

ACTIVITY 1 Gender issues Conducting GBV and Rape Cases Q AND A
 GBV WOMEN STEREOTYPES AND MYTHS

Mark with a tick in the box as to whether the statement is true or false

Number	Statement	True?	False?
1	A genuine victim reports rape immediately after it happens.		
2	Delay in reporting rape indicates that a rape claim is false.		
3	All rape victims should physically put up a fight and failure to do so indicates consent.		
4	All rape victims will sustain genital injuries.		
5	All rape victims will sustain bodily injuries.		
6	Absence of genital injuries and/or bodily injuries indicates that the victim has consented to sexual conduct.		
7	Consent to sex can be assumed when women:		
	(a) wear provocative clothing or makeup		
	(b) engage in flirtatious behaviour		
	(c) Stay out late		
8	Rape occurs because men are unable to control their sexual urges when they are provoked by a woman's behaviour such as in 7 above.		
9	Rape is more likely to be committed by a stranger than by a person known to the victim such as friend, family member or neighbour.		
10	When a woman says "no" it does not mean she is not consenting to sexual intercourse.		
11	Women are unreliable as witnesses about rape allegations and there must be corroboration of their evidence by independent witnesses or evidence.		
12	Complainant's, particularly if they are children, usually make up stories that they have been raped or sexually assaulted.		
13	The past sexual history of a woman complainant is:		
	(a) Always relevant to whether she consented to sexual intercourse.		
	(b) Rarely relevant to whether she consented to sexual intercourse.		
14	A judge may rely solely on the demeanour of a complainant in court when deciding whether to believe their evidence that a rape occurred		