈະຊອກຫາການ
• ທ່ານຄິດວ່າຮູບພາບນີ້ສະແດງເຖິງຄວາມ
ຮຸນແຮງແບບໃດ?
• ການລ່ວງລະເມີດທາງອາລົມແມ່ນ
ວິທີການຄຽວຄຳນີ້ອື່ນໂດຍການ
ໝູນໃຊ້ອາລົມຂອງຕົນເພື່ອຄຽວຄຳ
+
ຕໍາໜິຕິຕຽນ+
ອັບອາຍ+
ເຮັດໃຫ້ອັບອາຍ
ຫຼື ຕໍານິຜູ້ຖິງເຄາະຮ້າຍ-
• ທ່ານສາມາດຄິດເຫັນການລ່ວງລະເມີດທາງອາລົມໃນຮູບແບບອື່ນໄດ້ອີກບໍ່
• ດັນ ແມ່ນ ຮູບ ແບບ ການ ກໍ່ ຄວາມ ຮຸນ ແຮງ ທີ່ ຍາກ ທີ່ ອນື່ນ ທີ່ ຈະ ຮັບ ຮູ້ໄດ້
ເພາະ ວ່າ ການ ລ່ວງ ລະ ເມີດດັ່ງກ່າວ ມັກ ຈະ ລະ ອຽດ ອ່ອນ ຫຼາຍ–
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• អ្នកនិយាយពោះព្រ័ត្ននេះមកតែជាមិនប្រការ៖ ការដោះស្រាយក្នុងមុខក្រុមអាគតិចម្រើននៅទីក្រុងប៉ៃបញ្ហា ឬ មិនប្រឈមសុខិត្យបន្តិច, បំណងវិញទីក្រុង, ការបំណងទីក្រុង, ការនឹងបង្ហាញព្រ័ត្ន។
• អ្នកនិយាយបានចាប់ផ្តើមការងារដំបូងតែប្រការ៖ ការដោះស្រាយក្នុងមុខក្រុមអាគតិចម្រើននៅទីក្រុងប៉ៃបញ្ហា ឬ មិនប្រឈមសុខិត្យបន្តិច និង ការបំណងទីក្រុង, ការនឹងបង្ហាញព្រ័ត្ន។
• ការបើករឹងអោយគ្រប់គ្រងនៅពេលក្រោយប្រហែលជាងគ្នា ឬ ការបំណងទីក្រុង និង ការនឹងបង្ហាញព្រ័ត្ន。
• ការរំលឹកអោយគ្រប់គ្រងនៅពេលក្រោយប្រហែលជាងគ្នា ឬ ការបំណងទីក្រុង និង ការនឹងបង្ហាញព្រ័ត្ន។
• ការរំលឹកអោយគ្រប់គ្រងនៅពេលក្រោយប្រហែលជាងគ្នា ឬ ការបំណងទីក្រុង និង ការនឹងបង្ហាញព្រ័ត្ន។

ពិសេសទៅទីក្រុង (ធ្វើ 6)

• ការអនុញ្ញាតូលេខឈឺមក? (ដែលមកពី យុទ្ធសារព្រ័ត្នពីមាត់មកពីថ្នាក់ថ្មីថ្មី)
• ការបើក្លាយព្រ័ត្នបេះប្រយោជន៍ដ៏យុទ្ធសារនៅលើព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ ឬ ការបើក្លាយព្រ័ត្នលើព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ដ៏យុទ្ធសារ 
• ការបើក្លាយព្រ័ត្នលើព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ដ៏យុទ្ធសារ 

តំបន់ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ (ធ្វើ 7)

• ការបើក្លាយព្រ័ត្នលើព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ដ៏យុទ្ធសារ
• ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຖືກບັງຄັບໃຫ້ເສີບເບຍໃຫ້ເພື່ອນຮ່ວມງານຊາຍ!
 ເພາະວ່າເບຍທີ່ແມ່ຍິງເສີບແມ່ນຫວານກວ່າ!
 ເປັນຫຍັງຄືເປັນແນວນັ້ນ?
 ເຈົ້າຮູ້ບໍ່ວ່າອັນນີ້ມາຈາກໃສ?

• (ສໍາລັບຜູ້ຊາຍ)
 ຈະເປັນແນວໃດຖ້າແມ່ຍິງທີ່ມີອາຍຸສູງມາເສີບເບຍ?
 ເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າຜູ້ຍິງທີ່ຢູ່ໃນສະຖານະການນີ້ຮູ້ສຶກແນວໃດ?

• (ສໍາລັບຜູ້ຍິງ)
 ຈະເຮັດແນວໃດໃນສະຖານະການນີ້?
 ເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າຜູ້ຊາຍທີ່ຢູ່ໃນສະຖານະການຄິດແນວໃດ?

• ຮັບແບບຂອງຄວາມຮຸນແຮງນີ້ຄ້າຍຄືກັນກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງອາລົມ ແລະທາງວາຈາ ເຊີ່ງຍາກທີ່ຈະລາຍງານເນື່ອງຈາກວ່າມັນບໍ່ໄດ້ມີການບາດເຈັບທາງດ້ານຮ່າງກາຍ-
 ເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າເປັນຫຍັງຜູ້ຍິງບໍ່ເວົ້າຫຍັງ?

• ມີເຫດການກ່ຽວກັບການລ່ວງລະເມີດທາງເພດອີກແດ່?
 ການລ່ວງລະເມີດທາງເພດ ແມ່ນໜຶ່ງໃນຮູບແບບຂອງຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ
 ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຖືກບັງຄັບໃຫ້ຢູ່ໃນສະຖານະການທີ່ອຶດອັດ ແລະຄັດຄ້ານປຽງແຕ່ເຫດຜົນວ່າລາວເປັນແມ່ຍິງທັງແມ່ຍິງ
 ແມ່ຍິງທັງການຂົ່ມເຫັງທາງເພດ-
 ເຊັ່ນສະຖານະການນີ້-
 ແມ່ຍິງຖືກບັງຄັບໃຫ້ເສີບເບຍໃຫ້ເພື່ອນຮ່ວມງານຊາຍ!

ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງເພດ (ຮ່ 8)

• ການລ່ວງລະເມີດທາງເພດ ຄັ້ງທີ່ໃນຮຽງປະຈຸບາທາງຮ່າງເຂົ້າ
 ແມ່ຍິງທີ່ຖືກບັງຄັບໃຫ້ຢູ່ໃນສະຖານະການທີ່ອຶດອັດແລະຄັດຄ້ານປຽງແຕ່ເຫດຜົນວ່າລາວເປັນແມ່ຍິງ
 ແມ່ຍິງທັງການຂົ່ມເຫັງທາງເພດ-
 ເຊັ່ນສະຖານະການນີ້-
 ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງທາງເພດ
 khácกันแบบยังวู่จะเกิดขึ้นขึ้นกับวูจากการที่เกิดขึ้นกับมีความจำเป็นอยู่หรือไม่?

(เล็กน้อยหรือ)

เจ้าหญิง เป็นหญิง หญิงอยู่ในปุ่มเมื่ออยู่อยู่หรือไม่?

เจ้าหญิงในปุ่มที่เกิดขึ้นในสังคมที่มีการอยู่อยู่หรือไม่?

(เล็กน้อยหรือ)

ทำไมลูกสาวหรือที่อยู่ในสังคมที่มีการอยู่อยู่หรือไม่?

ทำไมลูกสาวหรือที่อยู่ในสังคมที่มีการอยู่อยู่หรือไม่?

ระบบทะโสดรายละเอียดในแบบมีลักษณะบางส่วนที่มีอยู่ในระบบทะโสดอยู่

ฉันและ ลูกสาว เลือกทำที่จะทำไปloysภูมิต่อจอแล้วมีอยู่เพิ่ม

ที่มีมากขึ้นขึ้นกว้างกว้างขึ้น. ทำสมบัติได้ขยับด้วยขนาดใหญ่ตามยูป

ดีแล้วยูเรย์?

มีบทบาททำเรื่องบางอย่างเมื่อทำการเสนอในยูเรย์ใดยูเรย์?

ความรุนแรงทุกครั้งด้วยเหตุствие (ยู 9)

ระบบทะโสดรายละเอียดในความมีอยู่.

ความรุนแรงทุกครั้งด้วยเหตุствиеเมื่อทำ

ได้รักษาที่ขอยู?

นอกจาก 16 ระบบทะโสดรายละเอียด

ระบบทะโสดทุกครั้งที่คือ คุณสมบัติเป็น

“ทำเรากำลังทุกครั้งให้ถูกต้องที่จะถูกต้อง

ต่อ โลกลูกที่ได้ถูกต้อง ต่อ ผู้มี

ใช้ข้อมูล.

มี แบบ ลงมา ที่ ต้อง ที่ ปัจจัย ขึ้น ลง ลง ขึ้น ขึ้น ลง และ ได้ รับ

อย่าง บวก ขึ้น เติบ ทะลุ

มี ที่ ขึ้น เมื่อ ปัจจัย ที่ แตกต่าง ขึ้น เป็น ขึ้น นำ ใน รุน รุน
• តំលៃចំនួនដ៏ពិសោធន៍ដុះនៅលើចំនួនការដែលបានបង្កើត មិន ប្រឈមទេ ដោយក្នុងប្រយោគនេះមានការទុកតាមរយៈប្រភេទ 268 ឯកសារព័ត៌មាន និង កំណត់ព័ត៌មាន 2-5 លាភីតិ。
• ការធ្វើវេបសាយការងារតាមប្រមាណដ្ឋានការងារក្នុងប្រភេទប្រកួតប្រជែង?
• យុទ្ធសម្រាប់ការសំរែការគ្រប់គ្រងនឹងការងាររបស់អ្នកថ្មីបំផុត:

3. លាអក្សរបៀបទៅ:

• ធ្វើការងារប្រមាណដ្ឋានដោយរៀបរាប់ដោយរៀប់លេច៉ំបែកស្រមារស្រុកក្នុងងារនេះ?
• ធ្វើការងារប្រមាណដ្ឋានជាច្រើន៖ បានស្រេចហើយប្រកួតប្រជែងបានដោយ ផ្ទៃះទៅចូលនៅក្នុងផ្ទៃះមាប៉ះបានរួមទៅក្នុងប្រភេទរឺជាមួយនឹងក្នុងផ្ទៃះរួមទៅ?
• ធ្វើការងារប្រមាណដ្ឋានដោយរៀបរាប់ដោយមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងនៅក្នុងងារនេះ?
• ឈ្នះឈ្នះសម្រាប់ឈ្នះដ្ឋានឈ្នះចុះញូល៖ តាមរយៈប្រភេទមានទំនិញ[curr]เขីបួន្តោះទៅប្រភេទរឺជាមួយនឹងប្រភេទទំនិញ?
• ឈ្នះឈ្នះអំពីទំនិញដ្ឋានដោយរៀបរាប់ដោយមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងនៅក្នុងងារនេះ?
• ធ្វើការងារប្រមាណដ្ឋានដោយរៀបរាប់ដោយមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងនៅក្នុងងារនេះ?

4. ពិបាកទៅ:
"ប្រព័ន្ធផ្នាក់បុគ្គលិកប្រែបូងបុគ្គលិកដែលទុក្ខទ័រស្ថិតឯកសារនៅក្នុងប្រភេទពេ ។ ការដែលបានអនុវត្តន៍ប្រញាប់ប្រញាច្អោល និងប្រែបូងបានប្រកួត ប្រជែងស្រែបូងស្រែបូងជាមួយនឹងការដែលប្រកួតប្រជែងស្រាយបញ្ហា ក្នុងការប្រកួតប្រជែងប្រកួតប្រជែង។"
The storytelling activity could be followed by a discussion of the various forms of VAW to raise awareness on the issue. LWU is mandated with disseminating information on women’s rights, especially on violence against women, as well as the laws protecting women. Combined with the method of storytelling, this should facilitate discussions after audience members have been encouraged to think about situations in which violence may occur.

This discussion may take around 45 minutes. The facilitator can refer to the pictures used during the storytelling activity, all of which are examples of different types of VAW, and ask questions as in the discussion guide below.

**Discussion guide:**

1. Introduce the discussion: “We saw some pictures before and we asked you to make up some stories about the situations. What would you say the common theme was throughout all of the pictures? The cross-cutting theme of the pictures was violence, specifically violence against women. VAW is different from ordinary violence because it is directed at women **because they are women.** The Law on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Children (2014) defines violence as “any behaviour that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, psychological, sexual, or economic suffering”. Can you think of what kinds of violence this might be?”

2. Using the pictures, explain each form of violence and facilitate discussion
Physical violence (Picture 3)

- (Recall story from activity) Do you think this is a form of violence? Why or why not?
- Art. 13 of the law defines physical violence as “an intentional act such as abuse, torture, hitting, kicking, pushing”, even within the family.
- Physical violence is still violence even if the victim does not sustain visible injuries. Any act that threatens, intimidates, or harms the victim using physical force is also considered violence.
- What type of physical violence is most common? On TV?
- What kind of, if any, violence is acceptable?
- What kind of effects do you think physical violence has on women?
- What about on the children?

Psychological violence (Picture 4)

- What kind of violence do you think this picture shows? Do you think this is a form of violence? Why or why not?
- This is one form of psychological violence – verbal violence.
- Art. 14 of the law defines psychological violence as an “act, negligence, or neglect that has an adverse psychological effect.”
• Verbal abuse or violence is probably the most common form of violence endured the most. It’s hard for women to seek help for verbal violence because there are no physical injuries to show. Can you think of any other reasons why women might endure verbal violence?
  • Women might not know that verbal violence is a form of violence at all because violence may only be understood as physical.
  • Women might think it is normal for the husband to speak unkindly to them.
• What kind of effects do you think verbal violence has on women?
• What about on the children?

**Psychological violence (Picture 5)**

• What kind of violence do you think this picture shows?
• Emotional abuse is a way to control another person by manipulating their emotions to control, criticize, embarrass, shame, or blame the victim.
• Can you think of any other forms of emotional abuse?
• This is an extremely difficult form of violence to recognize because the abuse is often very subtle.
• The abuser may accuse the victim of being too sensitive or too emotional, refusing to accept or acknowledge the victim’s emotions, opinions or ideas.
• The abuser may make unkind comments towards the victim’s appearance, and humiliate them in public.
Detection of emotional violence is even more difficult because it can also be disguised as affection.

For instance, the abuser might demand that the victim stay at home and care for him, use jealousy to keep the victim away from other people, and therefore, prevent the victim from being able to act freely.

Sexual violence (Picture 6)

- What about this picture? (Recall story that was shared if possible)
- Sexual violence is defined in Art. 15 of the law as an act that harms sexual rights, which includes forced sex even between husband and wife.
- Art. 252 of the Penal Code prohibits this and is punishable from 3 – 12 months of imprisonment, re-education, or fine between 500,000 to 3 million kip.

Sexual violence (Picture 7)

- Harassment is also a form of sexual violence.
- A woman being forced into an uncomfortable situation and objectified just because she is a woman, is sexual harassment.
- Such as this situation. A woman is forced to pour beer for her male colleagues “because beer poured by a woman is sweeter”. Why is that? Do you know where this comes from?
• (For men)
  • What if an old lady pours the beer?
  • How do you think the woman in this situation feels?
• (For women)
  • What would you do in this situation?
  • What do you think the men in this situation think?
• This form of violence, similar to emotional and verbal violence, is difficult to report because it does not leave physical injuries. Can you think of why women would not say anything?
• What are other situations of sexual harassment?

**Sexual violence (Picture 8)**

• Sexual harassment is a form of violence.
• A woman being forced into an uncomfortable situation and objectified just because she is a woman, is sexual harassment.
• Such as this situation. A woman is obviously distressed at being touched by who seems like her superior or manager.
• What do you think would happen if the woman rejected the touch?
• (For men)
  • Why do you think the man is touching her?
  • How do you think the woman in this situation feels?
• (For women)
  • What would you do in this situation?
  • What do you think the men in this situation think?
• This form of violence, similar to emotional and verbal violence, is difficult to report because it does not leave physical injuries. Can you think of why women would not say anything?
• What are other situations of sexual harassment?

**Economic violence (Picture 9)**

• This picture depicts a husband taking away his wife’s money. What other kinds of economic violence do you think exists?
• Art. 16 of the law defines economic or property violence as “an act that results in damaging property or the opportunity to earn an income or other benefits.”
  • This also includes a husband denying a woman from working outside of the home and gaining economic power,
  • A husband preventing the wife from taking on leadership positions in the community,
  • A family taking their daughter out of school or forcing her into early marriage, punishable under Art. 268 of Penal Code subject to a fine of 2-5 million Kip.
• What do you think are the problems that arise from economic violence?
• Women are denied opportunities to engage in other income generating activities and therefore, lack economic independence.
3. **Closing questions:**

- What form of violence do you think is most common from what you have heard?
- Do you think any of these forms of violence considered acceptable? In what kind of situations would they be accepted?
- Which do you think is the worst/painful form of violence? Which kind of violence would you not stand/endure?
- What do you think the role of the community is to support individual victims who might experience violence?
- Why would community members be reluctant to help victims?
- Our goal is to make sure that no one experiences violence. How could the community be involved in prevention so that violence never happens?

4. **Closing:**

“Thank you for your valuable participation in these discussions! By helping us in creating interesting stories, you are playing an important role to make sure that violence can be prevented from occurring in the first place.”
The Storytelling Method is a participatory, discovery learning method to help communities explore and talk more easily about the difficult subject of violence against women.

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